

Resettlement Plan

November 2017

People's Republic of China: Xinjiang Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by Hetian City Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 November 2017)

Currency unit	–	Chinese yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1507
\$1.00	=	CNY6.6368

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APs	–	affected persons
DI	–	design institute
DDR	–	due diligence report
EA	–	executive agency
EMDP	–	ethnic minority development plan
EMs	–	ethnic minorities
FSR	–	feasibility study report
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HCG	–	Hetian City Government
HD	–	house demolition
HH	–	household
HDO	–	Housing Demolition Office
IA	–	implementing agency
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
PMO	–	project management office
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	resettlement plan
ROs	–	resettlement offices
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
XUAR	–	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
LRB	–	Land Resource Bureau
WF	–	Women Federation

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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**ADB-financed Hetian Comprehensive Urban
Development and Environmental Improvement
Project**

Hetian City Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project

Resettlement Plan

Hetian City Project Management Office

November 2017

Letter of Endorsement

People's Republic of China has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project (hereinafter the "project"). Hetian City Government is responsible for implementing the project.

The project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's relevant policies and requirements for involuntary resettlement. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared and compiled for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the project in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and relevant regulations and policies of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR), Hetian Region and Hetian City.

Hetian City Government, hereby acknowledges all contents of the RP, and guarantees that the LAR will be conducted in accordance with the RP during the project implementation. This RP is prepared based on the Feasibility Study Report (FSR) and the initial socio-economic survey data of the project. If the final impact scope of the project has any changes after completion of detail design of the project, the RP shall be updated according to the detailed measurement survey and census data of affected persons and the updated RP shall be submitted and acceptable to ADB before commencement of any land acquisition and house demolition activities.


Hetian City Government
(Signature)

2017.11.14 (Date)

承 诺 函

中华人民共和国为和田市城市综合发展与环境改善工程申请亚洲开发银行贷款,和田市人民政府担任该项目的实施机构。

该项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的非自愿移民安置相关保障政策和要求。为了更好的完成土地征用和移民安置工作,编写了本移民安置计划,并符合亚行的社会安全保障政策(2009)并遵守中华人民共和国、新疆自治区、和田地区以及和田市的有关法律、法规。为了更好地完成移民安置工作,计划还包括一些附加的措施、实施与监测安排。

和田市人民政府在此确认该移民安置计划的全部内容并承诺项目征地和移民安置在项目实施期间按本计划执行。本移民安置计划是基于项目可行性研究报告和初步社会经济调查数据而编写的,如果项目的最终实物量和影响量在详细设计完成后有任何变更,该移民安置计划将会根据最后确定的详细测量调查(DMS)和受影响人口调查数据做出相应的更新修改,并且在项目土建合同授予之前,更新后的移民安置计划应提交至亚洲开发银行并获得批准。



[Signature] (签字)

2017.11.14 (日期)

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ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
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DI	design institute
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	executive agency
EMDP	ethnic minority development plan
EMs	ethnic minorities
FSR	feasibility study report
GRM	grievance redress mechanism
HCG	Hetian City Government
HD	house demolition
HH	household
HDO	Housing Demolition Office
IA	implementing agency
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	People's Republic of China
RP	resettlement plan
ROs	Resettlement offices
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
XUAR	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
LRB	Land Resource Bureau
WF	Women Federation

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Displaced Persons (or household)	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income restoration, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Resettlement impact	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
Resettlement plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Resettlement	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location.
Vulnerable group	Distinct groups of people, who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement impacts, include the disabled, five-guarantee households, female-headed households, low-income people and ethnic minorities.
Home-commercial shop	Refers to shops combined with residential house. For example, the first floor will be used for business, while second and third floor used for living. The shops reformed from residential house. Because the residential house is located along the road, the owners will operate business on the first floor, but the house can only be regarded as residential house for its nature, not the real commercial nature actually.

Executive Summary

ES-1. Project Background. Hetian is a county-level city located in southern part of XUAR, PRC at the south edge of Taklimakan Desert, and on the southern branch of the ancient Silk Road. Population growth in the city has exceeded projections, increasing 11.67% from 311,800 to 348,200 from 2010 to 2015. This growth is expected to continue, as the city's development is boosted by national urbanization trends and economic development strategies such as Western Development Program and One Belt and One Road Initiative as well as improvements in regional infrastructures. Hetian needs to urgently improve its urban infrastructure and municipal service provision to meet the needs of a growing urban population and to ensure that the city will be developed in a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner.

ES-2. Proposed Project Components. The Xinjiang Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project will have the following outputs (i) water sector service improved and use of reclaimed water introduced; (ii) urban road system improved; (iii) public transport services improved; (iv) urban upgrading program strengthened and implemented; and, (v) planning and project management capacity strengthened.

ES-3. Preparation of Resettlement Plan. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared based on Feasibility Study Report. It will be updated following completion of final design. The Updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence prior to any land acquisition and house demolition activities.

ES-4. Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition. The involuntary resettlement categorization of the project is Category A. Most of the infrastructures and facilities under the project will be built within the existing right of ways. The Tuancheng urban upgrading program is the only output that will acquire state-owned land and involve house demolition due to the need to improve municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service. There will be 201 households with 773 persons (41 home-commercial shops included) who will be affected with a total house demolition area of 12,000.38 square meters (m²), comprising 10,178.98 m² of residential houses (for 201 households with 773 affected persons) and 1,821.40 m² home-commercial structures (for 41 households whose affected persons are already included in the total of 773). All the affected houses will need only partial demolition to allow space for building public infrastructures. However, there are 28 households whose remaining land will become unviable, therefore, they are considered as totally affected and will be required to be relocate.

All affected households are Uyghur ethnic minorities. A separate Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan has been prepared.

ES-5. Project Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. All affected households will be compensated based on the principle of replacement cost. Households affected by house demolition will be compensated in cash if partially affected or property if they cannot rebuild their house on the remaining land. A resettlement site within the Tuancheng community will be built for the 28 households by the Changlong Company as per consultation and agreement with the Hetian PMO and Tuancheng PMO. The design of the resettlement community that will be built for the 28 HD households will be based on the ethnic design and style choice of the households.

Various skills training and livelihood support will be undertaken, and access to job opportunities during and post-constructions have been discussed and will continue to be explored based on further consultations and assessment during RP updating and implementation. Priority will be given to the poor and vulnerable

households in accessing trainings and livelihood support while additional measures such as provision of minimum housing standards (60m²) will be provided to them if their existing houses are below 60 m².

ES-6. Consultations and Disclosure. Meaningful consultations have been carried out during RP preparation and will continue during RP updating and implementation. Interviews, public meetings and focus group discussions were undertaken to present the proposed project, assess the socio-economic situations of the affected households and also to elicit their comments, suggestions, and concerns from the affected households, especially women, poor and vulnerable groups. Translators were engaged to assist during the discussions. Key information booklet has been prepared in Mandarin and Uyghur Tili languages will be distributed to the affected people.

ES-7. Grievance Redress. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been set-up. Any concerns raised will be through at the community level and can be elevated up to Hetian City Government for resolution. In addition, this RP (and in the resettlement information booklet) has listed the names and contact details of staff in various offices.

ES-8. RP Cost Estimates. The resettlement cost is estimated at 17.22 million yuan which covers compensation and support, administration costs and contingencies.

ES-9. Implementation Schedule. The project is expected to commence in 2018 until 2022. As for LA and HD, RP updating will start in 2018 while implementation is expected to be completed in 2022.

ES-10. Monitoring and Reporting. The HPMO is responsible for resettlement monitoring and will reported semi-annually in the Project's progress reports. An external monitoring organization will also be engaged to carry out its own verification, monitoring and assessment. Semi-annual reports will be submitted simultaneously to HPMO and ADB. Monitoring reports will be uploaded on the ADB website.

