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**——Xinjiang Integrated and Urban
Development Project**

Kuitun Integrated and Urban Development Project Resettlement Plan External Monitoring

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Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company

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1. Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Introduction

In order to further improve Kuitun City's urban infrastructure, ecological and living environment, and image, improve flood control capacity, and adapt to economic and social development, Kuitun City Government (KCG - executing agency, EA) plans to implement the Subproject using an ADB loan. The Subproject consists of five components: (1) river channel management; (2) construction of flood drainage channel facilities; (3) shelter forest cultivation; (4) waste disposal and sewage interception; (5) not-for-profit water management. The Subproject is a subproject of the ADB-financed Xinjiang Integrated Urban Development Project, and the implementing agency (IA) of the Subproject is Kuitun City Construction Bureau (KCCB).

1.2 Project Content

(1) River channel management:

Project change: 5 flood drainage channels in the urban area will be improved, with a total length of 20.39km (Xichong ditch (0+000-1+630), Dongyizhi channel + Dongchong ditch (KT-C01), Nangan channel (KT-C03), Dongchong ditch (KT-C04), Dongchong ditch (KT-C05), Xichong ditch (KT-C06), Xichong ditch (KT-C07), Chunhui channel (KT-C08)). Flood control and emergency response roads with a total length of 39.43km will be constructed along the channels.

(2) Shelter forest cultivation:

Project change: Shelter forests with a total area of 83.2 ha along the river, cultivation of 200,400 trees, with drip irrigation using treated water. The land for planting the trees will be within the red line of the flood channel component. This will not only improve urban landscaping area and protect flood banks from winds, but also improve the city's climatic system and people's quality of life.

(3) Construction of flood drainage channel facilities:

Project change: Construction of 14 ladders 1 steep slope and two grit

chambers; construction and reconstruction of 5 aqueducts each; construction of 26 bridges, maintenance of 2 bridges, 6 culverts, and 40 hydraulic structures with 96 structures in total will be within existing ROWs or within the red line of the flood channel component.

(4) Urban Water Supply network improvement and leakage monitoring: The preliminary design on Non-profit water management and improvement of community networks KT-012 was approved on June 16, 2014, the water supply pipelines explosion occurred for many times on Beijing Road and Tacheng Street, the normal life of local residents and industries was affected badly, in order to address this kind of situation, the construction of water supply networks and environment protection equipment on Beijing Road, Tacheng Street as well as Lvboli district has been completed using the local fiscal funds. Therefor the contact package of KT-C12 need to be adjusted, the adjusted construction contents as follows:

Reconstruct 6.27 km water supply pipeline; and set up the GPRS urban water supply network monitoring system; purchase water quality safety testing equipment; equip with water supply network leak detectors.

(1). Shawan Street (Yili Road - Beijing Road) intends to transform pipeline 1019 meters long, diameter 300mm.

(2). Korla Road (Tuanjienan Street – Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 3141 meters long, diameter 400mm.

(3). Tuanjiedong Street (Urumqi Road - Yili Road) intends to transform the line 380 meters long, diameter 300mm.

(4). Beijing West Road (Torrey Street - Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 936 meters long, diameter of 400mm.

(5) Beijing East Road (Manas Street –Shawan Street) intends to transform the line 791meters long, diameter of 400mm.

(5) Waste disposal: 7 public toilets will be constructed in four residential communities – Fengdeng Garden, Wenying Garden, Tunfu Garden and Hulanbrak Community, including two in Fengdeng Garden, two in Wenying

Garden, one in Tunfu Garden, and two in Hulanbrak Community. 95 fixed container waste bins for domestic waste will be set up, including 18 in Fengdeng Garden, 55 in Wenying Garden, 6 in Tunfu Garden and 16 in Hulanbrak Community; 400 waste bins will be set up along flood control roads.

Table 1-1 Overview of the Components

No.	Component	Brief description
1	River channel management	5 flood drainage channels in the urban area will be improved, with a total length of 20.39km (Xichong ditch (0+000-1+630), Dongyizhi channel + Dongchong ditch (KT-C01), Nangan channel (KT-C03), Dongchong ditch (KT-C04), Dongchong ditch (KT-C05), Xichong ditch (KT-C06), Xichong ditch (KT-C07), Chunhui channel (KT-C08)). Flood control and emergency response roads with a total length of 39.43km will be constructed along the channels.
2	Shelter forest cultivation	Construction of shelter forests with a total area of 83.2 ha along the flood control channel 10-20m, cultivation of 200,400 trees, irrigation by dripping and spraying
3	Construction of flood drainage channel facilities	14 ladders 1 steep slope and two grit chambers; construction and reconstruction of 5 aqueducts each; construction of 26 bridges, maintenance of 2 bridges, 6 culverts, and 40 hydraulic structures with 96 structures in total.
4	Urban water supply network improvement and leakage monitoring	Reconstruct 6.27 km water supply pipeline; and set up the GPRS urban water supply network monitoring system; purchase water quality safety testing equipment; equip with water supply network leak detectors. (1). Shawan Street (Yili Road - Beijing Road) intends to transform pipeline 1019 meters long, diameter 300mm. (2). Korla Road (Tuanjienan Street – Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 3141 meters long, diameter 400mm. (3). Tuanjiedong Street (Urumqi Road - Yili Road) intends to transform the line 380 meters long, diameter 300mm. (4). Beijing West Road (Torrey Street - Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 936 meters long, diameter of 400mm. (5) Beijing East Road (Manas Street –Shawan Street) intends to transform the line 791meters long, diameter of 400mm.
5	Waste disposal	Construction of 7 public toilets, setup of 95 fixed container waste bins for domestic waste and 400 waste bins along flood control roads

1.3 Involuntary Resettlement Independent External Monitoring

According to ADB's policies, Kuitun PMO will hire qualified and independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should:

- (1) Have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in

socioeconomic survey, and understand ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement;

(2) Be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills; and

(3) Include a certain percentage of females.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to Kuitun ADB PMO and ADB.

Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement is undertaken by Xinjiang Linshuishe Engineering Technical Consulting Company.

1.3.1. The scope of monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring found that, the LA and resettlement of Tianbei new district has not started, and the detailed field survey has carried on at present.

In addition, the project of Kuitun city including 3 ditches there are Xichong ditch, Dongchong ditch, and Nangan ditch; among which, the construction of Nangan ditch will not involve the LA and HD, and the construction of Xichong ditch and Dongchong ditch are involved in HD. The monitoring will pay attention to the construction progress, LA and resettlement progress of Xichong ditch and Dongchong ditch.

1.3.2. The work steps of monitoring and evaluation

The survey of the monitoring, aimed at collecting project content, project impact, resettlement implementation agency, internal monitoring mechanism, social and economic characteristics of the affected residents and other materials and data to provide a basis for comparison of post-monitoring and evaluation.

1.3.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the work steps

- ◆ Preparation of resettlement monitoring and evaluation framework
- ◆ The design of the sampling plan
- ◆ Baseline survey
- ◆ Establishment of monitoring and evaluation information system
- ◆ Understand the schedule of land acquisition, the demolition and resettlement.

◆ Grasp the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of converting and variation, ◆ Compensation standard and compensation funds allocated and changes the situation

- ◆ Site surveys, interviews
- ◆ Collating information and establishing a Database
- ◆ Comparative analysis and assessment
- ◆ The preparation of monitoring and evaluation reports

1.3.4. The content of the monitoring and evaluation

According to the specific implementation schedule of the project, the External independent monitoring and evaluation mechanism has monitored the resettlement activity. Monitoring and evaluation institutions will conduct a post-assessment when the entire project ended to track the land acquisition and resettlement, incomes and recovery of the affected people. According to the resettlement plan, this project mainly affect residents for land expropriation, housing demolition, temporary occupation of land and the parts of the ground appendages of compensation. Therefore, the project monitoring contents are mainly the following several aspects.

- ◆ The schedule of the project
- ◆ Land of progress, quantity, compensation standards, the use of funds allocated and compensation funds
- ◆ Housing demolition quantity, compensation standards, the use of funds allocated and compensation funds

- ◆ The number of temporary occupation of land and compensation standard, appropriated funds and land restoration
- ◆ The recovery of vulnerable groups
- ◆ Resettles revenue expenditure sampling analysis
- ◆ Migration on land requisition compensation and resettlement opinions and Suggestions
- ◆ The organization and its capacity building
- ◆ Internal supervision of immigration
- ◆ Public participation methods and effect
- ◆ Complaints and complaints

1.3.5. The method of monitoring and evaluation

From Oct.12 to Oct.14, 2017, with assistant of Kuitun PMO, project-related units and communities and the district, town ,village committee, and communities, an external monitoring team from Xinjiang Linshuishe engineering technical consulting company, conducted field investigation for monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and house demolition from 1 April, 2017 to 30 September, 2017 and meanwhile interviewed the relevant departments, to understand the progress of the project implementation, land acquisition and resettlement and the actual change and so on.

According to the arrangements for monitoring task, the following methods were applied in monitoring and evaluation:

Agency interview: interview immigration implementing agencies at all levels of project owner and, through the field visit resettlement departments at different levels, understand the comprehensive information on the implementation of resettlement, grasp the main migration activities during the reporting period and its progress, the main problems of implementation and its processing and immigration agency.

Symposium: external monitoring and evaluation personnel in the affected population is concentrated community, held the immigration representative to

attend the symposium, collect the following information: the compensation funds allocated and use, production and employment of settlement status of the affected population, community, the change of the production and living environment, information disclosure, public participation and consultation, complaints complaint and its solution, the affected population of resettlement work of opinions and Suggestions, etc.

Household interview: external monitoring and evaluation personnel go deep into the affected in immigrant families, face-to-face interview with them, understand the situation of the implementation of the immigrants. In-home interviews mainly to understand the affected social and economic condition with a population of individuals, families, immigration policy implementation, all kinds of loss compensation standard and the cash situation and situation of production and living place, information release and transfer, public participation, vulnerable groups protection measures, complaints and complaints and its condition.

Literature research: on resettlement activities related to land expropriation of demolition and resettlement file, protocols, statistical reports, such as special investigation information system and targeted collection, and verify.

Typical case study: in view of the problems need to study, through in-depth has a typical representative of the affected areas, the typical affected objects (such as, immigration, women, head of the household, director of the office for a typical minority and disadvantaged groups, etc.) to investigate interview seized first-hand information, analysis and study, puts forward the ways to solve the problem.

Field observation: through the different levels of immigration way learn resettlement measures such as the introduction of implementing agencies, progress and effect, and found that the implementation of existing or potential problems.

Monitoring survey: in order to follow the affected households in the

project before and after the change of production and living level, the external monitoring team for the monitoring of the affected households survey.

1.3.6. Tasks and time schedules of annual monitoring and evaluation

According to the Asian Development Bank security policy (2009), as well as Kuitun city comprehensive development and environmental improvement project immigration external monitoring program (TOR) requirements, Kuitun city project office commissioned by our company of project immigrants resettlement external monitoring and assessment.

Land expropriation and housing removal and resettlement of the progress of the project, capital, management, analysis comparison is affected by changes in the land acquisition and relocation of production and living standard of resettlement and recovery, on the project land acquisition and resettlement work tracking assessment and regularly to the Asian Development Bank, Kuitun city project office and the relevant competent departments provide reports, information and advice and reference for the decision-making departments. In order to make the Asian Development Bank and the project unit in charge of the work in progress of resettlement of the project land acquisition and resettlement in the, the quality and effect of a full understanding, pointed out the problems, and puts forward suggestions for improvement.

The external monitoring of the main tasks and time arrangements as detailed in 1-2.

Table 1-2 External Monitoring Task Arrangement

Time	Task scheduling	Task
Oct. 12, 2017	Communicate with the Kuitun city housing and urban and Rural construction and the person in charge of the project.	In-depth understanding and collection of project overview, preliminary design report, project feasibility study report, the actual implementation of the project progress, compared with the feasibility study, Project adjustment programs and the approvals of each line construction land and general situation of project office and so on.

Oct. 12	To the demolition office, the project office, Kuitun city housing and urban and Rural Construction Bureau, bureau of statistics, labor security bureau, community and other relevant units, to collect relevant materials, to learn about the specific situation.	Understanding of the compensation standards of housing relocation, the compensation payment procedures, the amount of time, and the resettlement of residents and so on.
Oct. 13	To people affected by the project, conducting a survey of into the home, and carrying out a discussion.	To know about the complaint situation. The current production and living conditions of the people affected by the land acquisition, as well as the demolition subsidy payment situation. Make the basal investigation for affected residents; to collect the first hand of the basis data, in order to facilitate the late monitoring data for comparative analysis.
Oct. 14	Complete and improve the materials, visit the demolition and relocation office, the project office, Kuitun city housing and urban and Rural Construction Bureau	To verify the relevant compensation funds for the resettlement.

2. The Project Schedule

2.1 Project Construction Schedule

The sub-project of the ADB loan kuitun Xinjiang urban comprehensive development projects including flood control works and non-profit water management two parts, the main construction content and scale: (1) River channel management: Improve of 5 flood drainage channels in the urban area, with a total length of 20.39 km and construction of the flood control and emergency road of 39.43 km; construction of flood control 96 hydraulic structures; garbage collection and sewage intercepting facilities surrounding the spillway, including seven public toilets, 95 fixed garbage collection facilities, 400 classification recycling bin and pickup vehicles. (2) Shelter forest cultivation: Construction of shelter forests with a total area of 83.2 ha, cultivation of 200,400 trees. (3) Non-profit water management part. Reconstruction for 6.35 km pipeline and setup GPRS monitoring system, urban water supply pipe network for water quality security monitoring equipment, equipped with water supply pipeline leak detection equipment, etc.

The total investment of the project was 766.4 million yuan (\$766.4 million, the ADB loan, 444.5 million yuan, the exchange rate 1:6.35; local counterpart funds 321.9 million yuan). Among them: engineering fee: 450.82 million yuan; Other engineering construction fee: RMB 242.1 million, including the land requisition compensation and resettlement fee for 195.43 million yuan and other fees 46.67 million yuan; Basic reserve funds 52.44 million yuan; loan interest during constructing period is 21.04 million yuan.

Up to this monitoring, the progress of Kuitun project as follows: preliminary design has been completed and approved by Xinjiang development and reform commission, the ADB loan agreement has come into force, at present, the civil contract of Xichong ditch has signed and approved by ADB. At present, the civil contract of Xichong ditch0+000-1+605 (KT-C02), Dongchong ditch + Yizhi channel (KT-C01), Nangan channel (KT-C03) and water supply network

(KT-C12) has signed and approved by ADB. Sewage interception (toilet) KT-C10, nursery stock for shelterbelt KT-E02 is preparing bidding documents.

(1) The purchase condition of the bidding

Based on the latest statistics, the ADB-financed Xinjiang urban comprehensive development project-Kuitun subproject includes 17 contract packages in total, with 10 civil contracts, 4 materials and equipment procurement contract and 3 consulting contracts.

So far, among 9 completed bidding contract packages, there are 4 civil contract (west gully 0 + 000-1 + 605 (KT-C02), east gully + a canal (KT-C01), south main canal (KT-C03) and water supply pipeline network equipment (KT-C12) respectively); 2 equipment contract packages (river improvement equipment (KT-E01) and non-profit water equipment (KT-E05) respectively); 3 consulting contracts (training for project management and implementation (XJ-TA-A), water supply pipeline network leakage monitoring (KT-S01) and training for water supply network planning and research (KT-S02) respectively). Besides, complementation design drawings of 5 civil contract packages have been completed in the section of Tianbei new district.

(2) The implementation progress and purchase supply

The supplication and examination of contract package K-E01 has finished. The contract sum is 1.49 million yuan, and the cash reimbursement is 1.49 million yuan; the supplication of KT-E05 contract package has completed and checked, the contract amount of 3.90 million yuan, 3.90 million yuan cash reimbursement. The civil contract of Xichong ditch 0+000-1+605 (KT-C02) has been completed 35% of construction, the contract amount of 16.36 million yuan, 4.80 million yuan cash reimbursement; The 600 meters canal waste elimination of Dongchong ditch + a canal (KT-C01) in civil contract package has been completed with the total amount of 13.18 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.52 million yuan. Similarly, 1000 meters canal waste elimination and backfill of the civil contract of Nangan channel (KT-C03) is ongoing, with the civil contract amount of 29.29 million, and the withdrawal

amount is 2.92 million yuan. 40% construction of the water supply network equipment (KT-C12) has completed, with the contract amount of 11.5 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.15 million yuan, including (The completion of Tuanjie east street 0 + 000 ~ 0 + 380 section, DN300 water supply pipe installation, 9 masonry valve pit, 5 fire hydrant, 1 water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 pipe jacking installation, and concrete ground was resumed temporarily; the completion of Beijngdong road (Shawan street to Yingbing street) 0+000~0+663 section, DN400 water supply pipe installation, 11 masonry valve pit, 10 fire hydrant, 2 water meter chamber, 1 blow-off chamber; completion of Korla west road(126m east to Hefeng street to Emin street) 0+150~1+320section,(Wusu road to Tuanjie road) 2+700~3+020 section, DN400 water supply pipe installation, 14 masonry valve pit, 18 fire hydrant, 2 water crane of fire ,7 water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 drive pipe, DN800 pipe jacking construction, earthwork backfilling and ground resumption). Water supply network leakage monitoring (KT - S01) has signed the agreement (it has submitted ADB for approval), the contract amount is 0.58 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 0.58 million yuan; and training for water supply network planning (KT - S02) have submitted the report, the contract amount is 1.4 million yuan.

(3) The resettlement update of Xichong ditch, Dongchong ditch and Nangan ditch has finished.

Up to the monitoring, there are 32 households residential has finished the HD. The rest 2 shops along street haven't completed the demolition work, and negotiation in ongoing. Up to this monitoring, Kuitun PMO and demolition office has completed the demolition of 29 households in Dongchong ditch, the demolition work of the rest 5 households and 2 shops haven't started yet, and the final DMS and negotiation is ongoing. The LA in Tianbei new district has not started, and the detailed field survey is ongoing at present. For now the preparation work of tender documents is under processing. The

implementation schedule of each subproject has been shown in table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Each Subproject Implementation Schedule

The serial number	The project content	A brief description	The early stage of the procedure	Starting time	Project progress in last monitoring	The current project progress
1	River channel regulation project	<p>5 flood drainage channels in the urban area will be improved, with a total length of 20.39km (Xichong ditch (0+000-1+630), Dongyizhi channel + Dongchong ditch (KT-C01), Nangan channel (KT-C03), Dongchong ditch (KT-C04), Dongchong ditch (KT-C05), Xichong ditch (KT-C06), Xichong ditch (KT-C07), Chunhui channel (KT-C08)).</p> <p>Flood control and emergency response roads with a total length of 39.43km will be constructed along the channels.</p>	<p>By this monitoring found that :</p> <p>1. Project permission notes for location (been approved)</p> <p>2. Land pre-trial comments involved in Kuitun area (been approved)</p> <p>3. Land pre-trial comments involved in Tianbei</p>	August t, 2017.	<p>(1) The purchase condition of the bidding</p> <p>At the end of March, it has signed 3 contracts including 2 equipment packages (the ditch improves equipment KT-E01 and non-profit watering equipment KT-E05) and 1 civil package (Xichong ditch renovation project KT-C02) Dongchong ditch and Yizhi ditch KT-C01, Nangan ditch KT-C03 the bidding has completed and submitted to ADB for approval.</p> <p>(2) The implementation progress</p>	<p>(1) The purchase condition of the bidding</p> <p>The purchase condition of the bidding based on updated procurement plan at the beginning of 2017, the ADB-financed Xinjiang urban comprehensive development project-Kuitun subproject includes 17 contract packages in total, with 10 civil contracts, 4 materials and equipment procurement contract and 3 consulting contracts.</p> <p>So far, among 9 completed bidding contract packages, there are 4 civil contract (west gully 0 + 000-1 + 605 (KT-C02), east gully + a canal (KT-C01), south main canal (KT-C03) and water supply pipeline network equipment</p>

			<p>new area (in processing)</p> <p>4.</p> <p>Preliminary design (been approved)</p>		<p>and purchase supply</p> <p>The supplication and examination of contract package K-E05 has finished.</p> <p>The contract sum is 1.49 million yuan, and the cash reimbursement is 1.49 million yuan; the supplication of KT-E05 contract package has completed, the contract amount of 3.90 million yuan, 3.44 million yuan cash reimbursement..</p> <p>The civil contract of Xichong ditch 0+000-1+605 (KT-C02) has completed the temporary work and build around the block, the contract amount of 16.36 million yuan, 1.64 million yuan cash reimbursement.</p> <p>(3) The resettlement update of Xichong ditch, Dongchong ditch and</p>	<p>(KT-C12)respectively); 2 equipment contract packages (river improvement equipment (KT-E01) and non-profit water equipment (KT-E05) respectively); 3 consulting contracts (training for project management and implementation (XJ-TA-A), water supply pipeline network leakage monitoring (KT-S01) and training for water supply network planning and research (KT-S02)respectively). Besides, complementation design drawings of 5 civil contract packages have been completed in the section of Tianbei new district.</p> <p>(2) The implementation progress and purchase supply</p> <p>The supplication and examination of contract package KT-E01 has finished. The contract sum is 1.49 million yuan, and the cash reimbursement is 1.49 million yuan; the supplication of KT-E05</p>
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					<p>Nangan ditch has finished.</p> <p>contract package has completed and checked, the contract amount of 3.90 million yuan, 3.90 million yuan cash reimbursement. The civil contract of Xichong ditch 0+000-1+605 (KT-C02) has been completed 35% of construction, the contract amount of 16.36 million yuan, 4.80 million yuan cash reimbursement; The 600 meters canal waste elimination of Dongchong ditch + a canal (KT-C01) in civil contract package has been completed with the total amount of 13.18 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.52 million yuan. Similarly, 1000 meters canal waste elimination and backfill of the civil contract of Nangan channel (KT-C03) is ongoing, with the civil contract amount of 29.29 million, and the withdrawal amount is 2.92 million yuan.40% construction of the water supply network equipment (KT-C12) has completed, with the</p>
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						contract amount of 11.5 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.15 million yuan. Water supply network leakage monitoring (KT - S01) has signed the agreement (it has submitted ADB for approval), the contract amount is 0.58 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 0.58 million yuan; and training for water supply network planning (KT - S02) have been completed the supply of material, the contract amount is 1.4 million yuan, and withdrawal amount is 1.4 million yuan.
2	Shelter forest construction	Construction of shelter forests with a total area of 83.2 ha along the flood control channel 10-20m, cultivation of 200,400 trees, irrigation by dripping and spraying	—	—	The design plan and bill of quantities of KT-E02 as well as the civil contracts for Tianbei New district are under preparation;	The design plan and bill of quantities of KT-E02 as well as the civil contracts for Tianbei New district are under preparation;
3	The spillway construction of	14 ladders 1 steep slope and two grit chambers; construction and	—	—	—	—

	ancillary facilities	reconstruction of 5 aqueducts each; construction of 26 bridges, maintenance of 2 bridges, 6 culverts, and 40 hydraulic structures with 96 structures in total.				
4	Urban water supply pipe network transformation and leakage monitoring	Reconstruct 6.27 km water supply pipeline; and set up the GPRS urban water supply network monitoring system; purchase water quality safety testing equipment; equip with water supply network leak detectors. (1). Shawan Street (Yili Road - Beijing Road) intends to transform pipeline 1019 meters long, diameter 300mm. (2). Korla Road (Tuanjienan Street - Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 3141 meters long, diameter 400mm. (3). Tuanjiedong Street (Urumqi Road - Yili Road) intends to transform the line 380 meters long, diameter 300mm. (4). Beijing West Road (Torrey Street - Hefeng Street) intends to transform the line 936 meters long, diameter of 400mm.	The approval of updated environmental impact assessment and the relevant files of kuitun Development and Reform Commission is ongoing	— —	the bidding of water supply network (KT-C12) completed and submitted to ADB for approval	40% construction of the water supply network equipment (KT-C12) has completed, with the contract amount of 11.5 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.15 million yuan, including (The completion of Tuanjie east street 0 + 000 ~ 0 + 380 section, DN300 water supply pipe installation, 9 masonry valve pit, 5 fire hydrants, 1water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 pipe jacking installation, and concrete ground was resumed temporarily; the completion of Beijingdong road (Shawan street to Yingbing street) 0+000~0+663 section, DN400 water supply pipe

		(5) Beijing East Road (Manas Street – Shawan Street) intends to transform the line 791meters long, diameter of 400mm.				installation, 11 masonry valve pit, 10 fire hydrant, 2 water meter chamber, 1 blow-off chamber; completion of Korla west road(126m east to Hefeng street to Emin street) 0+150~1+320section,(Wusu road to Tuanjie road) 2+700~3+020 section, DN400 water supply pipe installation, 14 masonry valve pit, 18 fire hydrant, 2 water crane of fire ,7 water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 drive pipe, DN800 pipe jacking construction, earthwork backfilling and ground resumption). The bidding of water supply network (KT-C12) completed and submitted to ADB for approval
5	Garbage and sewage intercepting	7 new public toilets, living garbage processing with fixed container system, set up 95; Set the bin 400 along the route of flood control.	——	—	——	The supplication and examination of contract package K-E01 has finished. The contract sum is 1.49 million yuan, and the cash reimbursement is 1.49 million yuan, sewage interception (toilet) KT-C10 and nursery stock for shelterbelt KT-E02 is preparing bidding documents

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

The People's government of Kuitun City has approved the RP and budget in February 2013. In April 2013, the PMO, Construction Bureau, House Levy Office, Land and Resource Bureau and other relevant institutions formed a resettlement group.

At present the resettlement progresses are as following:

(1) Residential House Demolition

During this monitoring, the residents of the housing demolition projects involving a total of 156 households, of which Kuitun City, involving 61 households, (including 32 households in Xichong ditch and 29 households in Dongchong ditch) 95 households are involved in Tianbei New District.

At present, Tianbei New District demolition office is under verifying and evaluating the physical quantity of 95 residents, the demolition work has not carried out.

Up to this monitoring, house demolition work of 32 households in Xichong ditch has been completed, and all APs have signed the compensation agreement and been well resettled.

Up to this monitoring, Kuitun HD office completed all of the final DMS in Dongchong ditch (29 households), consulted with affected people, and interviewed affected people and learnt their resettlement willingness.

At present, house demolition of 24 households (a total of 29 HHs) has been completed, and the APs have signed the compensation agreement and have been properly resettled. According to the survey, all 24 affected people have chosen the monetary compensation, the remaining 5 households have been not completed and more negotiation and final DMS are ongoing.

(2) The shops along the street

The last monitoring found that there were total of 58 shops along the street, including 48 households in Kuitun city, 10 households in Tianbei New District. At present, the 48 shops along the street in Kuitun city, there are 46

households in Xichong ditch and 2 households in Dongchong ditch. Compared with last monitoring, the shop demolition in Kuitun has no change and the evaluation and consulting is ongoing.

There are 44 households have been demolished among the 46 households in Xichong ditch. Up to this monitoring, house demolition of six more shops has been completed, and all 6 affected people have chosen the monetary compensation, and the rest 2 households has not completed the demolition work, the demolition office is undertaking the final DMS and negotiation.

The 2 shops along street in Dongchong ditch has not completed house demolition work, the final DMS and negotiation is ongoing by the demolition office.

The monitoring found that the newly affected residents along the street have other residential in Kuitun city and purchase commercial residential building so they all chosen monetary compensation and all of them have signed the demolition agreement.

Kuitun PMO and housing demolition office have consulted with residents before house demolition, and held some meetings for affected people to participate in, therefore, no complaints occurred.

(3) The enterprise

The monitoring found that, according to the DMS and the evaluation of the independent third party, there are in total of 3 enterprises involved in the project; including 2 households in Kuitun City and 1 in Tianbei New District.

At the end of last monitoring, the 2 households in Kuitun City had been demolished.

This monitoring found that the 1 household in Tianbei New District has not completed the demolition work; the demolition office is undertaking the final physical quantity verification and assessment. And the 2 households in Kuitun City had been demolished.

3. Project Impact

3.1 Land Acquisition

The project does not involve the collective land acquisition; the program will be made permanent requisition and occupation of state-owned land 2178.46 mu. The state-owned farm land 532.57 mu, the state-owned unused land 553.44 mu, the state-owned construction land 870.28 mu (residential land 21.71 mu), and the state-owned forestland 222.17 mu. Detailed land acquisition in table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Statistics of State Owned Land

Unit	Project scope	State-owned unused land	State-owned farm land	State-owned construction land		state-owned forestland	subtotal
				State-owned construction land	residential land		
Tianbei new district	xichonggou	0.00	411.70	106.05	13.66	65.42	596.84
	beitiaojiequ	0.00	0.00	324.92	0.00	0.00	324.92
	dongchonggoou	301.12	0.00	35.50	4.19	86.80	427.61
	chunhuiqu	79.62	120.87	0.00	0.00	22.38	222.87
	total	380.74	532.57	466.47	17.85	174.60	1572.2
Kuitun	xichonggou	135.27	0.00	71.74	2.90	14.19	224.10
	nanganqu	24.00	0.00	261.11	0.00	33.38	318.49
	dongchonggou	13.43	0.00	49.24	0.96	0.00	63.63
	total	172.70	0.00	382.10	3.86	47.57	606.22
total		553.44	532.57	848.57	21.71	222.17	2178.4

Permanent occupation of farmland for the state-owned Kuitun City Tianbei new district of state-owned farms 532.57 mu, the residents affected by the influence of land requisition are 66 people from 19 families, 33 males, 33 females, the head of the household and their spouses are workers of Tianbei new district state-owned farm. No minority population, mainly in the cultivation of cotton, corn.

By the end of this monitoring, according to the progress of the project land acquisition work not yet carried out, the relevant procedures and further

physical quantity verification are under the handling, next monitoring will continue to pay attention to the progress of land acquisition and resettlement.