1. Overview

1.1. Introduction

1. Hetian is a county-level city located in southern part of XUAR, PRC at the south edge of Taklimakan Desert, and on the southern branch of the ancient Silk Road. Population growth in the city has exceeded projections, increasing 11.67% from 311,800 to 348,200 from 2010 to 2015. This growth is expected to continue, as the city's development is boosted by national urbanization trends and economic development strategies such as Western Development Program and One Belt and One Road Initiative as well as improvements in regional infrastructures. Hetian needs to urgently improve its urban infrastructure and municipal service provision to meet the needs of a growing urban population and to ensure that the city will be developed in a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable manner.

2. The project will have the following outputs (i) water sector service improved and use of reclaimed water introduced; (ii) urban road system improved; (iii) public transport services improved; (iv) urban upgrading program strengthened and implemented; and, (v) planning and project management capacity strengthened.

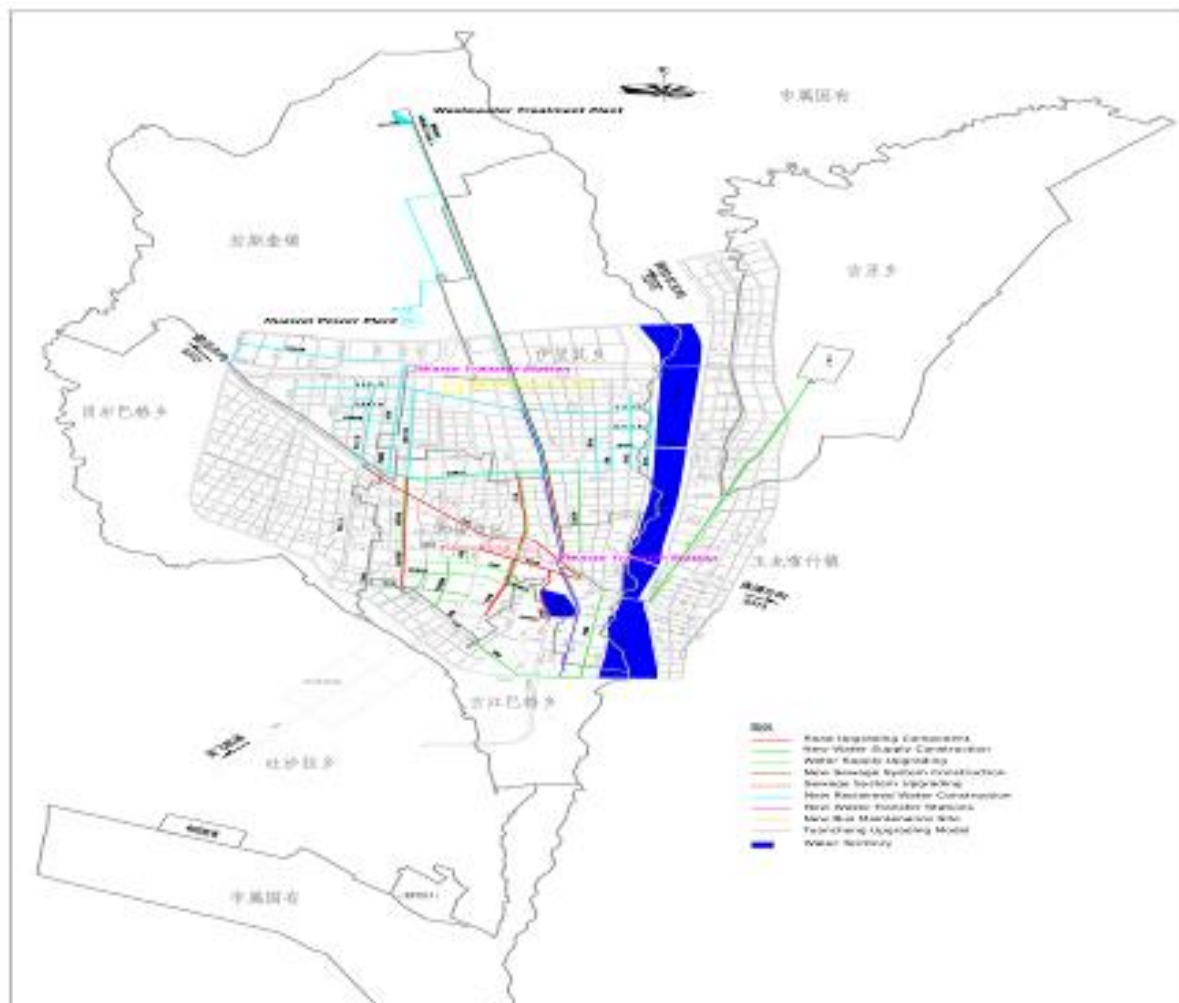
- a) **Output 1** will be improvements in water supply, municipal wastewater collection and treatment, and use of reclaimed water. For water supply: 1) expansion of treated water supply of 35,000 m³/day; 2) installing and upgrading 34.4 km of water pipes; 3) install new metered connections of 15,000 households to expand service area in Hetian city; 4) install 9.2 km of new water transmission line to Jiya county to achieve 24/7 standard water supply service; 5) enhance the non-revenue water(NRW) management system to minimize the wasted water in the oasis; for wastewater; 6) upgrading 15.8 km of sewage collection pipeline; 7) adding a further 25,000 m³/day treatment capacity to reach the reclaimed water standard; 8) installation of 86 km of reclaimed water pipes and two pump stations for reclaimed water to be used for cooling water at the Hetian thermal power plant and for watering landscaping; and 9) new vehicles will be

purchased to strengthen system maintenance capacity, transportation and disposal of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant and reclaimed water cartage for landscaping.

- b) **Output 2** will improve 5 urban roads with a total length of about 16.77 km. Special efforts will be made to improve road and pedestrian safety and system efficiency and provide structural control options such as removeable barriers for diverting through traffic and prioritizing public transport and pedestrian friendly conditions in the old city center.
- c) **Output 3** will purchase 215 electric buses and associated charging facilities to enhance the bus fleet transport capacity and replace obsolete high-carbon emission buses, build one bus maintenance depot, construct other supporting facilities (including maintenance workshop, training center, offices, duty stations, etc.). About 460 prioritized bus stops will be constructed or upgraded to provide passengers with safer, more comfortable services. An intelligent public transport system will be installed to improve bus management and ticketing systems, information management and dissemination to ensure high service standards for passengers.
- d) **Output 4** will support 401 households in the Tuancheng area improve their living conditions by gaining access to improved municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service, etc. Engineering design, construction supervision and financial subsidy (at the established standard and procedure) will enable residents, all ethnic Uyghurs, voluntarily upgrade their houses based on their own design style choice and in accordance with the master plan developed through public participation.
- e) **Output 5** will help HCG prepare an intelligent transport system policy and training program; provide sustainable water capacity building towards water sensitive city

design; and coordinate separate capacity building TA inputs.¹ The project will also help the city strengthen its capacity to manage project implementation, particularly in the fields of financial management, procurement, safeguards monitoring, and project reporting.

Picture 1-1: Hetian City Project Sketch Map



¹ Including: Ground water and supply capacity improvements financed by Australian Water Partnership; Female bus driver training and gender sensitive design financed by RETA 8797-REG: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Phase 2); Bus operation plan, traffic management, parking policy and NMV policy financed by TA 9017-REG: Unlocking Innovation for Development; and, Traffic and pedestrian safety financed by TA 8804-REG: Enhancing Road Safety for Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Member Countries.