3.2 Households Demolition of Residents

This monitoring, according to the DMS and the evaluation of the independent third party, the project involving a total of 156 households residents houses, of which Kuitun city involving 61 households, Tianbei new district involving 95 households. The total demolished area of residential houses is 5312.09 m², including 2250.86 m² of main rooms, 1746.92m² of wing-rooms, side rooms for 1314.31m².

At present, Tianbei New District demolition office is under verifying and evaluating the physical quantity of 95 residents, the demolition work has not carried out.

The 61 households in Kuitun city, including 32 households in Xi Chong ditch including minority households for 9 (involving Wenyingyuan 20 households 1 minority, and Zhenyuyuan 12 households), all the demolished residents had signed the demolition agreement and received the cash compensation or property exchange.

The 29 households in Dong Chong ditch. At present, house demolition of 24 households has been completed, 5 HHs in Donghuiyuan community and 19 HHs in Hulanbulake community have signed the resettlement agreement, and get the monetary compensation. The house demolition of remaining 5 households has not completed, and negotiation and final DMS are ongoing.

The completed housing area of Xichong ditch statistics see table 3-2.

Table 3-2 the Completed Residential Buildings in Xichong ditch

Co mm uni ty na me	Kuitun residents housing units (Xichong ditch)																	
	Affected households			Main room (m ²)			Wing room (m ²)				Other room (m ²)							
	To tal nu m be r	de m oli sh ed	No t de mo liti on	Ma son ry con cret e	Ma so nry tim ber	Ea rt h ti m be r	Ma son ry con cret e	Ma so nry tim ber	Ea rt h ti m be r	C ol or pl at e	Bas em ent s	Stables			Sheds			Si mp le sh ed s
												Ma son ry con cret e	Ma son ry con cret e	Ma so nry tim ber	Ea rt h ti m be r	Ma son ry con cret e	Ma so nry tim ber	
Zhe nyu yua n	12	1 2	0	13 4.2 6	36 9. 83	1 1. 4 2	36. 76	0. 00	0. 0 0	0. 0 0	11. 32	0.0 0	10 4. 31	0. 0 0	0.0 0	12 9. 98	7 5. 0 8	57 .4 4
We nyi ngy uan	20	2 0	0	95 0.1 6	47 5. 15	2 1 0. 0 4	81 1.3 6	72 4. 45	1 4 2. 4 9	3 1. 8 6	23 8.3 7	0.0 0	22 7. 41	1 0 9. 1 3	54. 18	20 3. 46	0. 0 0	10 3. 63
Tot al	32	3 2	0	10 84. 42	84 4. 98	3 2 1. 4 6	84 8.1 2	72 4. 45	1 4 2. 4 9	3 1. 8 6	24 9.6 9	0.0 0	33 1. 72	1 0 9. 1 3	54. 18	33 3. 44	7 5. 0 8	16 1. 07

The completed housing area of Dongchong ditch statistics see table 3-3.

Table 3-3 the Completed Residential Buildings in Dongchong ditch

Com muni ty nam e	Kuitun residents housing units (Dongchong ditch)														
	Affected households			Main room (m ²)			Wing room (m ²)				Other room (m ²)				
	Total number	demolished	Not demolition	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Brick-steel	Earth-timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Brick-steel	Earth-timber	Color plate
Donghuiyuan	5	5	0	0	64.72	311.5	0	116.56	0	0	0	392.99	0	0	0
Hulanbula	24	19	5	1178.81	263.58	202.5	57.23	562.72	36.48	126.34	901.87	2306.23	138.16	376.71	83.07
Total	29	24	5	1178.81	328.3	514	57.23	679.28	36.48	126.34	901.87	2699.22	138.16	376.71	83.07

Up to this monitoring, the house demolition of 32 households in Xichong ditch of Kuitun has been completed, with demolished area of 5312.09m².

House demolition of 24 households (a total of 29 households) has been completed, with demolished area of 7119.47m². At present, Kuitun PMO and house demolition office is undertaking the negotiation and assessment of the rest affected households, who will be paid close attention to in next monitoring.

3.3 Demolition Shops along the Street

The monitoring found that according to the final design and physical quantity survey and the third party assessment confirmation, the project involving a total of 58 shops along the street, including 48 in Kuitun city, 10 in Tianbei new district.

At present, there are 48 shops along street, among which 44 shops (a total of 46 shops) in Xichong ditch has been completed, and 6 ethnic minority households of Wenyingyuan, 14 households of Zhenyuyuan, all of which has completed the house demolition. The rest 2 households has not completed the demolition work, the demolition office is undertaking the final physical quantity verification and negotiation.

At present, the completed demolition area is 12252.41 m², including 4767.89 m² main room, 3817.16 m² wing rooms, 3667.36 m² of side rooms. Detailed demolished areas see table 3-4.

The 2 households in Dongchong ditch has not completed the demolition work, the demolition office is undertaking the final physical quantity verification and assessment.

Table 3-4 Completed Shops

Kuitun business shop demolition (Xichong ditch)														
Affected households			Main room (m ²)			Wing room (m ²)			Attached room (m ²)					
Total number	Demolished	Not demolished	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Color steel	Base ments	Stables		Sheds		Simpl e Shed s
									Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Masonry timber
14	14	0	651.16	479.36	111.38	22.58	16.15	754.03	647.9	259	0	417.69	882.15	192.5
32	30	2	1389.68	2136.31	0	218	1308.77	1497.63	32.23	0	756.67	43.68	228.38	207.16
46	44	2	2040.84	2615.67	111.38	240.58	1324.92	2251.66	680.13	259	756.67	461.37	1110.53	399.66

In the last monitoring, there are in total of 38 households had been demolished; the total demolished area is 10379.26 m².

This monitoring found that 6 households of shops had been demolished, and with the demolished area was 1873.15 m². At present, 44HHs of shops along street in Xinchong ditch had been demolished, with total demolished area of 12252.41 m², and there are still 2 remaining households of shops in Xinchong ditch to be demolished, which is under consulting and evaluation; 2 shops along street in Dongchong ditch has not started the demolition work, the demolition office is undertaking the final physical quantity verification and assessment.

3.4 Enterprise Demolition

The monitoring found that, according to the DMS and the evaluation of the independent third party, there are in total of 3 enterprises involved in the project; including 2 households in Kuitun City and 1 in Tianbei New District. Among which the HD of the 2 households in Kuitun City have completed, and the left one has not yet completed the demolition work in Tianbei New District, it is under the final physical quantity verification and assessment work. At present, a total of 2042.42 m² business areas have been demolished, including Jufeng Trading Co. Ltd, 1498.43 m², and Raymond Lam cotton Co., Ltd, 543.99m². Detailed demolition area see table 3-5.

Table 3-5 the Completed Enterprise Demolition

No.	Project scope	community	Basic information		Business category	Main rooms (m²)	Wing rooms (m²)		Attachment house (m²)						Totals areas (m²)
			name	Property rights person		Masonry concrete	Masonry concrete	Color plate	Stables		Sheds			Simple sheds	
									Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry timber	
1	Toro street	Zhenyuan community	Jufeng Trading Co. Ltd	Zhang lumin	Poultry Farming	191.68		677.95	142.18	234	191.68	60.9			1498.43
2			Raymond Lam cotton Co., Ltd	Chen li	Cotton processing	97.04	42.35	82.32		263.8	42.2		10.08	6.17	543.99

By the end of this monitoring, the 2 demolished enterprises have chosen the cash compensation and the compensation have been paid to the affected people. The 1 enterprise of Tianbei new district is under the detailed survey and evaluation, the HD has not started yet.

4. Project Compensation Standards and Funds

4.1. Compensation Rates for 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 10-20 yuan/m². The Project will involve acquisition of state-owned land within and out of the built-up area of Kuitun, and the compensation rate is 20 yuan/m² within the built-up area and 10 yuan/m² out of the built-up area; for land out of the built-up area to be occupied by the Project, the land and resources authority will further collect leasing fees for construction land.

To the permanent land acquisition of enterprise, according to the type of state-owned land, the type of land use right and so on, the compensation standard will reference the Kuitun City land standard (2011). The final compensation standard will be determined after the field survey and evaluation. the affect people and the KCG will carry on the consulting in accordance with the type of state-owned land, the type of land use right and so on, the compensation standard will reference the Kuitun City land standard (2011). See in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Land Prices of Kuitun City

Unit: yuan/m²

Type	Grade1 land	Grade 2 land	Grade 3 land	Grade 4 land	Grade 5 land
Commercial	1450	980	750	430	220
Residential	845	635	400	270	180
Industrial	400	305	220	150	135

Source: Kuitun City Land and Resources Bureau

4.2 Compensation Rate for State-owned Farmland

According to the Reply on the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition of XUAR (XG [2010] No.323) and the Notice on Doing a Better Job in Reporting Construction Land for Approval (XLR [2010] No.140), the

compensation rates for state-owned cultivated land acquired will be as follows (see Table 4-2). Totally, land compensation and resettlement subsidy is 26 times of AAOV.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rate for State-owned Cultivated Land

Land type	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)			
	Land compensation fees	Resettlement subsidies	Young crop compensation fees	Total
Cultivated land (cotton)	22500	33750	2250	58500
Times of AAOV	10	15	1	26
AAOV	2250	2250	2250	

Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for all acquired cultivated land will be paid by KCG to the state-owned farm, and young crop compensation fees will be paid to the AHs as incurred actually during construction. Replacement land with same areas and quality will be provided to the households who will lose land.

In addition to the above costs, the occupied state-owned lands also need to pay land reclamation fees and relocation management fees. the land department to, land reclamation fees 3000 yuan / mu, the land levy relocation management fees charged by the total amount of 3-4%.

Table 4-3 Statistics of State-owned Land Acquired

Division	Scope of construction	State-owned unused land	State-owned cultivated land	State-owned construction land	State-owned housing land	State-owned woodland	Subtotal
Tianbei New District	West Ditch	0.00	411.70	106.05	13.66	65.42	596.84
	North regulating channel	0.00	0.00	324.92	0.00	0.00	324.92
	East Ditch	301.12	0.00	35.50	4.19	86.80	427.61
	Chunhui Channel	79.62	120.87	0.00	0.00	22.38	222.87
	Total	380.74	532.57	466.47	17.85	174.60	1572.24
Kuitun City	West Ditch	135.27	0.00	71.74	2.90	14.19	224.10
	South main canal	24.00	0.00	261.11	0.00	33.38	318.49
	East Ditch	13.43	0.00	49.24	0.96	0.00	63.63
	Total	172.70	0.00	382.10	3.86	47.57	606.22
Total		553.44	532.57	848.57	21.71	222.17	2178.46

4.3 Compensation Rate for State-owned Woodland

State-owned woodland will be compensated based on the Notice on the Implementation of the Reply of the XUAR Government on Approving the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition (XFR [2011] No.161) issued by the XUAR Department of Forestry (see Tables 4-4 and 4-5).

Table 4-4 Compensation Rate for State-owned Woodland

Land type	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)			
	Compensation fees for woodland	Resettlement subsidy for woodland	Forest compensation fees	Total
Arbor forest	12000	18000	8000	38,000

Table 4-5 Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees

Land type	Forest vegetation restoration fees (yuan/m ²)
Arbor forest	6

For acquired state-owned arbor trees, forest compensation fees, woodland compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and forest vegetation restoration fees will be paid to the department in charge of forestry of the government at or above the county level. Land compensation fees according to the cultivated land base (the base is 1500 yuan / mu) 8 times the compensation; resettlement fees according to the base of cultivated land (1500 yuan/mu base) 12 times the compensation; tree compensation cost of forest compensation fee according to the tree species and tree diameter classification according to plant (tree) calculation compensation; the forest vegetation recovery payments 6 yuan/m².

4.4 Housing Demolition Compensation Standard

The project resettlement housing demolition compensation and resettlement is determined to be demolished by year local reset price; finally the compensation price of the house demolition will be assessed by the real estate appraisal surveying and mapping company. In order to protect the rights and interests of the affected people and the principle of fair compensation, on

20 January, 2017, Kuitun city PMO and house demolition office released the announcement to select evaluation company publicly on Kuitun city government website and Xinjiang construction website, and qualified companies can apply, and finally three qualified evaluation company have been selected in bidding, and held an independent third party assessment agencies election meeting on 24 January, and invited the affected residents to participate the election and vote the evaluation company. In order to ensure the open and the fair of the election, the project office also invited Kuitun city notary office staff to supervise the election results. Finally chose Xinjiang Zhongdingshengye real estate valuation consulting Co., Ltd. as the project's independent third party assessment agencies. And the results of the election were released on Kuitun city government website and Xinjiang construction website.



Figure 4-1 Open selection of evaluation company announcement

Company valuation assessment agencies for the use of replacement housing price assessment, to assess at the time of building materials, construction technology and process as well as the housing structure, decoration degree, re construction and old houses have the same utility of new housing cost price. In order to make the assessment result fair and transparent

assessment agencies for housing assessment results to the community / village publicity, residents of the assessment results after approval, the project to do with residents signed compensation agreement; the ultimate standard of compensation including housing compensation, decoration and appendages compensation. Finally, the demolition of housing housing compensation price will be real estate surveying and mapping site assessment, the demolition and relocation of people negotiate.

At the end of this monitoring, Kuitun city project demolition work has been started, the project state-owned land on the housing levy range involving a total of 156 households residential, 58 shops, 3 enterprises or institutions. Among them: there are 61 households residential, 48 shops, 2 enterprises or institutions in Kuitun city, and 95 households residential, 10 shops, 1 enterprises and institutions in Tianbei New district.

4.4.1 Compensation rates for residential houses

Compensation rates for HD will be agreed on by reference to local real estate market prices, and based on on-site appraisal to take price fluctuations into account during negotiation of village and household agreements. See Table 4-6 and Table 4-7.

Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Residential Houses Demolished for Xichong ditch Subproject

Type	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House compensation				
Main rooms (licensed)	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	3545	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	3545	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	3545	
Main rooms (unlicensed)	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	3190	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	3190	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	3190	
Wing rooms (simple structures)	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	550	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	400	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	300	
	Color plate	yuan/m ²	400	
Basements	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	600	
Stables	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	350	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	200	

	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	150	
Sheds	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	350	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	200	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	150	
Simple sheds	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	80	
Land compensation rates				
Compensation rates for state-owned land	yuan/m ²	27	Residential households have red and blue line map or construction land permit, to give compensation, no land certificate, not compensation.	
		270	To be levied on housing has < state land use permit >, referring to Kuitun city in 2012 land level and benchmark land price basis for consultation, the final compensation price in accordance with the market to assess the price to compensate.	
Other subsidies				
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ²	10		
Transition subsidy	yuan/m ²	12	Based on actual transition months.	

Source: Kuitun City Demolition Management Office (October. 2017)

Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Residential Houses Demolished for Dongchong ditch Subproject

Type	Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House compensation				
Main rooms (licensed)	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	3677	
Wing rooms (licensed)	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	3370	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	3064	
	Civil brick wrapping	yuan/m ²	2972	
Main rooms (unlicensed)	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	3566	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	3269	
Wing rooms	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	1210	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	970	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	771	
	Color steel	yuan/m ²	400	
Basements	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	1000	
Stables	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	350	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	200	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	150	
Sheds	Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	350	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	200	
	Earth timber	yuan/m ²	150	
Simple sheds	Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	80	
Land compensation rates				

Compensation rates for state-owned land	yuan/m ²	559	Residential households have red and blue line map or construction land permit, to give compensation
Other subsidies			
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ²	15	
Transition subsidy	yuan/m ²	17	Based on actual transition months.

The monitoring found that, due to the market price and location, house demolition compensation standard has been improved compared with that of the original resettlement plan in Dongchong ditch, such as state-owned land compensation standard raised to 559 yuan/m², moving subsidies raised from 10 yuan/m² to 15 yuan/m²; the temporary transition subsidy raised from 12 yuan/m² to 17 yuan/m². See table 4-6 and table 4-7.

4.4.2 Compensation rates for commercial stores

Commercial stores will be appraised based on policies and by reference to location (affected shops are on Grade 4 lands). See Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Compensation Rates for Commercial Stores of Xichong ditch

Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House compensation			
Operating stores	yuan/m ²	6146	Any operating store with full formalities will be compensated for at 1:1.1 (6,760 yuan/m ²). According to the survey, all have at least one required formality.
Motor repair, machining and other stores	yuan/m ²	6146	Any motor repair, machining or other store with full formalities will be compensated for at 1:1 (6,146 yuan/m ²). According to the survey, all have at least one required formality.
Other subsidies			
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ²	12	
Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² /month	12	Based on actual transition months.

Source: Kuitun City Demolition Management Office (October. 2017)

Any commercial store affected by HD will be exchanged for a shop front of the same size based on its location, traffic, monthly turnover, size and structure or subject to cash compensation. The compensation for business loss will be paid on an assessment of actual losses through the scrutiny of relevant tax form records.

The monitoring found that, all the demolition standards of shops were based on the compensation standard in original RP.

4.4.3 Compensation rates for enterprises

See Table 4-9. Compensation rates for demolished properties of enterprises will be agreed on based on on-site appraisal (affected enterprises are on Grade 5 lands). If the enterprise incurs losses from suspension of production, the compensation will be paid on an assessment of actual losses through the scrutiny of relevant tax form records.

Table 4-9 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises in Kuitun

Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
House compensation			
Masonry concrete	yuan/m ²	800	
Masonry timber	yuan/m ²	700	
Color plate	yuan/m ²	720	
Other subsidies			
Moving subsidy	m ²	12	
Transition subsidy	m ²	12	

Source: Kuitun City House Demolition Management Office

5. Survey on the Level of Production and Living of Affected People

5.1 Monitoring Survey

5.1.1 Survey description

The survey sampling area involved in Aktam community, Wen Ying Yuan community, Hulanbulake community in Kuitun city, and Tianbei New District. Using the typical sample tracking survey, sample households were selected by random sampling, random interviews and field observation, the sample survey sample size a total of 120 households, 409 people. Among them, the Aktam community samples survey of 36 households, 114 people; Wen Ying Yuan community samples survey of 32 households, 103 people; Hulanbulake community samples survey of 34 households, 132 people; Tianbei New District samples survey of 18 households, 60 people. District village, community sample survey detailed population situation see table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Sample Population in Community Surveys

Community	Household	No.	Male	Female
Wen Ying Yuan community	32	103	50	53
the Aktam community	36	114	59	55
Hulanbulake community	34	132	70	62
Tianbei New District	18	60	34	26
total	120	409	213	196
Proportion of the total population			52.08%	47.92%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

5.1.2 Survey of population statistics

The sample size of the basal sample survey was 120 households, 409 people; average household population of 3.41 people. Among them, 213 were

male, accounting for 52.08% of the total population; 196 females, accounting for 47.92% of the total population; marital status, unmarried 112 people, 276 married, 8 widowed, 13 divorced. Details of the population of the families are shown in table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Base Survey of Family Population

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Proportion	No	Proportion	No	Proportion
Household					120	
NO.	213	52.08%	196	47.92%	409	
Average population						3.41
Marital status						
married	140	34.23%	136	33.25%	276	67.48%
unmarried	62	15.16%	50	12.22%	112	27.38%
divorced	6	1.47%	7	1.71%	13	3.18%
widowed	5	1.22%	3	0.73%	8	1.96%
Total	213	52.08%	196	47.92%	409	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

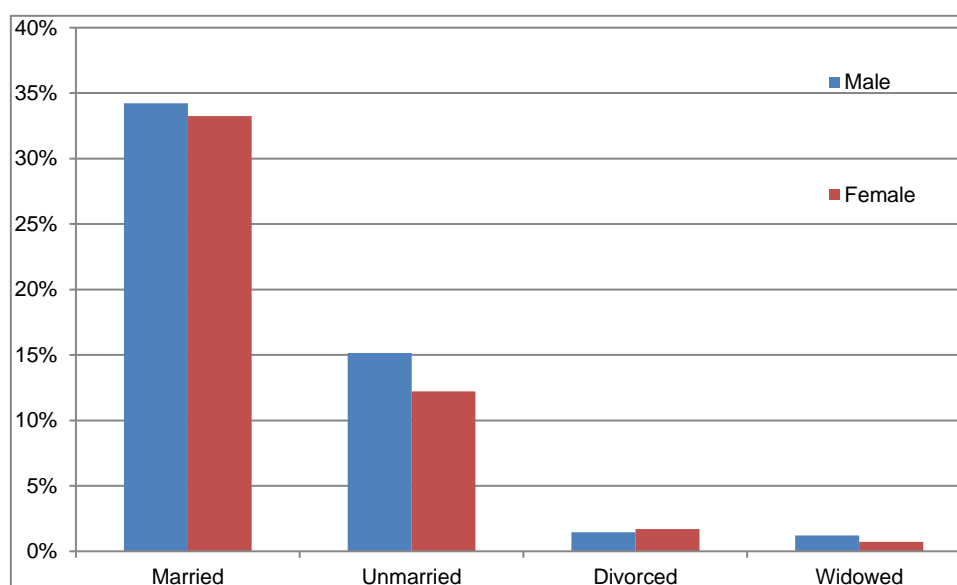


Figure 5-1 Marital Status

5.1.3 Age structure

The survey found that Aktam community preschoolers male population 3 people, female 1 people; 7 to 17 years old male population 3 people, female 4; 18 to 35 years old male population 21 people, female 17; 36 to 60 years old male population 28 people, female 28; over the age of 60, the male population is 4 and the female population is 4.

Wenyingyuan community preschoolers male population 1 people, female 2 people; 7 to 17 years old male population 1 people, female 2; 18 to 35 years old male population 13 people, female 14; 36 to 60 years old male population 25 people, female 26; over the age of 60, the male population is 10 and the female population is 9.

Hulanbulake community preschoolers male population 3 people, female 1 people; 7 to 17 years old male population 6 people, female 5; 18 to 35 years old male population 24 people, female 23; 36 to 60 years old male population 27 people, female 26; over the age of 60, the male population is 10 and the female population is 7.

Tianbei New District preschoolers male population 1 people, female 3 people; 7 to 17 years old male population 4 people, female 2; 18 to 35 years old male population 11 people, female 7; 36 to 60 years old male population 15 people, female 12; over the age of 60, the male population is 3 and the female population is 2.

Comprehensive point of view, preschool male accounted for 1.96 % of the total population, female accounted for 1.71%; 7 to 17 years old male population accounted for 3.42% of the total population, female accounted for 3.18%; 18 to 35 years old male population accounted for 16.87% of the total population, female accounted for 14.91%; 36 to 60 years old male population accounted for 23.23% of the total population, female accounted for 22.49%; over the age of 60, the male population accounted for 6.60% of the total population, female accounted for 5.62%.

Table 5-3 Age Structure

unit : Person

Community	0-6 岁		7-17		18-35		36-60		Over 60		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aktam community	3	1	3	4	21	17	28	28	4	5	114
Wenyingyuan community	1	2	1	2	13	14	25	26	10	9	103

Hulanbulake community	3	1	6	5	24	23	27	26	10	7	132
Tianbei New District	1	3	4	2	11	7	15	12	3	2	60
total	8	7	14	13	69	61	95	92	27	23	409
Proportion	1.96%	1.71%	3.42%	3.18%	16.87%	14.91%	23.23%	22.49%	6.60%	5.62%	100.00%
Community	The Han nationality		The Uighurs		Kazah		The Hui nationality		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aktam community	24	23	10	11	14	12	8	7	3	2	114
Wenyingyuan community	22	20	16	14	4	7	7	10	1	2	103
Hulanbulake community	64	61	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	132
Tianbei New District	26	21	2	1	3	2	3	2	0	0	60
total	136	125	28	26	22	21	21	19	6	5	409
Proportion	33.25%	30.56%	6.85%	6.36%	5.38%	5.13%	5.13%	4.65%	1.47%	1.22%	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

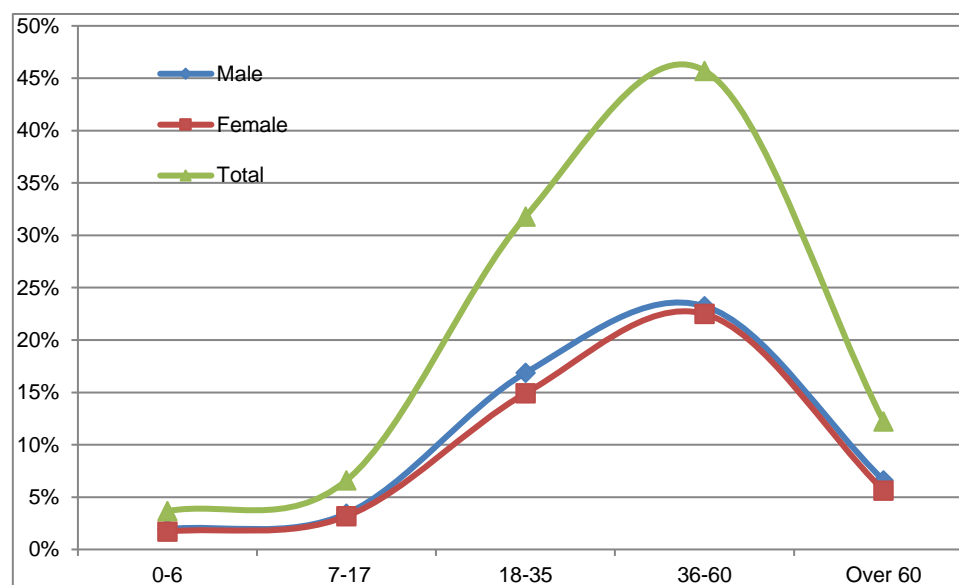


Figure 5-2 Age Structure

5.1.4 Cultural level

The sample size of the basal sample survey was 120 households, 409 people; Aktam community illiterate male 1, female 1; preschool children male 3, female 1 people; primary education male 7 people, female 13 people; junior high school education male 12 people, female 8 people; high school or

technical secondary education male 18, female 16 people; junior college or above education male 18, female 16 people.

Wenyingyuan community illiterate male 2, female 3; preschool children male 1, female 2 people; primary education male 11 people, female 14 people; junior high school education male 11 people, female 15 people; high school or technical secondary education male 13, female 12 people; junior college or above education male 12 female 7 people.

Hulanbulake community illiterate male 2, female 3; preschool children male 3, female 1 people; primary education male 16 people, female 15 people; junior high school education male 24 people, female 34 people; high school or technical secondary education male 17, female 6 people; junior college or above education male 8 female 3 people.

Tianbei New District illiterate male 1, female 1; preschool children male 1, female 3 people; primary education male 3 people, female 5 people; junior high school education male 11 people, female 7 people; high school or technical secondary education male 14, female 4 people; junior college or above education male 4, female 6 people.

According to local culture level of primary school and junior middle school, the proportion of female was slightly higher than male, and male in high school degree or above degree is slightly higher than the proportion of female. Details as shown in figure 5-4.

Table 5-4 Cultural Level

unit : People

Community	illiterate		Preschool children		Primary school		Junior high school		High school or technical secondary school		Junior college or above		Junior college or above
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aktam community	1	1	3	1	7	13	12	8	18	16	18	16	114
Wenyingyu	2	3	1	2	11	14	11	15	13	12	12	7	103

an community													
Hulanbulak e community	2	3	3	1	16	15	24	34	17	6	8	3	132
Tianbei New District	1	1	1	3	3	5	11	7	14	4	4	6	60
total	6	8	8	7	37	47	58	64	62	38	42	32	409
Proportion	1.47 %	1.96%	1.96 %	1.71%	9.05 %	11.49 %	14.18 %	15.65 %	15.16 %	9.29%	10.27 %	7.82%	100.00 %

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

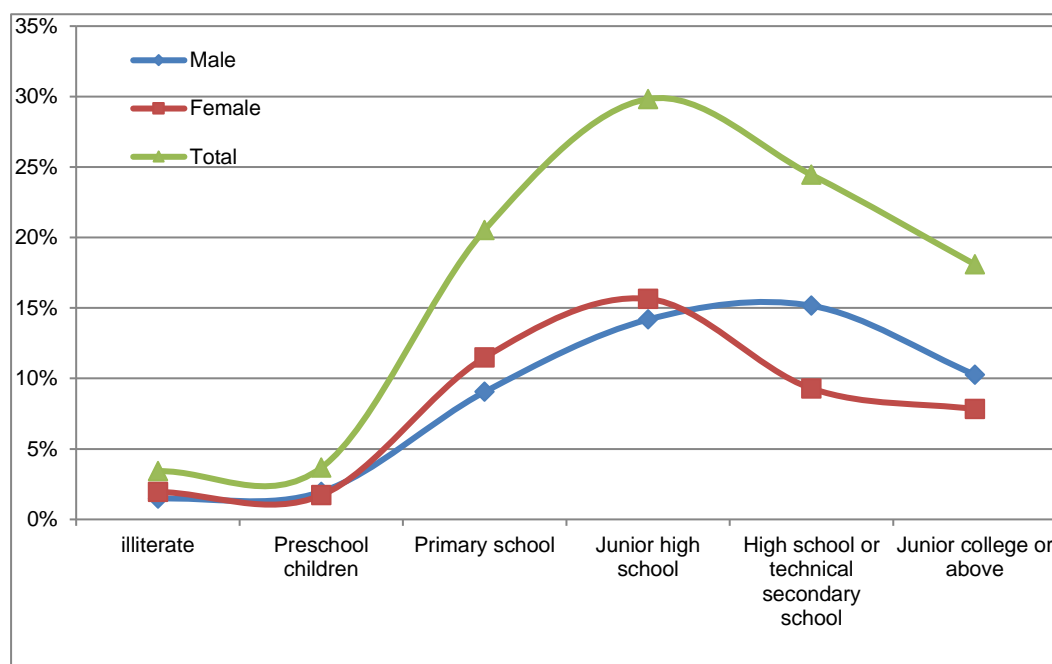


Figure 5-3 the Level of Culture

5.1.5 Occupational distribution

The survey found that the highest proportion of residents in the survey are enterprise workers accounted for 14.43% of the total population within the scope of the investigation, followed by are migrant workers accounted for 12.22%; the third is individual account for 11.74%. Details of the occupational distribution situation see table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Occupational Classification