1.2. Optimizing Project Design to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

3. In the engineering design phase, the impact of the LAR should be minimum, the main principles are following:

- To avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential areas (rural and urban);
- To avoid or minimize the acquisition of high quality arable land;
- To use existing state and local roads towards to the proposed construction area;
- To avoid or minimize the occupation of environmentally sensitive areas; and
- To select the resettlement areas in line with the local development plan.
- The road route selection should be combined with existing roads to avoid or reduce occupancy of existing buildings and cultivated land.

4. The original plan was to widen the Gujiang north road, the red line of the road was 36m, in such, 213 HHs of commercial shops with 327 people would be affected, with HD area of 10224m². It plans to build green space and leisure entertainment plaza in Tuancheng area, 37HHs of residential houses would be demolished totally, 37HHs with 139 people would be affected, with HD area of 6561.58m². After field visits and consultations with PMO, PPTA resettlement expert and design institute (DI) decided to optimize the project plan and lower down the LAR impacts, after field visit and consultation, negotiation with local shop owners, in order to decrease the amount of HD and negative impacts to the residents living surrounding, PPTA suggested that upgrading of Gujiang Road would be within the existing road, and will no longer widen the redline, to reduce the LAR impacts. For the Tuancheng Urban Upgrading, it was proposed to cancel the construction of green space and leisure entertainment plaza to reduce the HD impacts. After design optimization, 213HHs of commercial shops and 37HHs of residential houses were avoided, reduced the shops demolition area of 10224m², and reduced the residential house demolition area of 6561.58m².

Table 1-1: Comparison of the Affected Area before and after Design Optimization

Items		Unit	Before design optimization	After design optimization	Difference
HD	Residential houses	m ²	16740.56	10178.98	-6561.58
	Commercial shops	m ²	12045.4	1821.4	-10224
	Sub-total	m ²	28785.96	12000.38	-16785.58
House/building demolish	Residential houses	HHs	238	201	-37
	Residents	People	912	773	-139
	Commercial shops	HHs	254	41	-213

Source: The design institute and resettlement socio-economic survey (2017)

Table 1-2: Project Contents

NO.	Project	Contents and Scale	Impact
1	Water sector services improved and use of reclaimed water introduced	<p>Water Supply:</p> <p>(i) Upgrading the reticulated water supply system in downtown Hetian with a total length of 34.40 km to full service and quality standards.</p> <p>(ii) Installing water supply pipeline from city center to Jiya Township with a total length of 9.2 km.</p> <p>Wastewater collection and treatment:</p> <p>(iii) upgrading and expanding the wastewater treatment facility by providing new capacity of 25,000 m³/d with tertiary treatment to provide reclaimed water for reuse;</p> <p>(iv) Installation of sewage collection pipes of 15.81 km.</p> <p>(v) Purchase of sewage and sludge management vehicles for 13.</p> <p>Recycling of reclaimed water</p> <p>(vi) Installation of new reclaimed water supply pipes of a total length of 86 km and two pump stations for reclaimed water to be used for cooling water at the Hetian thermal power plant and for watering landscaping.</p>	<p>The construction of the water supply network will be paved along the existing road green belts and sidewalks. No LA and HD involved.</p> <p>The construction of the sewage network will be paved along the existing road green belts and sidewalks. No LA and HD involved.</p> <p>The reclaimed water network distribution is mainly located in train station industrial and trade logistics park and Beijing industrial park, the pipelines lay along the road. No LA and HD involved.</p> <p>Pump station 1 has no LAR impacts. Pump station 2 also has no LAR.</p>

NO.	Project	Contents and Scale	Impact
2	Urban road system improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rehabilitation/improvement of 4 roads in the old city and 1 in new city area, with a total length of 16.77 km; (ii) support for enhancing through traffic to bypass old city center and enhance public transport access in old city center; (iii) — 	4 upgrading roads (Urumqi road, Gujiang road, Taibei road, Beijing road) will be upgraded along the existing road, only the road surface need to be upgraded. So there is no LA and HD involved.
3	Public transport service upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) construction of 1 new bus maintenance depots to accommodate 200 new buses; (ii) purchase of 215 electric or CNG hybrid buses and associated charging/fueling system; (iii) construction and/or improvement of 460 bus stops; (iv) Establish an intelligent public transport (bus management, ticketing and information) system. 	Bus maintenance covers 150mu state-owned construction land which was formerly an oxidation pond owned by Hetian City Water Supply and Drainage Company. It was closed three years ago and has been left idle/unused until now. There are no ground attachment and APs using the said land, thus, no LA and HD involved.
4	Tuancheng urban upgrading program strengthened and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Support 401 households in the Tuancheng area to improve their living conditions by gaining access to improved municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service, etc. Engineering design, construction supervision and financial subsidy (at the established standard and procedure) will enable residents, all ethnic Uyghurs, voluntarily upgrade their houses based on their own design style choice and in accordance with the master plan developed through public participation 	<p>The works will affect 201 households. They are all located in Gujiangbage sub-district, Kuolibaxi community. All are Uyghurs,</p> <p>The HD area of 12,000.38m², occupy the state residential land for 12.79mu and 201 households (HHs) (including 41 home-commercial shops) with 773 affected persons (APs), the residential HD area is 10178.98m², affected 201 HHs and 773 APs; and the home-commercial HD is 1821.40m². The 201 AHs are eligible to participate in the voluntary house upgrading of HCG. They will receive financial subsidy to upgrade their houses following the ethnic traditional building style if they choose to take part in the HCG program.</p> <p>The other 200 HHs will not be affected by the works under the Project. However, as part of the planned HCG Tuancheng urban upgrading program, they are eligible to receive financial subsidy as part of the HCG house upgrading program. The 200 HHs belong to Kuolibaxi and Bageqi communities). All of the HHs are</p>

NO.	Project	Contents and Scale	Impact
			Uyghurs. The voluntary house upgrading is discussed separately under the Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan.
5	Development planning and project management capacity strengthened	<p>(i) Prepare an intelligent transport system policy and training program; provide sustainable water capacity building towards water sensitive city design; and coordinate separate capacity building TA inputs.</p> <p>The project will also help the city strengthen its capacity to manage project implementation, particularly in the fields of financial management, procurement, safeguards monitoring, and project reporting</p>	No LA and HD impacts.

Source: From the feasibility study report (FSR) and DMS of the project. (June 2017). Updated in October 2017.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

2.1. Types of Impacts

5. Based on the DMS, the main types of impacts of the project include:

- (i) House demolition of residents and attachments;
- (ii) Non-residential house demolition impact (commercial shops and enterprises)
- (iii) Losses of ground attachments and infrastructure.

2.2. Methodology and Procedures

6. The Hetian PMO, Tuancheng upgrading project department, design institute (DI) and RP preparation agency conducted a site survey and household survey to identify the project impact scope in May 23 to June 17 2017 with communities in project area and staff of surveying and mapping units.

7. On May 22, 2017, the experts of PPTA held the meeting of Hetian City Development and Reform Commission (Hetian PMO) for the use of ADB loans to coordinate the implementation of Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project-RP Policy Framework, The social and economic questionnaire and survey method of affected persons, the resettlement management information system, the implementation and monitoring of resettlement Training Meeting. Both the PRC and ADB's policies related to LAR and indigenous peoples, and contents required for the RP and EMDP were introduced.

8. During May 23 to June 17, 2017, with the assistance of the experts of PPTA, the City PMO and RP preparation agency organized relevant staff to conduct a detailed survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

9. The surveys were conducted in a combination of field investigation, data collection and inquiry, questionnaire survey and interview. Socio-economic survey was gender-sensitive. Women were consulted to elicit their opinions and suggestions; and the findings were included in the RP.