Occupational	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Proportion	No	Proportion	No	Proportion
planting	4	0.98%	5	1.22%	9	2.20%
breed	15	3.67%	11	2.69%	26	6.36%

Industry	5	1.22%	1	0.24%	6	1.47%
Business	26	6.36%	22	5.38%	48	11.74%
Service industry	7	1.71%	18	4.40%	25	6.11%
Cleaner	2	0.49%	8	1.96%	10	2.44%
transportation	14	3.42%	2	0.49%	16	3.91%
communications	6	1.47%	1	0.24%	7	1.71%
teacher	11	2.69%	9	2.20%	20	4.89%
civil servant	10	2.44%	5	1.22%	15	3.67%
student	18	4.40%	20	4.89%	38	9.29%
doctor	3	0.73%	5	1.22%	8	1.96%
retired	16	3.91%	14	3.42%	30	7.33%
company staff	35	8.56%	24	5.87%	59	14.43%
Migrant workers	22	5.38%	28	6.85%	50	12.22%
community	6	1.47%	9	2.20%	15	3.67%
other	5	1.22%	7	1.71%	12	2.93%
preschool children	8	1.96%	7	1.71%	15	3.67%
total	213	52.08%	196	47.92%	409	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

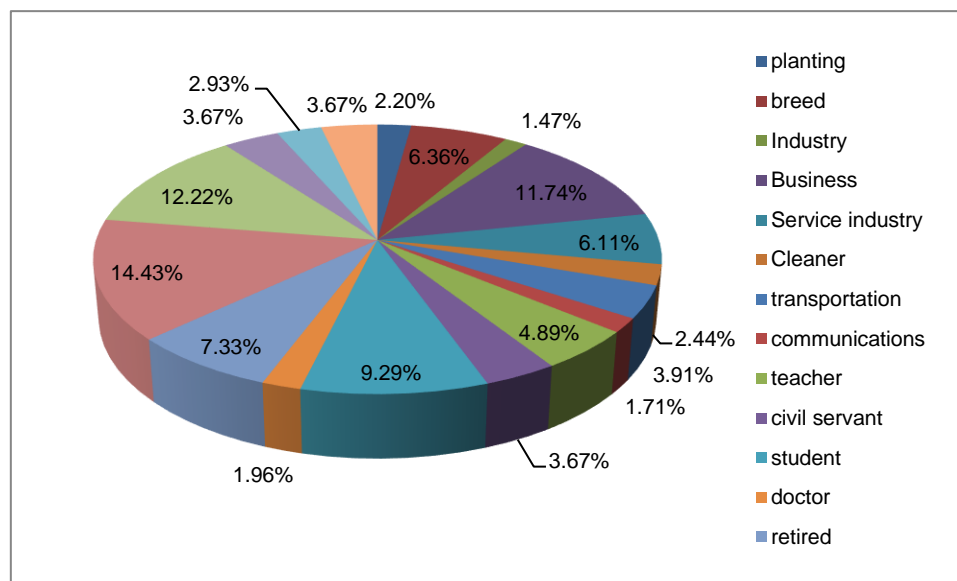


Figure 5-4 Occupational Distribution

5.1.6 Family income

By the investigation, the sampling survey of 120 households, 409 people we found that the per capita income is 29386.21 yuan, compared with the last 28928.08 yuan grow 458.13 yuan, an increase of 1.58%, all projects have improved significantly. The annual per capita income of enterprises increased from 8404.68 yuan to 8616.14, increased by 2.49%, annual per capita income

of farming increased from 1228.93 yuan to 1229.34 yuan, increased by 0.03%, annual per capita income of breeding industry increased from 3571.07 yuan to 3574.57 yuan, increased by 0.10%, migrant workers increased by 2.34%, 1.95% increase in business income, rental income increased by 0.32% the decrease in other income, decrease the income that 0.26%. The increases of the income of the affected residents show that they all received a reasonable compensation. And the affected residents have the cost of doing business, so business income increased the highest, increased by 47.53%, and the project office provides training and recruitment information it helped to increase the employment of the affected residents; after the resettlement of affected residents, the affect the family get a better opportunities or profit, and the proportion of each household income in the income structure gradually narrow, become more diverse, and more stable, the quality of life of residents is also more secure.

Table 5-6 Sources of Household Income

unit : Yuan/year

Item	Enterprises and institutions wage	Planting	Breeding industry	Migrant workers	Business	House rent	Other income	Total
Total household income in last survey	3371000	492800	1432000	2509600	2211400	77630	1505730	11600160
Family income per capita in last survey	8406.48	1228.93	3571.07	6258.35	5514.71	193.59	3754.94	28928.08
proportion	29.06%	4.25%	12.34%	21.63%	19.06%	0.67%	12.98%	100.00%
Total household income in this	3524000	502800	1462000	2619600	2299400	79430	1531730	12018960

survey								
Family income per capita in this survey	8616.14	1229.34	3574.57	6404.89	5622.00	194.21	3745.06	29386.21
proportion	29.32%	4.18%	12.16%	21.80%	19.13%	0.66%	12.74%	100.00%
The increased proportion	2.49%	0.03%	0.10%	2.34%	1.95%	0.32%	-0.26%	1.58%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

5.1.7 Family expenses

Through investigating on the impact of the demolition of 120 households, 409 people expenditure structure found that the monitoring of the per capita annual expenditure of 13101.51 yuan, compared with the last 12999.57 yuan grow 101.94 yuan, growth of 2.51%. The annual per capita of living expenditure increased from 2862.49 yuan to 2914.33 yuan, increased by 1.81%; the annual per capita of business expenses increased from 155.86 yuan to 157.21 yuan, increased by 0.87%. The annual per capita of living expenses, heating expenses, living food expenditure, transportation expenditure, other expenditure has risen greatly, while planting, water fees and education expenditure decreased because of cold weather, it is show that the living food has taken an great proportion, the quality of life of the residents needs to be improved, but also show, project operating expenses, medical expenses, fuel expenses, living expenses, heating expenses, lives of non-staple food expenditure, expenditure on education, transportation costs have a larger growth, indicating that affected residents consumption are more diverse, compared with the previous in the way of life have more freedom of choice, quality of life have improved.

Table 5-7 Survey of Household Expenditure on the Basis of the Survey

unit : Yuan/year

Item	Last Total household income	Last Family income per capita	Proportion	Total household income	Family income per capita	proportion	The increased proportion
water expenses	82000	204.49	1.57%	84500	206.60	1.58%	1.03%
electricity expenses	120500	300.50	2.31%	124200	303.67	2.32%	1.05%
property costs	49400	123.19	0.95%	50680	123.91	0.95%	0.58%
living expenses	1147860	2862.49	22.02%	1191960	2914.33	22.24%	1.81%
heating expenses	220659	550.27	4.23%	227599	556.48	4.25%	1.13%
non-staple food	446000	1112.22	8.56%	459700	1123.96	8.58%	1.06%
clothing expenditure	526600	1313.22	10.10%	542100	1325.43	10.12%	0.93%
Planting expenditure	502000	1251.87	9.63%	513000	1254.28	9.57%	0.19%
raising expenditure	499500	1245.64	9.58%	511500	1250.61	9.55%	0.40%
operating expenses	62500	155.86	1.20%	64300	157.21	1.20%	0.87%
education expenditure	830900	2072.07	15.94%	849400	2076.77	15.85%	0.23%
medical expenditure	173270	432.09	3.32%	177070	432.93	3.30%	0.19%
transportation costs	123860	308.88	2.38%	126410	309.07	2.36%	0.06%
the communication costs	327660	817.11	6.29%	334360	817.51	6.24%	0.05%
fuel spending	92500	230.67	1.77%	94000	229.83	1.75%	-0.37%
non agricultural	3170	7.91	0.06%	3240	7.92	0.06%	0.21%
other expenses	4450	11.10	0.09%	4500	11.00	0.08%	-0.19%
total	5212829	12999.57	100%	5358519	13101.51	100.00%	2.51%

Source: Socio-economic survey (October, 2017) N= 120 households with 409 people

5.2 Interview Survey

External monitoring of the resettlement action plan for the implementation project of institutions and the affected households conducted interviews, to understand their understanding of the project situation and the attitude to the project construction and the present situation of production and life of the affected.

5.2.1 Interview content

(1) Kuitun city organization interview

Interview one: Kuitun city housing and urban and Rural Construction bureau

Time: October 12, 2017 AM

Site: PMO of Kuitun City Construction Bureau

Attendees: Liang Jun(PMO), External monitoring and assessment team members

Interviewee: Liang Jun

Q: how is the project going?

At present, the project is in slow progress, because it is people-benefit project, house demolition and shops along the street demolition are involved in construction, resettlement of affected people must be handled properly, not harm to people's interests. We need to organize public forum, post notices, distribute resettlement booklets, and do final investigation and consultation work, so the demolition of project in the prophase is in slow progress. Up to this monitoring, river channel management of subproject, including Xichong ditch, Dongchong ditch and Nangnan channel management, which have been in the construction.

Q: is there any complaint about the completed resettlement?

At present, nobody complained. At the early stage of construction, affected people has been told complained to the affected person explained the appeal procedure, has told a grievance redress and appeal contact. So far, there have been no any complaints, I think it is because the proper resettlement, and in the preparation and implementation stages, the great importance given to community participation and consultation, suggestion and opinions of all relevant institutions, communities and affected people are collected, and participation in resettlement and reconstruction are encouraged. During the preparation of resettlement, demolition office has also asked for opinions of local governments at all levels and the resettlement representatives on the settlement and compensation policies. The affected people support the

construction.

Q: what is the next plan of the construction?

Next, we will continue to promote the progress of construction and resettlement, especially the progress of the resettlement in Tainbeicxin district. In the process of construction, we are going to continue enhancing positive impact, absorbing local labors, encouraging women to participate in the project, and assisting vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and the old. At the same time, to reduce the negative impact, do mitigation measures, such as safety, noise, dust, health problems; in regard to resettlement, information disclosure, posting notices, carrying out the public forum and livelihood restoration need to be paid attention to, so that affected people can be resettled properly.



(2) Kuitun city organization interview

Interview two: Kuitun demolition and relocation office

Time: October 12, 2017 PM

Site: Kuitun City Construction Bureau of Housing Management Office of the Department of management

Attendees: Liu Yanfei(Project Office Clerk), Liang Jun(Project Office Clerk),

External monitoring and assessment team members

Interviewee: Liu yanfei

Q: How is the demolition going now?

The demolition of Dongchong ditch has made a great progress, The preliminary DMS of 29 households and 2 shops in Dongchong ditch had been completed last monitoring. Up to this monitoring, house demolition of 24 households has been completed, the final DMS and negotiation of remaining houses and two shops has been ongoing; house demolition of added 6 shops along street in Xichong ditch has been completed, but demolition of 2 shops has been not completed. The demolition and demolition of the two shops were not completed. The final DMS and negotiation are ongoing.

Q: Up to this monitoring, how is the resettlement of affected

households?

Affected households who have completed house demolition and shops demolition chose monetary compensation or property exchange according to their own needs, signed an agreement and get the compensation; four households of 32 affected households in Xichong ditch chose property exchange, all shop demolition households chose the compensation; 24 households in Dongchong ditch chose monetary compensation. Some of the households who chose to monetary compensation have other houses in the city, and most households chose to buy houses elsewhere, depending on their will.

Q: what is the compensation standard for house demolition?

Standard of compensation in accordance with the State Council *state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance*, the houses on the state-owned land in the Ministry of construction of housing and urban and rural < collection way > in the provisions of the assessment, combined with the local reality, housing levy and compensation scheme is formulated, voluntarily choose monetary compensation or replacement property, specific content can view *the housing levy and compensation scheme* for us. The final compensation standard includes the compensation for house, decoration and attached compensation.

The house demolition compensation of the project is determined by replacement value of similar local houses in the same year; final demolition compensation price will be no-site evaluated by the real estate appraisal company, in order to make evaluation results fair and transparent, the result will be published in the community/village committee, after the consultation between PMO and affected households, and the approval of affected households, PMO sign the compensation agreement with the affected households.

**(3) Interview record of forums****Interview three: forum of removal households**

Time: October 13, 2017 AM

Site: Hulanbulake community

Interviewee: parts of the residents and External monitoring and assessment team members

The main question:

Up to this monitoring, house demolition of 24 households in Dongchong ditch has been completed, final DMS and consultation of 5 households and 2 shops are ongoing. This meeting is held by PMO and community, a total of 15 residents participated in the meeting, 7 of which is women.

In the meeting, to introduce the present progress of project and discussed the relevant problems, including 1. The project content, progress, and relevant laws and policies; 2. The rights of the residents, the people can choose cash compensation property exchange, and the resettlement place can be unified planning and construction for some undemolished households. 3.to learn the resettlement of affected households, especially the distribution of the compensation and livelihood restoration. 4. Expectations and suggestions for ADB project.

The residents showed their the relevant departments have hold meetings for several times and have discussed and learned the relevant problems especially the compensation, resettlement plan and compensation standard; Compensation standard, compensation plan meet the interests of the affected people, the distribution of compensation also is in time; all affected households choose the monetary compensation, and some of them choose to purchase the commercial property on their own, because some have other houses in the city, and they spent compensation renting a shop to operate; the participants agreed that the project is a people-benefit project to improve the surrounding environment and improve the living conditions of residents..

The attitude towards the project:

1. They hope the skill trainings should be carried out actively, which can lead extensive employment of affected people, especially women.
2. The construction of the project could improve flood prevention capacity, living standard of residents, and the development of Kuitu City and we are very supportive.



(4) Street shops demolition

Interview four: interview record of not demolished households

Time: October 13, 2017 PM

Site: Hulanbulake community

Interviewee: Wang yingtang, External monitoring and assessment team members

Q: Could you introduce your family?

Wang Yingtang, male, 54 years old, Han, the resident of Kuitun city Hulanbulake community, with three family members, operates "Yingbao store" with his wife, the shop name is called from their names. His son, 22 years old who is in university, a total of 0.05 thousand yuan of operation.

Q: Dongchong ditch channel management will affect your shop, are you willing to participate in the project?

I am willing to participate in the project, some house demolition around the ditch has been completed, because my shop is near the bridgehead, the final DMS is ongoing, and I haven't signed the agreement.

Q: Do you know the ADB relevant house demolition policies, compensation standard, distribution of compensation and other resettlement?

I know, PMO and community has held many meetings, to explain the relevant resettlement policies and regulations, and consult our opinion and demand of the project, everything is given priority to our people's interests, safeguard our vital interests not to be harmed, and distributing resettlement information booklets. We have learnt resettlement plan from these meetings, the distribution of compensation is full and in time.

Q: what are your suggestions for the project?

I think the project is good for us. Residents who have completed house demolition have spent compensation buying a commercial housing. We have a house, and we plan to choose monetary compensation to buy a facade room, so that not only the surroundings have improved, also can choose to operate in crowded places to increase our income.

Besides, project construction can also improve Dongchong ditch surroundings, some places of the construction is surrounded, and the announcement of construction and notes are posted. In all, we are very supportive of the project, and we hope that the demolition can be completed as soon as possible.