- **Land acquisition survey:** The survey team surveyed the area of the acquired land by ownership and type after the DI defined the range of land acquisition by field setting-out.
- **Socio-economic survey:** A sampling survey of affected population, including gender, ethnic group, age, educational level and employment status, etc.
- **House demolition survey:** The surveys were conducted based on ownership and structure.
- **Scattered tree survey:** Scattered trees within the affected areas were counted on spot to differentiate fruit trees and other trees, and registered by species.
- **Special facility survey:** The affected water resources, electric power and telecommunication facilities were surveyed based on the existing information of the competent authorities, and verified and registered on spot

2.3. Resettlement Impact

10. In this stage, Land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the project is confirmed by the feasibility research stage's recommendation. Land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the project is mainly caused by the proposed improvement of municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service,. The construction of Tuancheng infrastructure will cause residential house demolition (HD); it does not involve impacts on collective land.

11. It will affect 1 district (Gujiangbage district) and 1 community (Kuolibaxi community) with a HD area of 12,000.38m² and 201 households (HHs) (including 41 home-commercial shops) with 773 affected persons (APs), all of which are Uyghurs; the residential HD area is 10178.98m², affected 201 HHs and 773 APs; and the home-commercial HD is 1821.40m², the APs have already been included into residential HD.

Table 2-1: Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Items		Subtotal
Sub-district		1
Communities		1
State-owned land (mu)	Subtotal	162.79
	State-owned residential land (Tuancheng)	12.79
	State-owned construction land (Public Transport Maintenance depot)	150
House demolition (m ²)	Subtotal	12000.38
	Residential house	10178.98
	Shops (home-commercial shops)	1821.40
	Households affected by residential HD (HHs)	201 (41 HHs home-commercial shops included)
	Persons affected by residential HD (Person)	773
Direct affected households		201
Direct affected persons		773

Source: Socio-economic survey of June 2017

2.4. Improvement of Urban Road System

Table 2-2: List of Road Scale

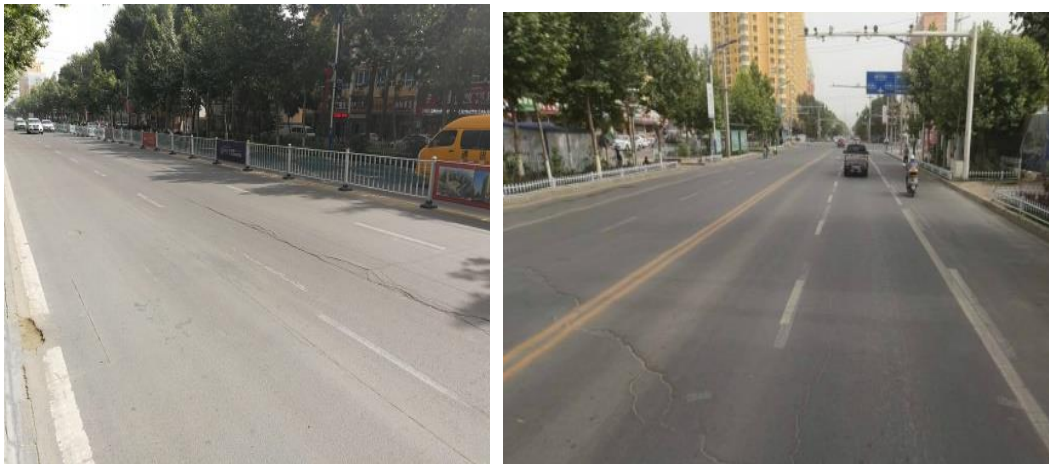
No.	Name	Road Property	Length (m)	Width (m)	Roadway Area (m ²)	Green Belt Area (m ²)	Non-motorized Way Area (m ²)	Sidewalk Area (m ²)
1	Urumqi Road	Major Road	3301.95	48	69341	2800	31203	27736
2	Gujiang Road(Kunlun Road to Aqiale East Road section)	Secondary road	1018.65	24	21392	0	0	4278
	Gujiaing Road(Aqiale East Road to Taibei Road section)	Secondary road	1379.51	36	20279	5518	11588	8691
	Gujiang Road(Taibei Road to National Highway 315 section)	Secondary road	2032.24	14	29874	—	—	673
3	Taibei Road	Major Road	5365.89	26	112684	—	33805	—
4	Gongyuan West Road(Yudu Road to No.10 Road section)	Secondary road	485.15	56	14263	6307	3566	4075

No.	Name	Road Property	Length (m)	Width (m)	Roadway Area (m²)	Green Belt Area (m²)	Non-motorized Way Area (m²)	Sidewalk Area (m²)
	Gongyuan West Road(No.10 Road to Beijing Road section)	Secondary road	1165.18	24	17128	4661	—	7341
5	Beijing East Road (Yingbin road to Gujiang road)	Main road	728.75	40	21425	—	—	6122
	Beijing East Road (Gujiang road to Luopu turnplate)		1288.67	33	31121	—	—	10825
Total			16765.99	—	343434	20681	66632	96346

2.4.1. Urumqi Road

12. It is a reconstruction and extension project. Urumqi Road was built in 1998, and the planning of the road is from Nanhuan Road on the south to National Road 315 on the north with a total length of 3301.95 m. There is high traffic volume, reaching limit design life. It is proposed that the works will be reconstruction and will keep current cross section and greenbelts.

13. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. There will be no LA and HD impact.



Picture 2-1: Urumqi Road

2.4.2. Gujiang Road

14. It is a reconstruction and extension project. Gujaing Road was built in 2004. The planning of the road is from Kunlun Road on the south to National Road 315 on the north with a total length of 4430.40m, the width of present road is 12-26 m.

15. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. The project is to upgrade road and add sidewalks but within the current cross section and greenbelts, thus no LA and HD impact is involved.

- a) Gujiang Road (Kunlun Road to Aqiale East Road section) is 1018.65 m in total, and the distance between existing building and road is limited; the width of present roadway is 26 m, part of road is 14-20 m, moreover, due to the construction of surrounding infrastructure and large flow of oversize vehicles, the road condition is poor and need to be repaired; Besides, the footways next to the motor lane are fragmentary, which are mixed with motors, bicycles and pedestrians. All of those make the road condition poor and leave potential safety hazard.
- b) Gujiang Road (Aqiale East Road to Taipei Road section) is 1379.51 m; the present width is 36m, and 5 m green belts on each sides of roadway. Current condition is mixed traffic and poor pavement. It is proposed that sidewalk will be added, and separate MV with NMV.
- c) Gujiang Road (Taipei Road to National Road 315 section) is 2032.24 m. The current condition is mixed traffic and poor pavement. The location is shopping front near Dabazar. It is proposed that sidewalk will be added, and separate MV with NMV.



Picture 2-2: Gujiang Road

2.4.3. Taibei Road

16. Taibei Road was built in 2000; the planning of the road is from Luopu Roundabout on the south to National Road 315 on the north with a total length of 5365.89 m. The cross section of existing road includes 4m more width of existing footway, 1.5m more non-motor lane, 15m more green belt and 1.5m more motor lane and 4m more green belt, so the motor and non-motor lane should be 26m except footway; the road is major road that crossed Hetian City with high traffic pressure. It is proposed that works will be kept within the width of the property lines. Optimize land configurations, and intersection improvement.

17. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. There will be no LA and HD impact.



Picture 2-3: Taibei Road

2.4.4. Gongyuan West Road

18. Gongyuan West Road was built in 2011; which runs north to south, with a total length of 1650.33m, including 2 section, (a) the total length from Yudu road to No.10 road is 485.15 m, and (b) the length from No.10 road to Beijing road is 1165.18m. The present width of roadway is 16m; part of road has footways for 2m on each side of it. The roadway structure consists of bituminous concrete for 4cm, lower slice for 1cm, gravel base for 15cm and natural gravel base for 25cm thickness, and 45cm in total. The Yudu Ave to No. 10 Road is in relatively good condition but the existing road width is 16m while the No 10 Rd to Beijing Road is already partially deteriorated.

19. The plan is to expand from 4 MV lanes to 6 MV lanes; add green belt and pedestrian; and build underground utility duct for the Yudu Ave to No. 10 Road while the No.10 Road to Beijing Road is to keep 4 MV lands and build underground duct.

20. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** There will be no LA and HD impacts on the proposed works.



Picture 2-4: Gongyuan West Road

2.4.5. Beijing East Road

21. The road was built in 1998, and runs east to west, with total length of 2017.42m, the road is a main road in Hetian city, plays an important role in the traffic, also, it's an important road outside urban areas, due to the poor condition of the surface, which had been repaired the surface in July 2017, but according to the detailed geological survey report, the total thickness of pavement layer is about 50cm, which cannot satisfy the current traffic demand any more. In addition, the existing pavement in Beijing east road is badly damaged, the bus station along the road is very simple and the traffic facilities are not complete.

22. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. The upgrading will be implemented along the original road surface; therefore, no LA and HD will occur.



Picture 2-5: Beijing East Road

2.5. Improvement of Water Sector Services and Use of Reclaimed Water

2.5.1. Upgrading the Reticulated Water Supply System in Hetian City

23. The pipeline will be located in the downtown area with a total length of 34.40 km.

24. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts. The pipes will be laid along the existing road; therefore, there will be no LAR impacts.

25. The source of water supply will come from two water treatment plants in Hetian city: (a) the first water plant was built in 1985 located in north of Tunken Road, accounted an area of 42mu; the plant adopts ground water and 4 wells with 200 m³/h supply capacity for each. The plant also has 3 clean-water reservoirs, 1 grade 2 pump house, 1 chlorinating room and related facilities. The plant now has 50000 m³/d water supply capacities. Through the confirmation of Land and Resource Bureau, the land belongs to state-owned unused land and without any attachments and infrastructure and affected population. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is in Annex 1; and (b) the Second water treatment plant was built in 2004 which is located 1 km away from Erhuan Road on the west, accounted an area of 90 mu; the plant adopts ground water with 210 m³/h supply capacity for each. The plant now has 20000 m³/d water supply capacities. Through the confirmation of Land and Resource Bureau, the land belongs to state-owned unused land and without any attachments and infrastructure and affected population. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is in Annex 2.

2.5.2. Installation of Water Supply Pipeline from City Center to Jiya Township

26. The 9.2 km pipeline will be laid along Ahe highway, and the installation process is within the road right-of-way.



Picture 2-6: Start of pipeline in City Center (towards Jiya Township)

27. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. The land along the highway is clear of any permanent or temporary encumbrances. There will be no LA or HD impacts.

28. The source of water will come from the existing Jiya Water Plant. It was built in 2012, which is located in Jiya Township. Source of water is underground water, with 2 water wells. Water yield for each water well is 200 cubic meters/hour. The land is state-owned unused land. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is shown in Annex 3.

2.5.3. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

29. Installation of the 15.81 km sewage collection pipes.

30. The sewage collection pipelines will be placed within the NMV lane or footpaths based on planned road cross section.

31. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. The land along the highway is clear of any permanent or temporary encumbrances. There will be no LA or HD impacts

32. Information on WWTP. There are two waste water treatment plants in Hetian: Hedong waste water treatment plant and Hexi waste water treatment plant. The Hedong wastewater plant was built in 2011, which is located in the north of Hetian city about 1.9km, mainly providing service for Beijing industrial park, Jiya township and Yulongkashi town, and processing scale of 60 thousand cubic meters/day, the wastewater plant covers a total land area of 70mu, and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the first water plant is shown in Annex 4. The Hexi wastewater plant was built in 2010, mainly providing service for old downtown area, Train station Logistics Park, Lasikui town, Xioaerbage township and Tushala township, and processing scale of 290 thousand cubic meters/day. The wastewater plant covers a total land area of 185mu. It is a state-owned land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, and no disputes with the ownership. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is shown in

Annex 5.

33. **Recycling of Reclaimed Water.** Installation of new reclaimed water supply pipeline has a total length of 45.59 km with a diameter of DN160 to DN700. It will use nodular cast-iron pipe (grade K9) when greater than DN400, and PE pipe (1.0Mpa) when smaller than DN400. The reclaimed water will be mainly used as cooling water for the Huawei Hetian 2x135 MW thermal power plant and for landscaping for Beijing industrial park and Railway Station Industry and Trade Logistics Park, selected because of their relative proximity to the WWTP.

34. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None.

- a) The pipelines will be placed along the road which is clear of any permanent or temporary encumbrances. There will be no LA or HD impacts.
- b) Pump Station 1 will be within the Hetian Hexi district proposed waste water pump station which is located within east downtown waste water plant area, with land acquired area of 650m², and the type of land for state-owned construction land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.
- c) Pump station 2 is located within Hedong Waste Water Treatment Plant and the area required for the pump station is 450m², and the type of land for state-owned construction land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

35. Information on power plant. Huawei power plant was built in 2012 and completed in May 2015. It was put into use in early 2017. It was state-owned unused land before and transferred as construction land. It covers a total land area of 291.37mu. Prior to construction of the power plant, the state-owned land was unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people were affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is shown in Annex 6.

2.5.4. Improvement of Public Transport Services

36. This component will include the construction of 1 new bus maintenance depot to accommodate 200 new buses; purchase of 215 electric or CNG hybrid buses and associated charging/fueling system; construction and/or improvement of 460 bus stops; and establish an intelligent public transport (bus management, ticketing and information) system.

37. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** None. The land is unused and it is clear of any permanent or temporary encumbrances. There will be no LA or HD impacts. The new depot will occupy 150mu of state-owned land. The land was used as oxidation pond before and operation already stopped four years ago and has been idle since then. Since the land is owned by another government entity; only land transfer procedures is involved. The Description of Land Ownership and Classification is shown in Annex 7.



Picture 2-7: Location of bus maintenance Depot

38. Four Existing Depots (Associated Facilities). During the loan fact-finding mission, four existing depots were identified for the location of the charging and fueling system. Since they are considered associated facilities, due diligence was carried out and showed that there are no legacy issues and all depots are either being constructed or improvement of existing depot. More information on the past and current land use are presented in Annex 8

- a) Hetian Yulongkashi Town Depot (13.503 mu) is located in the south of G315 in Hetian Yulongkashi Town. The depot was formerly used an Agricultural Machinery Station Yard owned by the Agriculture Bureau but the land use was transferred in 2016. Construction of the depot began in 2016 and it started operation 2017. There were no households using the land before the transfer to the bus company.
- b) Hetian Xiaerbage Depot (7.051 mu) is located in the south of Beijing West Road. It was constructed in 2015 and operation started in 2017. The land was formerly owned by the Forestry Bureau which was state-owned and unused land.
- c) Hetian Yiliqi township depot (14.18 mu) is located inside the Beijing Hetian Industrial Park (west of Ahe highway, north of Heba road). It was a state-owned land with no users or any ground attachments prior to the transfer to the bus company. Construction started in 2015 it is expected to be completed and put into use in 2018.
- d) Hetian Gujiangbage Township depot (15.00mu) is located in the west of Tanaiyi road, north of Sanxianglian line. The depot was constructed in 2016 and plan to put into use in December 2017. The land was state-owned land, and without any attachments or facilities prior to the transfer to the bus company.