(5) Hulanbulake community interview

Interview five: interview record of not taken households

Time: October.13 , 2017 PM

Site: Hulanbulake community

Interviewee: Hu qinglong, External monitoring and assessment team members

Q: Could you introduce your family?

Hu qinglong, male, 41 years old, Han, the residents of Hulanbulake community, there are 5 people in his family, his son is in school, he and his wife worked in Kuitun, his parents raise dozens of chickens, annual income is wage income, the family economic status is general.

Q: what is your attitude towards ADB Dongchong ditch river channel management?

We are all very supportive of river channel management, in the past, the environment of Dongchong ditch is very poor, where is full of rubbish and the sewage, exuding foul smell; the most important is flood control capacity is bad, surrounding houses are submerged when in rainy season, and houses are in bad repair and civil structure. Now, river channel management not only can improve the flood control capacity, also can improve the living environment of residents. Residents who have completed demolition have chosen monetary compensation to buy commercial housing, and living conditions have been greatly improved, so we are looking forward to the project.

Q: What do you plan to resettle your house?

I'm going to choose monetary compensation to spend compensation to buy a house, where is near my brother home, and it is convenient for parents to get around, and for children to go to school; besides, parents is older, we want to buy a house on a lower floor.

Q: what are your most concerned problems currently? What are your expectations or suggestions?

What I most concerned is the signing of house demolition compensation agreement and the distribution of compensation, the final DMS is ongoing. We

hope to sign the agreement to get compensation as soon as possible, and compensation must be fair, full and in time. Before winter's coming, we could buy a house and get through the winter.

In addition, local workforce are needed in the construction, especially affected people will be given priority, this is an opportunity, I hope that my wife and I could participate in the project construction, accept the skills training, master new skills, and increase employment opportunities, to increase our family income.



(6) Demolished households interview

Interview six: interview record of demolished households

Time: October 13 , 2017 PM

Site: Hulanbulake community

Interviewee: Shen ying, External monitoring and assessment team members

Q: Could you introduce your family?

Shen ying, male, 48 years old, Han, the resident of Hulanbulake community, there are 4 people in his family, worked in Kuitun. His daughter has her own family, his son works outside, and the family economic status is not bad, annual income is about 70,000 yuan. Family expenses are normal, and there is no large expense except for the living expenses.

Q: Are you satisfied with the compensation plan including compensation standard and resettlement?

I am very satisfied, and compensation standard is made according to relevant policies of state-owned land house acquisition and compensation regulations, combined with the actual situation of Kuitun city. After compensation plan is done, evaluation companies evaluated housing structure, area of building according to the market price. I think the compensation standard and compensation plan are reasonable, which meet the needs of affected people. And my house is earth-timber structure and shabby, although there is no land certificate, we still get the compensation.

Q: Could you tell me about your compensation for house demolition, and the use of compensation?

The demolition area of main room is 104.11 m², civil structure, the area of attached building is 172.78 m², including 110 m² earth-timber structure, about 70 m² masonry-timber, compensation is paid 409605 yuan, the compensation for ancillary facilities is 21053 yuan, including some simple toilet, door, shed, etc., there are 2 peach tree, 6 willows, 4 ash trees and 6 elms in the yard, compensation was paid 1040 yuan, and surplus incentive fees 18750 yuan, moving expenses 1575 yuan, resettlement fee 5355 yuan, a total of compensation is 457368 yuan. We have already spent compensation bought a house with an area of 98 m², and we still have some remaining money.

Q: What's your attitude toward the project?

It is a people-benefit project, there is flood around ditches when rains in the past, where is dirty, disorderly and bad, because of farmers, is full of peculiar smell in summer. On the one hand, ditch management can improve the flood control capacity, on the other hand, it can improve the appearance of the city, improve residents' living environment, and improve the residents' quality of life.



5.2.2 Interview evaluation

Based on the typical household interviews, the monitoring found that: because this project is people-benefit project, involving house demolition, and the interests of the residents, so the affected people require that the compensation must be pay timely according to the compensation standard; the monitoring survey found most residents expressed support for the project, and actively put forward their own personal opinion, hope the project can take some measures to control the waste generated in the process of construction, and the dust and noise, cannot affect the normal life of the residents. Residents said the project construction not only improve the living environment, and improve the city infrastructure construction, improve the city's ecological environment, improve the image of the city. Promote the city economic

development, so the majority of residents approved, residents expressed the hope that the early completion of the project construction, give residents a wonderful life environmental science.

Resettlement is a long-term task, but also the need for the project office and local governments to give full attention and long-term humane care.

6. Resettlement and Restoration

6.1 Land Expropriation and Resettlement

Since the state-owned farm is subject to enterprise management, its workers are responsible for land contracted from the farm. Income on crop cultivation will belong to individuals, as the farm does not pay them salaries separately. Retired workers don't have the right to use or contract land, and their contracted land will be reclaimed according to the normal procedures and allocated or contracted to others. Retired workers are paid by the state at the standard of basic endowment insurance for urban employees.

532.57 mu of state-owned cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, accounting for 0.48% of the farm's cultivated area. The farm's cultivated land is state-owned in nature. However, since the farm is subject to enterprise management, its workers can only apply for land contracting and do not own such land. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for all acquired cultivated land will be paid by KCG to the state-owned farm, and young crop compensation fees will be paid to the AHs as incurred actually during construction.

In consideration of the impact on the income of the affected workers, the state-owned farm and KCG have developed a restoration program for them. The AHs will be reallocated with cultivated land of the same area and quality by the state-owned farm from its reserved land.

According to the survey on the 19 AHs, they support the Subproject strongly and are not concerned about land occupation, because the farm's

land is state-owned land, which is not owned by the workers. They know that the farm has reserved land for reallocation, and they will be reallocated with cultivated land of the same area and quality by the farm even if they lose their land, so cultivated land acquisition will have almost no impact on them. They only expect to be notified half a year before construction so that they can be prepared for LA. If construction will be conducted during the growth period of crops, reasonable compensation for their crops losses should be paid. Construction should be scheduled after harvest where possible.

In addition, at the construction stage, the IA will take some assistance measures:

a) The APs will be employed with priority to bring them cash income at the construction sites, especially the unskilled jobs.

b) During production restoration, skills training on cash crop cultivation, etc. will be organized for the APs. Agricultural and labor technicians will be invited to give training on crop cultivation to the APs so that each AH receives skills training on crop cultivation and nonagricultural production at least once. These measures will improve the APs' cultivation skills and increase their income.

Up to this monitoring, the project land acquisition and the resettlement has not yet started. The project office is currently in the final physical quantity verification, the next monitoring will concern it.

6.2 Housing Units' Placement

The households affected by HD may choose cash compensation or property swap or purchase commercial housing. They may choose a resettlement mode based on affordability and individualized needs.

Property swap: A house will be appraised by a real estate appraisal agency based on location, building structure, building size, floor and decoration, and by reference to market price. The real estate appraisal agency will listen to an AH's comments before fixing its house's appraised price; if the

AH agrees with property swap, its house will be exchanged based on approved (licensed) floor space at the following rates: 1:1.2 of the size of the acquired house in masonry concrete structure (licensed main rooms), 1:1.1 of the size of the acquired house in masonry timber structure (licensed main rooms) and 1:1 of the size of the acquired house in earth timber structure (licensed main rooms); other houses (unlicensed) and facilities will be compensated for at appraised price. The resettlement housing offered is in the form of new multi-storied buildings, and will be offered first to whoever moves first. The size of resettlement housing under property swap includes shared size. If the building area of the resettlement apartment is greater than that of the demolished house, any excess size of not more than 10 m² will be paid for at construction cost, and any excess size of more than 10 m² will be paid for at appraised price.

Cash compensation: A house will be appraised by a real estate appraisal agency based on location, building structure, building size, floor and decoration, and by reference to market price; 1:1.2 of the size of the acquired house in masonry concrete structure (licensed main rooms), 1:1.1 of the size of the acquired house in masonry timber structure (licensed main rooms) and 1:1 of the size of the acquired house in earth timber structure (licensed main rooms); other houses (unlicensed) and facilities will be compensated for at appraised price.

At the end of last monitoring, Kuitun city has 32 residents of the demolition total 4households choose the replacement property, the rest residents are choosing monetary compensation, and the 4 households have been moved to the resettlement area, choose monetary compensation to the residents have signed the demolition agreement and compensation. The completed 44 shops along the street and 2 companies have chosen currency compensation and has signed a compensation agreement has been compensated.

In this monitoring, 24 households who have completed the demolition in the dongchong ditch of kuitun, have chosen the monetary compensation and

have signed the compensation agreement, and receive the compensation.

Table 6-1 Property Exchange Information

No	Name	Community	Area of exchanged house	Location	Check-in time
1	Li caifen	Wenyingyuan	89.36m ²	Wenyingyuan 11-2-211	March 2015
2	Li rong	Wenyingyuan	89.36m ²	Wenyingyuan 11-3-332	March 2015
3	Wang yuanchao	Wenyingyuan	89.36m ²	Wenyingyuan 11-1-132	March 2015
4	Li jingwu	Wenyingyuan	80.26m ²	Wenyingyuan 9-3-351	March 2015

(1) The re-interview to Residential House Demolition Affected (Monetary compensation)

This monitoring, external monitoring team came to Zhao guancheng's house, he had chosen property exchange, and we want to learn some basic information about his family. According to interview with Zhao guancheng we know that the total demolished house area is 10.03m², during the resettlement, he chose monetary compensation, and purchased a house including two rooms and two houses with the area of 98 m² in Wenyingyuan community. In view of being asthma of the elderly, two-floor house was chosen in the Wenyingyuan district, so that the elderly can walk around easily. Wenyingyuan residential placement district is completed in 2014; Zhao guancheng moved into the house in July 2015. The facility Wenyingyuan is well-equipped, environment is good. In addition, there are many elderly people in the community, often catch some rays together, and we are satisfied with all aspects. In addition, He said he was satisfied with the compensation standard and living standards have been also improved. At present, the community is constructing infrastructure, expanding the green area, and building a pavilion, which is much better than the previous living environment, therefore, I am very satisfied with resettlement.



Figure 6-1 Resettlement House of Residents

7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

Monitoring team visit kuitun city construction bureau, project department, bureau of land and resources, tax office, affected community to make deep on-site check. And do some discussion and questionnaire survey to affected families. Understanding to the project in the resettlement policy, planning and implementation stages, attaches great importance to community participation and consultation, widely listen to social organizations, government, and community and immigration advice, to encourage the parties involved in the resettlement and reconstruction work. In the project feasibility study of the design for the project preparation stage, project office and engineering design institutions and local authorities, mass organizations and township (town) government and the masses and religious representatives of highway towards, resettlement way, resettlement way solicit opinions from the advice and resettlement work. In the process of preparing for resettlement, project land acquisition and relocation office and fully solicit the views of the local governments at all levels and the majority of immigrants on behalf of the resettlement and compensation policy treatment. In the implementation phase of the project, the resettlement of all levels will further encourage the masses to participate in the resettlement and production recovery and reconstruction work.

7.1.1 Public participation in project organization

With the progress of the project preparation and implementation, Kuitun PMO, Construction Bureau, community, street shops carried out further public participation activities, which included compensation standards for the resettlement options; training contents for affected populations; potential problems and the way to solve these issues; to understand the APs opinions and expectations during the implementation process; disclose compensation

standards, grievance channels, to understand the implementation of the resettlement plan, and affected livelihoods recovery.

In project design and planning stage, Kuitun city project do design units in the organization launched a public consultation, such as social economic survey of the affected households, held a community, to discuss matters relating to land acquisition and demolition and consulting the results into the resettlement plan; listen to opinions street sign, and discuss the resettlement scheme; influence of the project on the existence of vulnerable groups were identified and confirmed, and careful consideration of vulnerable groups appeal, give special care. On the land acquisition demolition preparation stage, the preparation of a handbook of immigration information, and distributed to the affected person, to all wish to understand the project of the public.

In October 2015, the project organized the affected residents to hold a forum, and introduce the project construction content, announce the scope of the project demolition, as well as compensation programs to solicit opinions and suggestions of the general population.

In May 2016, Kuitun city to do the demolition and relocation of residents in the district posted notice to the residents of the relocation compensation scheme and compensation standards.



Figure 7-1 Residents of Information Disclosure Notice Posted

In land acquisition and demolition of the implementation process, the establishment of the special ADB project working group, to ensure the effective planning operation, listen to the views of the affected villagers in a timely

manner, to report to the higher authorities and every day, in order to in the implementation process, can maximum reduce adverse effects of various stakeholders, to ensure maximum to maintain the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population.

The monitoring found that in order to facilitate the people of all nationalities to understand and read the content and information of the project, the project office prepared a bilingual information manual.



Figure 7-2 Bilingual Information Manual

In September 2016, Kuitun city project office, Construction Bureau, demolition, Land Bureau and other relevant government departments held immigration settlement conference and training mainly focus on the follow-up of the resettlement work, immigration resettlement problems that may arise are discussed, and puts forward the corresponding solutions.



Figure 7-3 Meeting and Training

Table 7-1 Public Participation Plan of the Subproject

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participant s	Topic	Comple te Status
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Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic	Complete Status
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	Distribution	2013.3	Kuitun PMO	All APs	Disclosure of compensation rates, relocation options, livelihood restoration measures and appeal channel, etc.	Been completed
Selectin of Independent third party assessment agency	Selection of independent third party assessment agency	2012.12	Kuitun PMO	All APs	Selection of assessment agency for fairness and open	Been completed
Disclosure of the RP	ADB website	2013.2	ADB	PMO	Inform the RP and project contents	Been completed
Disclosure of the updated RP	ADB website	2016.10	ADB	PMO	Inform the RP and project contents	Been completed
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	2013.3	Kuitun PMO	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.	Been completed
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Bulletin board, village meeting	2013.10	Kuitun PMO, state-owned farm officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment	Been completed
DMS results verification based on final design	Field investigation	2015.10—2018.10	Kuitun PMO, sub-district and community officials	All APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts Preparing a detailed list of lost land and properties, and the sample compensation agreement	Ongoing now
Determination of income restoration program	Resident meeting	2013.5	Kuitun PMO, sub-district and community officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees	Ongoing now
Notification of compensation	Resident meeting	2012.10—2018.12	Kuitun PMO,	All APs	Notification of compensation	Ongoing now

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic	Complete Status
amounts and date of payment			state-owned farm , sub-district and community officials		fees and date of payment	
Independent Monitoring	Household visits	2016—the end of project	Kuitun PMO, state-owned farm , sub-district and community officials	Random sampling	Learning RP implementation progress and the APs' livelihood restoration	Ongoing now

In October, 2017, Kuitun PMO organized the public participation meeting to introduce the information of the project meanwhile handed out the RIB and EMDP executive summary in bilingual language, the purpose of the meeting was to collect the opinions and suggestions from the residents to ensure that the majority of residents can participate to the project, so that this project can maximize the benefit to all of the residents.