2.6. Tuancheng Urban Upgrading Program (Phase 3)

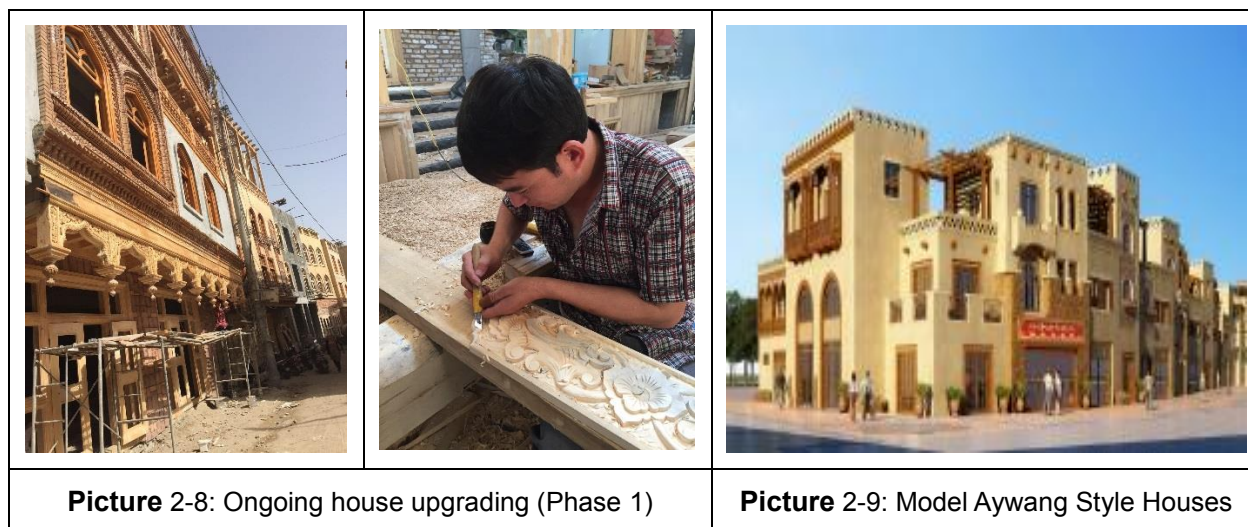
39. Background. Tuancheng is an old town area densely populated with Uygur ethnic minority. Due to unplanned expansion in the past, this area is crowded with houses under poor condition sprawling among the increasingly narrowing lanes, which does not allow the residents to have direct access to basic municipal services, including water supply, wastewater collection, garbage collection, ambulance service and the disaster rescue actions. Hetian is an earthquake prone city, but most houses in this area are weak in structure, exposing the residents to earthquake hazards.

40. Voluntary House Upgrading of HCG. HCG has an ongoing Tuancheng urban upgrading program. It was launched in 2016 which aim to build a harmonious society, to eliminate potential safety hazards and to improve architectural design and urban infrastructure but still maintaining the ethnic design and style. Phase 1 is ongoing while Phase 2 has yet to commence. Households in Phase 1 and 2 are offered housing subsidy of 580 yuan/m² to demolish their old house and rebuild a new house following the ethnic traditional building “Aywang” style (as per urban regeneration master plan).

41. For Phase 3, 401 households are eligible to take part in the program. Through public consultation and participation, the program has developed a partnership between the government and residents for urban redevelopment with a focus on preserving traditional culture and ethnic interest. Similar to Phase 1 and 2, to participate in the house upgrading, the household has to volunteer if they want to take part in the house upgrading and they will receive a financial subsidy of 580 yuan / m² to demolish their old house and rebuild a new house following the ethnic traditional building “Aywang” style (as per urban regeneration master plan). A number of model houses (and those with combined commercial establishments) are available to choose from and can be found in the Tuancheng PMO office. for low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if their house area is less than 60m², they will get subsidy calculated by 60m² (580yuan/m²×60m²=34,800yuan) if they want to

rebuild in-situ². If they choose property exchange, a household member of 3 or below are eligible to get a 50 m² of property³. Or if there 4 persons or more, each person will be entitled to 20m²/person. Vulnerable households will also be given support to better access credit or loan. The Bank of China has already expressed their support following consultations with HCG.

42. Under the house upgrading program of Phase 3, HCG requested for ADB loan financing to fund the housing subsidy for the 401 households. The total area of house to be upgraded is 54,910 m² which is estimated at CNY 31.85 million (USD 5.0 million). This amount is already part of the Tuancheng Urban Upgrading Component (estimated at USD14.0 million). The voluntary house upgrading program is covered under the Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan.



Picture 2-8: Ongoing house upgrading (Phase 1)

Picture 2-9: Model Aywang Style Houses

43. **Involuntary Resettlement Impacts under the Project**. As part of the public infrastructure works, 201 households (773 persons) will be partially affected due to house demolition. Forty-one (41) of the affected houses are being used as “home-commercial shops”. However, 28 households who are partially affected will be required to relocate as their remaining land will become unviable. There are 39 households who are living below the minimum living standard level (MSL)⁴ and are considered as vulnerable households.

² Based on the survey , 36HHs out of 201HHs have houses with less than 60 m²; 11HHs out of the 36HHs are low-income residents.

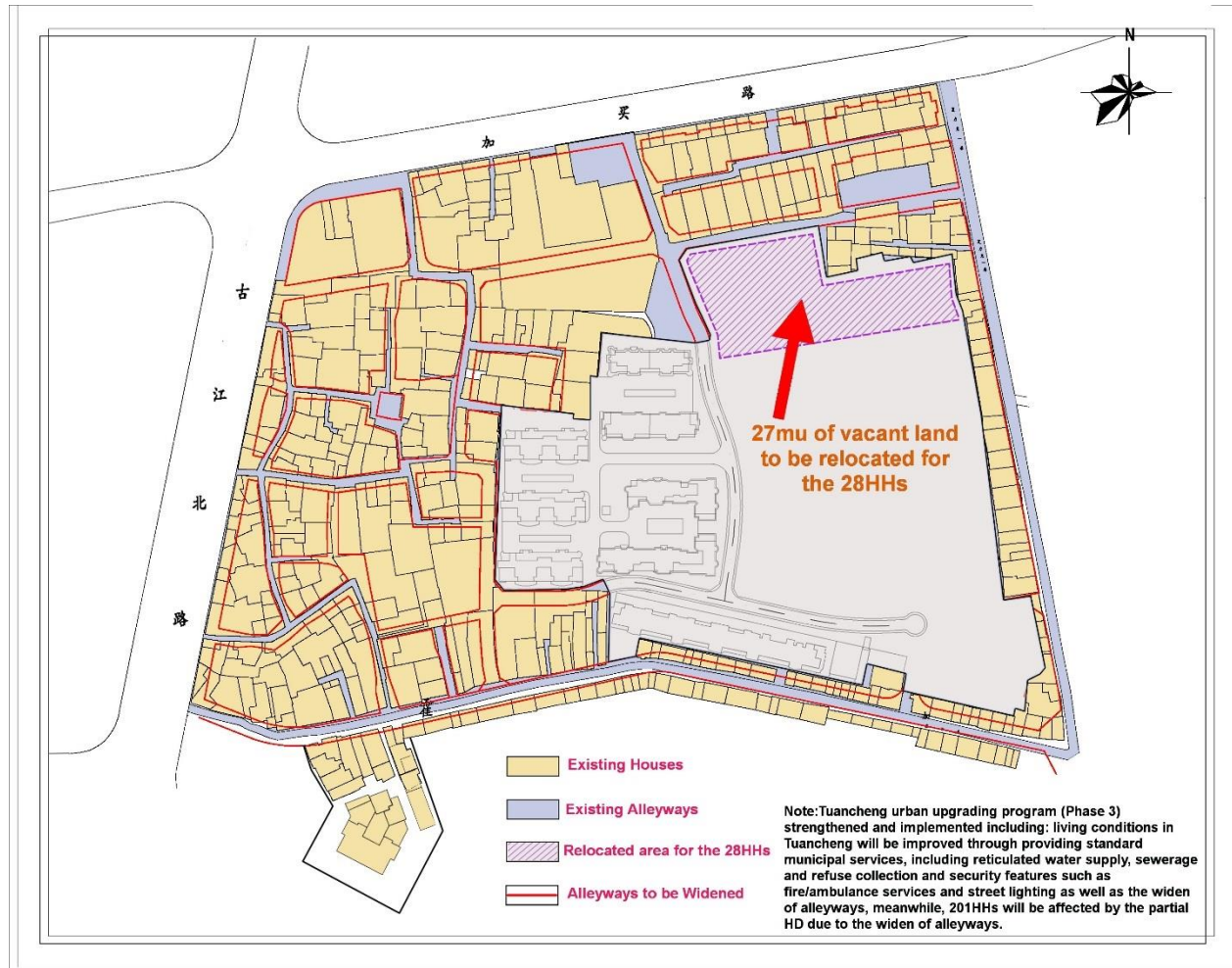
³ If the vulnerable HH has 4 members, they will get support of 80 m² per person