Figure 7-4 Public Participation in the Issuance of Information Manuals, Post Project
Information

7.1.2 Public participation in the organization of external monitoring units

In the monitoring process, Xinjiang Linshuiye engineering consulting company external monitoring group visited Kuitun City Project Office, Labor and Social Security bureau, bureau of land and resources do the demolition, the affected streets, communities, the discussion and questionnaire survey with the affected people. By monitoring found in the project design and implementation in the process of executing agencies attached great importance to the affected unit and the group's participation and consultation, listen to the views of the affected population, study design repeatedly, strive to reduce the number of land acquisition and resettlement, to minimize the adverse effects on the affected residents. Xinjiang Forest Water Service Engineering Technology Consulting Co. Ltd., external monitoring the group organized public participation activities are detailed in table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Activities Organized by External Monitoring Group

No.	Time	Location	Form	Theme	Participating units and personnel	Conclusion
1	Oct. 12 2017	To the project office, Construction Bureau, Land Bureau, demolition office, the relevant units	Forum, interview	Understand the actual impact of the project, land acquisition and relocation time arrangement, land acquisition compensation standards	Project office staff, the relevant office staff, external monitoring team members	Determine the actual impact of the actual amount of each sub project, as well as land acquisition and relocation compensation standards, the current land acquisition progress.
2	Oct. 12	Construction Bureau of Kuitun City, the project office	Forum, community leaders interview	Specific understanding of the impact of each sub project	Project office staff, community members of the external monitoring team members	Understand the number of households affected by the project sub project, land requisition compensation and resettlement of specific practices
3	Oct.13	Kuitun project office, Construction Bureau, demolition and relocation office	Forum, questionnaire survey, households survey	The actual impact of the project construction on the local people	Project office staff, the demolition of land acquisition by the affected people, members of the external monitoring team	To understand the impact of the project area residents or immigrant complaints, complaints, the typical household economic situation, the payment of compensation payments, Basement survey was conducted on the affected residents and the basal data

No.	Time	Location	Form	Theme	Participating units and personnel	Conclusion
						were collected.
4	Oct.13	Project office, demolition and relocation office, other related units, etc.	Interview, discussion	Demolition compensation and resettlement costs to verify,	Project management staff, relevant unit staff, external monitoring team members	Further verification of the relevant compensation and placement of funds and the situation.

7.2 Grievance and Redress

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent, accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the community committee/sub-district office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the community committee/sub-district office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with Kuitun City Land and Resources Bureau or the HD management office (depending upon the issue) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the Kuitun PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 30 days.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with KCG after receiving such disposition.

Stage 5: people affect the project can also be complaints by ADB mechanisms of accountability. Accountability mechanism provides independent forum and channels; by the ADB funded projects influence people can ask questions, seek solutions, and can also reported that violation project of ADB's policies and procedures. The ADB Website: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs

at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. Immigration complaints and complaints channels are detailed in figure 7-5.

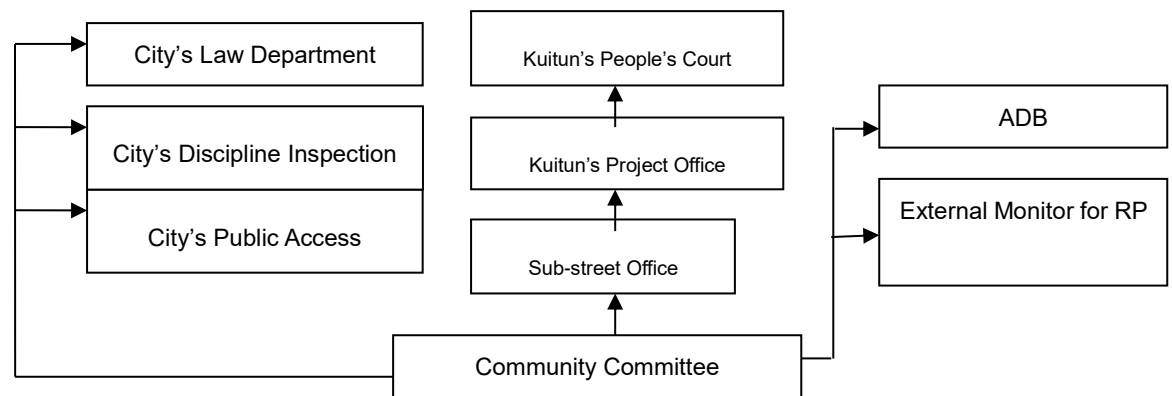


Figure 7-5 Grievance Redress Flowchart

Due to the project of propaganda and mobilization work done more in-depth, solid, government land acquisition and relocation compensation policy has been the understanding and support of the immigrants, different views of the project and its compensation policy generally in the informal discussion of residents, in consultation with the meeting agreed and in the policy to allow Xu can be handled properly, project office and office buildings in the project during the preparation to do a lot of work, stop this monitoring, has not yet occurred immigrants with a complaint events.

7.3 Appeal Contact Information

Contacts and contact information have been identified for appeal agencies at all levels for the convenience of timely grievance redress:

Table 7-3 Agency and Staff for Accepting Grievance and Appeals

Agency	Post	Name	National ity	Contact
Head of Wenying Garden Committee	Superintendent	Liu Lihui	Han	137099270 71
Head of Tunfu Garden Committee	Superintendent	Ni Jianjun	Han	189997085 79
Head of Fengdeng Garden Committee	Superintendent	Wang Jianjun	Han	135791681 31
Head of Wenying Garden Committee	Superintendent	Sugela	Kazak	135199493 73
Head of Hulanbrak Community	Superintendent	Liu Wei	Han	182090077 88
Head of Tianbei Community	Superintendent	Bai Xiucheng	Han	135655679 66
Head of the Urumqi East Road Sub-district Office	Superintendent	Zhang Tiping	Han	189358699 18
Head of the Urumqi West Road Sub-district Office	Superintendent	Liu Subing	Han	139997092 09
Head of the Beijing Road Sub-district Office	Superintendent	Zhang Weijun	Han	135199486 66
Head of the Tianbei New District Administrative Committee	Superintendent	Jiang Xinhai	Han	139997219 66
Head of the state-owned farm	Superintendent	Liu Fengtian	Han	138995566 56
Head of the Kuitun City Land and Resources Bureau	Superintendent	Ma Bing	Han	137790706 82
Head of the Kuitun City LA Management Office	Superintendent	Chen Hui	Han	151999531 91
Head of the Kuitun PMO	Superintendent	Wang Liangming	Han	138995595 55
Head of the city department for letters and visits	Superintendent	Liu Jun	Han	133099210 17
External Monitoring Agency	Superintendent	Yan Lei	Han	0991-3638 030

8. Organizational Structure

8.1 Resettlement Action Agencies

To ensure resettlement work smoothly and achieve the desired results, in order to do a good job in project resettlement work, Kuitun city government first from strengthening the organization establishment and the ability to ensure project preparation and resettlement work smoothly. 2013 years 2 months since, continue to build Kuitun city immigrant resettlement work of the relevant bodies, defined the responsibilities of each agency. Resettlement organization network is shown in figure 8-1.

The main body of this project is related to the resettlement activities.

- Kuitun Leading Group
- Kuitun PMO (EA)
- KCCB (IA)
- Tianbei New District Administrative Committee (TNDAC)
- Kuitun City Land and Resources Bureau (KLRB)
- Kuitun City House Demolition Management Office (KHDMO)
- Kuitun City Forestry Bureau (KFB)
- Design agency

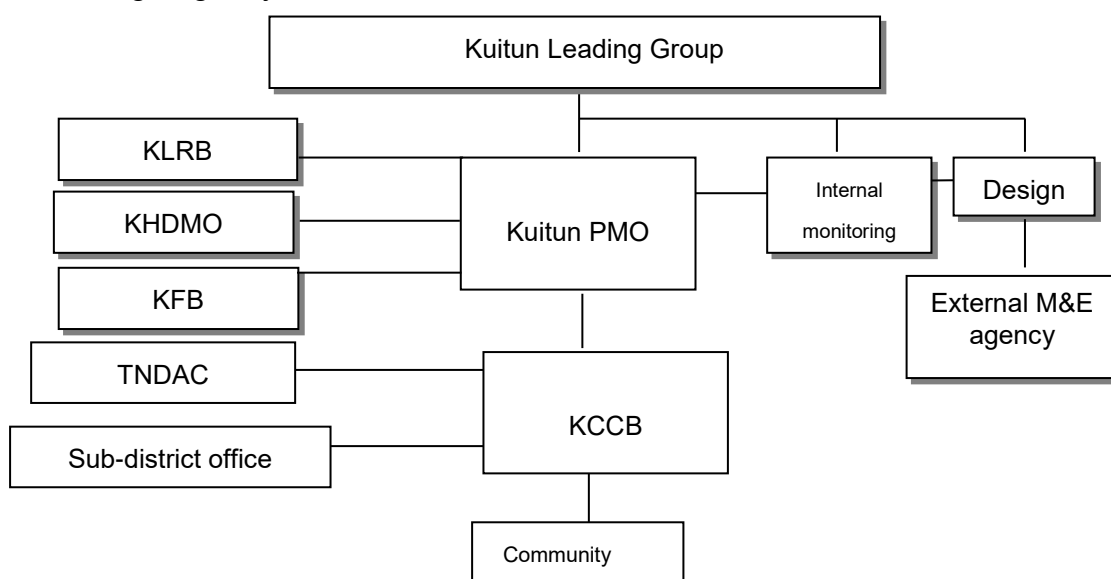


Figure 8-1 Resettlement Organizational Chart

8.2 Organization Function

Kuitun Leading Group — leading, organizing and coordinating LA, HD and resettlement activities, reviewing the RP, and implementing internal supervision and inspection.

Kuitun PMO — directing the development of resettlement policies and the RP, and LA and HD implementation.

KCCB—assisting in the preparation of the RP, and conducting resettlement activities in coordination with the land and resources bureau, sub-district offices and affected community committees as the IA.

Tianbei New District Administrative Committee—assisting in the preparation of the RP, and conducting resettlement activities in coordination with the land and resources bureau, sub-district offices and affected community committees.

Kuitun City Land and Resources Bureau—handling, reviewing and approving LA formalities, and responsible for the coordination, management, supervision and arbitration of LA, HD and resettlement.

Kuitun City House Demolition Management Office—handling, reviewing and approving HD formalities, and responsible for the coordination, management, supervision and arbitration of HD and resettlement.

Kuitun City Forestry Bureau—handling, reviewing and approving woodland acquisition formalities, and responsible for coordination, management, supervision and arbitration. Sub-district office—assisting the PMO's survey, entering into an LA and HD agreement with the land and resources bureau, and assisting the land and resources department in conducting LA, HD and resettlement.

Affected community committees—providing land contracting information, assisting in the survey, providing assistance to vulnerable groups, assisting in the DMS, appraisal, and agreement negotiation and execution.

Design agency—conducting project design and defining the range of LA

and HD.

Independent external monitoring mechanism—Responsible for land acquisition and resettlement of the progress of the project, capital, management, analysis comparison is affected by changes in the land acquisition and relocation of production and living standard of resettlement and recovery, on the project land acquisition and resettlement work tracking assessment and regularly to the Asian Development Bank, XPMO, Kuitun city project office and the relevant competent departments provide reports, information and advice and reference for the decision-making departments. In order to make the Asian Development Bank and the project unit in charge of the work in progress of resettlement of the project land acquisition and resettlement in the, the quality and effect of a full understanding, pointed out the problems, and puts forward suggestions for improvement.

8.3 Organizational Qualifications and Staffing

The resettlement staff of Kuitun City is from functional departments of KCG. They have rich working experience, have participated in LA, HD and resettlement in a number of local municipal projects, and will play a good organizing and coordinating role in the implementation of the Subproject. The Subproject Leading Group is composed of the following persons:

Leader: Liu Cungang Deputy Secretary of the city CPC committee

Deputy leader: Shi Guanzhong Deputy Mayor

Li Dong Deputy Mayor

Members: Xiu Zhigang Head of the Tianbei New District Administrative Committee

Li Yi Director-general of the KCCB

Ma Jianming Director-general of the Tianbei New District Construction (Environmental Protection) Bureau

Lin Jiangnan Director-general of the city development and reform commission

Wang Donghong Director-general of the city planning bureau

Ding Hongjun Director-general of the city urban management bureau

Li Qian Director-general of the city environmental protection bureau

Jia Zhili Director-general of the city agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding bureau

Wang Tianyun Director-general of the Tianbei New District Water Resources Bureau

Pan Bin Director-general of the city land and resources bureau

Wang Qian Director-general of the Tianbei New District Land and Resources Bureau

Zhao Wenjie Head of the Tuanjie Street Sub-district Office

He Xiang Head of the Beijing Road Sub-district Office

Wang Jun Head of the Urumqi East Road Sub-district Office

Xu Dong Head of the Urumqi West Road Sub-district Office

Qin Meijuan Head of the Railway Station Sub-district Office

Xu Xiaobo Director-general of the Planning, Construction and Environment Office of the Duzishan Development Zone Administrative Committee

Zhu Jianghong Deputy Director-general of the city development and reform commission

Wang Liangming Deputy Director-general of the KCCB

Xiao Qian Deputy Head of the Tianbei New District Demolition office

Xu Chenggong Head of the Tianbei New District Administrative Committee

Liu Jianmei Section Chief of the Tianbei New District Construction (Environmental Protection) Bureau

The Kuitun PMO is located at KCCB, responsible for handling routine affairs. The Kuitun PMO is headed by Li Yi, and co-headed by Ding Hongjun, Pan Bin, Xu Xiaobo, Zhu Jianghong, Wang Liangming, Xiao Qian, Lu Heng (economic and construction section member of the city finance bureau), and its

members are from the agencies concerned.

Table 8-1 Kuitun ADB Project Personnel Contact List

No.	Unit	Name	Position	Contact
1	Kuitun Land Bureau	Ma bin	person in charge	13779070682
2	Kuitun Project Office	Wang liangmin	Project office director	13899559555
3	Kuitun Project Office	Gu Xueliang	Project Office manager	18609927886
4	Kuitun Project Office	Liang Jun	person in charge	15209927855
5	Kuitun Project Office	Wang Long	person in charge	15559345566
6	Kuitun Project Office	Dong Peng	person in charge	15709921770
7	Kuitun Collection Office	Chen hui	person in charge	15199953191
8	Kuitun Project Office	Liu Yanfei	person in charge	13709927071
9	Tianbei New District Administrative Committee	Jiang xin hai	person in charge	13999721966
10	The person in charge of state-owned farm Tianbei New District	Liu fengtian	person in charge	13899556656
11	Wen Ying yuan community neighborhood committee	Liu lihui	person in charge	13709927071
12	Aketam M community	Su gela	director	13519949373
13	Kuitun City Department of letters and visits	Liu jun	person in charge	13309921017
14	Discipline Inspection Department of Kuitun City	Chen zhiyuan	person in charge	13899550801
15	Kuitun City Law Department	Zeng ping	person in charge	18935868006

8.4 Staffing and Facility Allocation

8.4.1 Staffing

To ensure successful implementation of the resettlement plan, all resettlement agencies of the Project have arranged full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Kuitun PMO currently has 15 staff. 7 staffs of them responsible for resettlement are of strong organizational and coordinating competence, rich experiences in

resettlement and sufficient computer skills and are fully qualified for the requirements of the resettlement.

8.4.2 Office facilities

The immigration program at all levels of the organization can use existing resources and has been equipped with basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication equipment, including office furniture, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, such as transport equipment resources.

The organizations at all levels of the resettlement of the Project all can take advantage of available resources, the allocated basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication apparatus, including office desk and chair, computers, printers, telephones, fax, vehicle and any other device resources. Refer to Table 8-2 for the personnel allocation of the involved resettlement personnel at all levels.

Table 8-2 the Situation of the Equipment of the Resettlement Organization

No.	Working mechanism	Computer	Camera	Working car	Office Area
		N	N	N	(m ²)
1	The leading group of Kuitun Municipal People's Government Office of ADB Loan Project	10	4	1	100
2	Kuitun urban and Rural Construction Bureau	8	5	2	80
3	Kuitun Collection Office	6	5	2	70

8.5 Organizational Capability Assessment

In order to effectively implement the project and strengthen the supervision of resettlement activities, management and transaction coordination, PMO set up an integrated set of organization, which is responsible for management on the project, formulation of RP and coordination between concerned implementing agencies. The leading group set up an office in Kuitun Construction Bureau to deal with daily routines. This monitoring found that project units took following measures for the capacity

building of institution:

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

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

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

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

(5) During the construction of the subprojects, the utilizing of local construction materials and transportation resources to increase the economic income of the affected people.

(6) To establish an internal data structured system, do a good job of project data collection and classification, and do a good job of project resettlement personnel files.

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

The monitoring and evaluation agency has made a survey on the operations of the resettlement implementing institutions, of which the results show that the resettlement implementing institutions can fulfill their responsibilities and obligations during the resettlement implementation. With assistance from Nanning ADB Project Management Office, the resettlement implementing institutions have learned the Asian Development Bank resettlement policies and abide by them in actual project implementation.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

In Oct. 2017, update the RP of Kuitun City.

(1) The purchase condition of the bidding

Up to this monitoring, among 9 completed bidding contract packages, there are 4 civil contract (west gully 0 + 000-1 + 605 (KT-C02), east gully + a canal (KT-C01), south main canal (KT-C03) and water supply pipeline network equipment (KT-C12) respectively); 2 equipment contract packages (river improvement equipment (KT-E01) and non-profit water equipment (KT-E05) respectively); 3 consulting contracts (training for project management and implementation (XJ-TA-A), water supply pipeline network leakage monitoring (KT-S01) and training for water supply network planning and research (KT-S02) respectively).

(2) The implementation progress and supply schedule

The supplication and examination of contract package K-E01 has finished. The contract sum is 1.49 million yuan, and the cash reimbursement is 1.49 million yuan; the supplication of KT-E05 contract package has completed and checked, the contract amount of 3.90 million yuan, 3.90 million yuan cash reimbursement. The civil contract of Xichong ditch 0+000-1+605 (KT-C02) has been completed 35% of construction, the contract amount of 16.36 million yuan, 4.80 million yuan cash reimbursement; The 600 meters canal waste elimination of Dongchong ditch + a canal (KT-C01) in civil contract package has been completed with the total amount of 13.18 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.52 million yuan. Similarly, 1000 meters canal waste elimination and backfill of the civil contract of Nangan channel (KT-C03) is ongoing, with the civil contract amount of 29.29 million, and the withdrawal amount is 2.92 million yuan. 40% construction of the water supply network equipment (KT-C12) has completed, with the contract amount of 11.5 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 1.15 million yuan, including (The

completion of Tuanjie east street 0 + 000 ~ 0 + 380 section, DN300 water supply pipe installation, 9 masonry valve pit, 5 fire hydrant, 1 water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 pipe jacking installation, and concrete ground was resumed temporarily; the completion of Beijngdong road (Shawan street to Yingbing street) 0+000~0+663 section, DN400 water supply pipe installation, 11 masonry valve pit, 10 fire hydrant, 2 water meter chamber, 1 blow-off chamber; completion of Korla west road(126m east to Hefeng street to Emin street) 0+150~1+320section,(Wusu road to Tuanjie road) 2+700~3+020 section, DN400 water supply pipe installation, 14 masonry valve pit, 18 fire hydrant, 2 water crane of fire ,7 water meter chamber, 1 exhaust shaft, 1 blow-off chamber, DN800 drive pipe, DN800 pipe jacking construction, earthwork backfilling and ground resumption). Water supply network leakage monitoring (KT - S01) has been completed the supply of material, the contract amount is 0.58 million yuan, and the withdrawal amount is 0.58 million yuan; and training for water supply network planning (KT - S02) have submitted the report, the contract amount is 1.4 million yuan.

(3) The resettlement update: Up to the monitoring, there are 32 households residential has finished the HD. The rest 2 shops along street haven't completed the demolition work, and negotiation in ongoing. Up to this monitoring, Kuitun PMO and demolition office has completed the demolition of 29 households in Dongchong ditch, the demolition work of the rest 5 households and 2 shops haven't started yet, and the final DMS and negotiation is ongoing. The LA in Tianbei new district has not started, and the detailed field survey is ongoing at present.

The house demolition in Tianbei new district has not yet started, preparatory work, negotiation and DMS is ongoing. Other subprojects are handling relevant procedures and DMS, and the resettlement of demolished people has been complete, and they have get monetary compensation or property exchange. In the subsequent monitoring will according to the

demolition schedule is expected to focus on people who have not be demolished.

Project: Project Leading Group and office staff member of the reasonable setting, with abundant experience of immigrants. ADB Loan Project Office in Kuitun city construction bureau. By the Kuitun city government, national development and Reform Commission, the Land Bureau, the community cooperation project office work, the workers were carried out more smoothly.

A complaint, public participation: complain that the migrants and complaint channels of immigration know when their rights have been violated the appeal way. Due to the propaganda and mobilization work done more in-depth, solid, government land acquisition and relocation compensation policy has been the understanding and support of the immigrants, different views of the project and its compensation policy generally in the villagers discussion, consultation meeting to agree on and in the policy to allow the scope of internal handled properly, the project office and implementation mechanism in the project during the preparation of do a lot of work, compensation method, compensation standard of compensation by the residents of identity, stop this monitoring, has not yet occurred immigrants with a complaint events.

9.2 Suggestion

(1) Further strengthen management and implementation of personnel training in the form of theoretical study and field study. Especially, to go to ADB financed projects that are completed or are implementing for conducting investigation and study in order to strengthen the organization's efficiency and the ability to execute.

(2) Members of PMO should pay close attention to whether any design variation will occur and cause resettlement impact.

(3) Assessment of LA and HD must be finished before project

implementation; And the resettlement plan should be timely updated. And make further consulting with affect people.

(4) Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity building. Each PMO needs to accelerate entities survey based on the detailed design and the consultation work of affected people. Prepare for the upcoming construction projects according to the DMS timely update resettlement plan report. Speed up the work progress of the data of the implementation of resettlement, data collection and statistics and submit materials in a timely manner.

(5) The PMO and relevant department should work together, to recheck the DMS to promote the development of the project.

(6) The PMO, land acquisition office, IA, community, village committees should work together, to finish the LA, and update the data on time, and solve the resettlement problems on time.

(7) Suggest collecting the related information of the requisition in a timely manner in the process of resettlement, such as photos before and after land requisition, compensation and resettlement agreement, etc. Establish archives of the requisition.

(8) Strengthen the technical training for the affected personnel, such as some economic crops planting and breeding. Invite relevant technical personnel of agriculture and animal husbandry department and labor and social security department to conduct some training about farming and breeding for farmers. Do some technical training for farmers in terms of planting, and make each of the affected households receive at least once livestock breeding technical training, technical training of agricultural production as well as non-agricultural production technical training through these measures to improve breeding, planting skills, in order to increase the affected personnel's income, to restore the affected people's livelihood.

(9) As the fast progress of project construction, more and more construction contractors will participate in project construction. It is suggested

to strengthen the staff training for related implementing agencies. It can be conducted through theoretical study and site visit, particularly visiting other completed or ongoing Asian Development Bank projects, so as to further improve institutional efficiency and capacity. In addition, after the internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism is established within the implementing institutions and the villager's committee, the statistic and information feedback should be carried out in a timely manner so as to resolve the problems during implementation of resettlement compensation.

Appendix 1: Dongchong river channel status of Kuitun City



Appendix 1 : Dongchong ditch river channel status of Kuitun City

Appendix 2: Xichong ditch river channel status in Kuitun (ongoing)



Appendix 2 : Xichong ditch river channel status in Kuitun (ongoing)

Appendix 3: Wenyingyuan Community and Jiuxiangyuan Community in Kuitun City



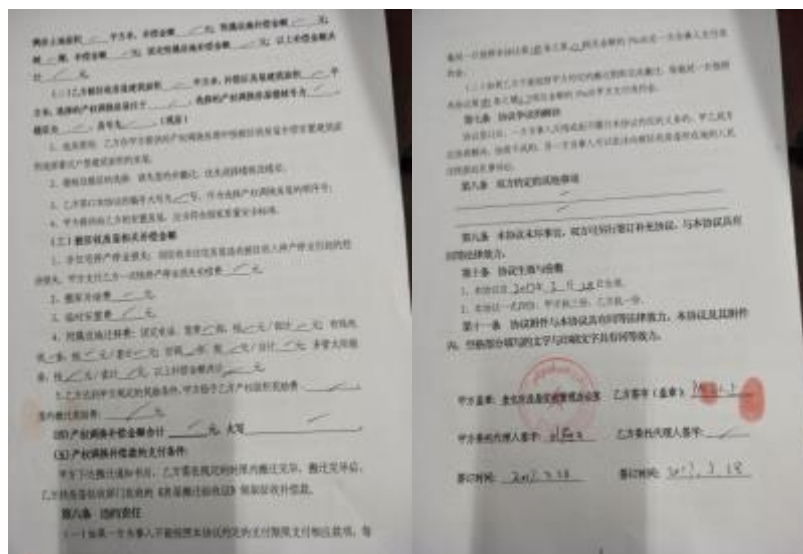
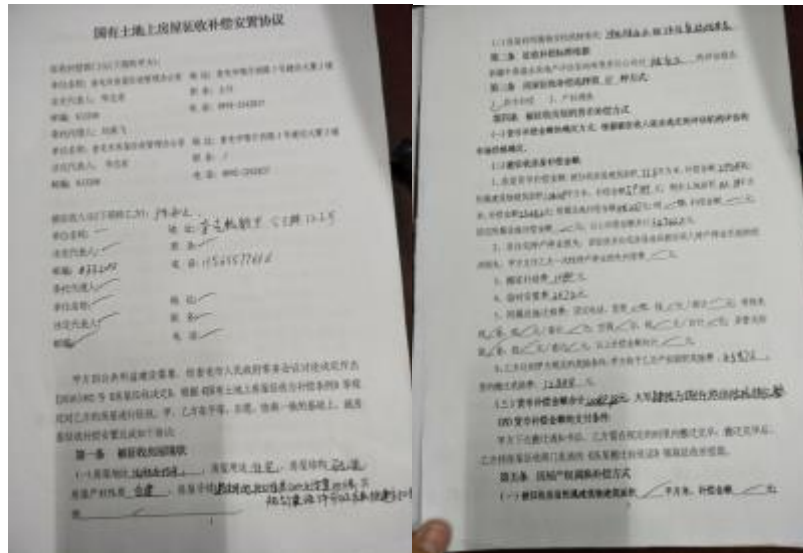
Appendix 3 : Wenyingyuan Resettlement Community

Appendix 4: Nangan river channel status (ongoing)



Appendix 4 : Nangan river channel status

Appendix 5: Demolished households compensation agreements in Kuitun City (Dongchong ditch)



Appendix 5 : Compensation agreements

Appendix 6: Hired worker lists of subproject construction site in Kuitun (part)

承包商施工现场部分员工记录表 (代码: SAP7.4 和 GAP4.1)

时间: 2017 年 8 月-10 月

序号	姓名	性别	民族	工种	工资 (元/天)	是否签订 合同
1	李作涛	男	汉	工人	300	是
2	董兰永	男	汉	工人	389	是
3	李付法	男	汉	工人	300	是
4	杨书智	男	汉	工人	300	是
5	杨前进	男	汉	工人	300	是
6	李伟康	男	汉	工人	180	是
7	谢学强	男	汉	工人	300	是
8	李顺利	男	汉	工人	180	是
9	曹俊林	男	汉	工人	333	是
10	杨宝金	男	汉	工人	267	是
11	秦国安	男	汉	工人	300	是
12	谢俊生	男	汉	工人	180	是
13	王国军	男	汉	工人	300	是
14	王海	男	汉	工人	180	是
15	白慧娟	女	汉	工人	389	是
16	李秀丽	女	汉	工人	180	是
17	张兰香	女	汉	工人	180	是
18	张守元	男	汉	普工	200	是
19	张永丰	男	汉	普工	200	是
20	刘陈领	男	汉	普工	200	是
21	吕泽兵	男	汉	普工	200	是
22	陈芝全	男	汉	普工	200	是

数据来源: 奎屯垦行项目办 2017.10

承包商施工现场部分员工记录表 (代码: SAP7.4 和 GAP4.1)

时间: 2017 年 8 月-10 月

序号	姓名	性别	民族	工种	工资 (元/天)	是否签订 合同
1	赵红军	男	汉	普工	200	是
2	祁亚强	女	汉	普工	200	是
3	文永英	女	汉	普工	200	是
4	姚朝林	男	汉	普工	200	是
5	袁玉强	男	汉	普工	200	是
6	曹兴华	女	汉	普工	200	是
7	周洪和	男	汉	普工	200	是
8	袁长德	男	汉	普工	200	是
9	姚晓峰	女	汉	普工	200	是
10	王联国	男	汉	普工	200	是
11	刘文亮	男	汉	普工	200	是
12	冯金贵	男	汉	普工	200	是
13	甘德全	男	汉	普工	200	是
14	王善成	男	汉	普工	200	是
15	张亮	男	汉	普工	200	是
16	王柏成	男	汉	普工	200	是
17	张杰	男	汉	普工	200	是
18	吴礼贵	男	汉	普工	200	是
19	刘文祥	男	汉	普工	200	是
20	丁勇	男	汉	普工	200	是
21	罗金强	男	汉	普工	200	是
22	赵红军	男	汉	普工	200	是

数据来源: 奎屯垦行项目办 2017.10

Appendix 7: Construction materials list (August-October)

开工建设项目采用当地建筑材料统计

序号	材料内容	数量	单位
1	沙子	1650	M³
2	水泥	110	T
3	石子	140	M³
4	搅拌机	10	台
5	铲车	7	台
6	装载机	18	辆
7	钢筋	71	T
8	管子	1	寸
9	沥青一吨	2100	吨
10	无纺布	800	㎡
11	橡胶止水带	1000	米
12	河卵石	100	m³
13	运输车	5	辆

数据来源：项目设计统计表（2017.10）