⁴ The MSL in the rural area is CNY238/month/person while it is CNY376/month/person in the urban area.

Table 2-3: LAR Impacts of the Project

Items		Subtotal
Sub-district		1
Communities		1
State-owned land (mu)	Subtotal	162.79
	State-owned residential land (Tuancheng)	12.79
	State-owned construction land (Public Transport Maintenance depot)	150
House demolition (m²)	Subtotal	12000.38
	Residential house	10178.98
	Shops (home-commercial shops)	1821.40
	Households affected by residential HD (HHs)	201 (41 HHs home-commercial shops included)
	Persons affected by residential HD (Person)	773
Direct affected households		201
Direct affected persons		773
No. of Vulnerable Households (Persons)		39HHs (113)

Data Source: Socio-economic survey June 2017.



44. The LA and HD impacts are presented in detail below:

a) Impacts on State Residential Land. The Tuancheng upgrading will occupy the state residential land for 12.79mu. The number of affected households and population is presented under the HD impacts.

b) Impacts on Residential House Demolition. Of the 201 partially affected houses, 28 households will not be able to rebuild in situ because their remaining land is no longer viable. The remaining 173 houses will be partially affected and can rebuild in-situ.

The demolished houses mainly consist of brick-masonry, masonry-timber, earth-timber and simple shed with low earthquake prevention capacity. The total HD area is 10178.98 m², including 3301.26 m² brick-masonry structure, 4638.75 m² masonry-timber structure, 1476.03 m² frame structure, 64.94 m² simple houses and 188.09 m² simple shed.

Table 2-4: Residential House Demolition

Structure	Unit	HD Area
Brick-masonry	m ²	3301.26
Masonry-timber	m ²	4638.75
Simple house	m ²	64.94
Simple shed	m ²	188.09
Fence-house	m ²	354.10
Earth-timber	m ²	57.08
Brick-steel	m ²	28.77
Frame structure	m ²	1476.03
Color-steel	m ²	69.96
Total		10178.98

After discussing with PMO and Tuancheng upgrading PMO, the 23 HHs will be resettled in the Changlong company resettlement site which is within the Tuancheng area.

Table 2-5: HD Impacts on Households

	Houses	Home-Commercial	Total
Relocate In-Situ/ Can Move back	137	36	173
Remaining Land becomes unviable. To new area	23	5	28
Total	160	41	201

**Picture 2-10: Houses to be Demolished in Tuancheng Area**

Impacts on Home-Commercial Shops. 41 home-commercial shops will be affected by construction of infrastructure in Tuancheng upgrading project, and the home-commercial shops demolition area is 1821.40 m². Additionally, the APs of which have already been included into residential house demolition. The nature of the shops is residential house, and because of the large flow of passenger along the road, most owners choose to reform their first storey for shops and second and third storey for living. They mainly engage in processing and selling of national handicrafts, small commodities and small repair shops, and annual gross profit is about 20 thousand yuan. Due to the lack of legal license and certificate, nor to business operational houses, the shops will be evaluated and compensated based on residential houses. Of the 41 HHs of home-commercial shops, 36 home-commercial they can rebuild in situ. Here are 5 home-commercial shops (selling bread) that have remaining but will not be sufficient to build a house. To avoid disruption on their business, these five households will be allowed to keep the remaining unaffected land for their bread business and at the same time will be offered an apartment unit in Changlong company resettlement site to live.

- b) The APs can (i) opt cash compensation; (ii) rebuild in situ. In order to avoid the impacts on their business, before the construction, Tuancheng PMO will inform the APs to move out in advance, and give them rights to choose voluntarily, make sure that the APs have sufficient time to choose a temporary accommodation and be able to continue their business operation by means of renting houses completed in Tuancheng phase I and II. The completed houses in Phase 1 and II were or being built based on Uyghur Ayiwang style; a beautiful house filled with ethnic features which will attract more tourists and bring more profit.

Table 2-6: Information on Home-commercial Demolition

Structure	Unit	Demolition Area
Masonry-timber	m ²	328.03
Simple masonry-timber	m ²	264.86

Structure	Unit	Demolition Area
Frame structure	m ²	200.59
Brick-masonry	m ²	915.25
Brick-steel	m ²	76.26
Simple shed	m ²	7.28
Color steel	m ²	29.13
Total		1821.40



Picture 2-11: Home-commercial Shops Affected

- c) **Impacts on Ground Attachments.** There are no infrastructure affected, only trees.
About 125 trees will be affected. Owned by the households themselves.

Table 2-7: Impacts on Attachments

Items	Size	Quantity	Owned by
Poplar tree	5-10cm	15	Households
	25-30cm	2	Households
	30cm above	9	Households
Cedrela	5cm	4	Households
	5-10cm	2	Households
	15-20cm	4	Households
	20-25cm	3	Households
	25-30cm	2	Households
	30cm above	4	Households
	50cm above	2	Households

Items	Size	Quantity	Owned by
Apple tree	5cm	3	Households
Grapevine	3 years below	43	Households
	3 years above	24	Households
Fig	5cm	1	Households
	5-10cm	3	Households
Mulberry	5cm	3	Households
	20-25cm	1	Households

- d) **Impacts on Vulnerable Households.** There are 39 vulnerable households identified because they are living below the MSL⁵; of which 5 households are headed by women. There were no other vulnerable households such as orphan, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, and impoverished people, found during the survey.

All of the 39 vulnerable households are partial HD, of which 5HHs cannot rebuild in-situ due to less of remaining land area, these 5HHs will be relocated in the 27mu of land belongs to Changlong Company, the other 34HHs can rebuild in-situ.

In addition, based on the statistics, 36HHs who are less 60 m² of the 201HHs; 11HHs who are less than 60m² of the 39HHs of low-income residents.

Table 2-8: Information on HD HHs

	Vulnerable Households	Total AHs with Houses Less than 60 m ²
Relocate In-Situ/ Can Move back	34 (6 have less than 60 m ²)	23
Remaining Land becomes unviable. To new area	5 (5 have less than 60 m ²)	13
Total	39	36

⁵ MSL in rural is CNY238yuan/month/person, and urban people are about CNY376 yuan/month/person

45. According to the social-economic household survey, the causes of poverty are mainly: (i) Lack of professional skills places the poor in disadvantage position in labor markets where work opportunities vary according to skills. The poor population tends to occupy temporary or part-time jobs with unstable wages. (ii) there is only one person with income and some have difficulty to support many dependents (iii) disability and illness. (iv) old people families without pension and are dependent on their children for support.; (v) Lack of capital and to invest in business opportunities.

3. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Areas

46. In order to learn more about their living and production condition and the suggestions to the project of the affect people, under the guide of PPTA specialists and informed community staff, the Hetian PMO, the design institute and RP preparation team work together with Tuancheng upgrading PMO of Hetian city carried out the field survey and social economic survey among the project area during May to June 2016. The survey carried on among the different groups of economic condition, nationalities, gender, ages, etc., to learn about the condition of LA and HD residents and what they need. Given the different people has different demands to the project, the specific analysis to the demands of different people will benefit to the identification of the project impact and avoid the negative impact of the project as can as possible and also promote the smooth implementation of the project.

47. Through the questionnaire survey, interview, discussion, observation and other methods, make a fully understanding and communication with the affect groups, provides a quantitative material which is consulted by the local government, opinions of HD affected people, the demands analysis of women and ethnic minorities, the social analysis of the affected community and so on, for the preparation of the report as well as for the evaluation and impact identification of the project, and combined with the complementary measures to stress the positive impact and eliminate the negative impact.

48. In order to improve their living and income condition of the affect people as soon as possible, through fully consulting, the PMO not only provides the HD compensation measures, but also prepare the living and production restoring plan in accordance with what they need and the actual condition of the affect people, and also discussed with the affect people about the suggestions and opinions of training, these suggestions and opinions has been collated and summarized in this report.

3.1. Socioeconomic Status

49. **Hetian City**; it is located from north of the Karakorum Mountains to south of Taklamakan Desert, Hetian is well known as an ancient city of Silk Road with over 2000 year-old history. It is at the junction of the southern branch of Silk Road that used to be a main route connecting ancient China, India, Central Asia and the West where goods, technologies, culture and religion were transmitted from one

place to another. Hetian has always been famous for its Atlas, carpet and jade. Atlas is the traditional Uygur clothing mostly for women and tie-dyed silk fabric. Atlas production from Hetian has been very popular due to its rich colors with various patterns brought by good tie-dyeing technology locally. Hetian City is established on August 1984 as political, economic, cultural, transport and financial centers in Hetian region. Hetian City covers an area of 585.11 square kilometers in total, 30 square kilometer urban constructed land with 6 counties and 2 townships, 4 sub-district offices and 2 parks. There are 123 administrative village, 57 community committees and 0.38 million people (ethnic minorities account for 88%, Han nationality account for 12%) in total. Hetian is a multi-ethnic region consisting of 21 ethnic groups including Uyghur, Han, Hui, Kazak and other groups.

50. Hetian city mainly engaged in agricultural cultivation activity, planting crops, fruits (such as Hetian jujube, pomegranate, walnut, and so on), as for the industry, mainly engaged in carpet processing, Atelas silk, national handicraft processing, Uygur medicine, building, green agricultural products processing, tourism and so on. Hetian is the most concentrated region for Uygur people living in Xinjiang. Most of them are distributed in the southern of XURA. Kashi, Hetian and Akesu of XUAR are mainly inhabited by Uygur Minority. Traditionally Uygur people rely on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods. With the urbanization development in Hetian, more and more Uygur people move into the city in search for job opportunities. Non-farm earnings become a more important source of most Uygur households in the rural areas. More and more Uygur people become new urban residents coupled with Hetian City expansion. Uygur Minority's physical and cultural traits still distinguish them from the Han Chinese although the rapid urbanization is changing certain aspects of Uygur society and traditions. Therefore, it is important to respect and protect these cultural distinctions when implementing the project. Uygur people have their special housing style. Typical houses for Uygur are single flat or one-story houses with a separate yard in the front or back. Most building in Hetian area have brick and timber structures. Uygur people tend to spend their money to do delicate decoration inner their houses. Such typical resident house is named "Ayiwang" in Uygur language. There are various types of "Ayiwang" houses in Hetian largely relying on the degree of decoration ranging from gorgeous "Ayiwang" to very simple "Ayiwang". The Uygur has its own language and script.

Uygur language is the common language used in Hetian. Some young people educated outside Hetian can speak both Mandarin and Uygur language but the majority can not communicate with others in Mandarin even they have received school education. Particularly for Uygur women, they are considerably confined within households without more chances to communicate with others in Mandarin. The Uygur people are Muslim. Going to mosque is the most important activities for men. While women tend to do praying at home. Apart from celebrating two big Muslim festivals of Rozah and Corban festivals, Uygur people also celebrate a special festival of “Nuomuzi” that belongs to Uygur Minority and celebrating activities usually start in April.

51. In 2016, the total GDP of the City is expected to reach 6.615 billion yuan, an increase of 12.1% over the previous year. Total social fixed asset investment reached 9.122 billion yuan, up by 12.5%. Public revenue reached 700 million yuan, up by 0.59%. The disposable income of urban residents in the whole city was 24,714 yuan, up by 10.34%. The per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen reached 7,433 yuan, an increase of 12.1% over the previous year.

52. **Jiya Township:** Township is located in Yulong Kashi river east, 13 km from the downtown, the oasis of 4 km wide from east to west, north and south long 17 kilometers, covers an area of 170.5 square kilometers, cultivated land area of 30300 mu, the per capita arable land area of 1.03 mu, the entire township consists of a total of 23 administrative villages, 6234 households and permanent resident population of 31070 people, urban population of 1292 people. Jiya Township is a typical agricultural township. People's income are mainly from agriculture and family handicraft industry, and because land is barren and sandy soil, food crops are mainly wheat, corn, and economic crops are mainly cotton, the township also possess a small amount of fuel.

53. **Gujiangbage sub-district:** The sub-district office is established in 1984, and it is located in the old city and the combination of urban-rural area in the southeast of Hetian city, Gujiangbage sub-district administrative area is 7.4 square kilometers. There are 10 communities in the sub-district, 8,729 HHs and 28,772 persons, including 21,318 Uyghurs, 7228 han nationality and 226 other ethnic minorities. The birth rate was 11.9%, with a natural growth rate of 7.44 ‰.

54. **Kuolibaxi community:** Gujiangbage sub-district Kuolibaxi community is Located in the old city and the combination of urban-rural area in the northeast of Hetian city, Jiamai Road No.6. The area is bounded by the Beijing road of Dongfeng shopping mall, the east to the Yulong Kashi River, and the south to the Gujiangbage County. The total administrative area is 0.9 square kilometer; the community has 1,489 households with 4019 people, all of which are ethnic minority residents.

3.2. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected People

55. During May 23 to June 17 2017 with the assistance of PPTA specialists, RP preparation team together with the Hetian PMO, Tuancheng upgrading PMO of Hetian city carried out the thoroughly field survey and social economic survey among the project area on population, specific facilities, affected persons and other index in kind, questionnaires on social-economic have also been done among the 201HHs affected families (100%).



Picture 3-1: Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey on Affected Households

3.2.1. Affected population

56. The demographic characteristics of the APs are shown below, including different gender, age, population composition, education and occupation. Among which, 404 are male, and 369 are female; and all the APs are local Uyghur group.

Table 3-1: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Households					201	
Average population					3.85	
Age						
≤6	51	6.60%	38	4.92%	89	11.51%
7-19	86	11.13%	74	9.57%	160	20.70%
20-35	106	13.71%	112	14.49%	218	28.20%
36-50	86	11.13%	89	11.51%	175	22.64%
51-60	34	4.40%	32	4.14%	66	8.54%
≥.54	41	5.30%	24	3.10%	65	8.41%
Subtotal	404	52.26%	369	47.74%	773	100.00%
marital status						
Unmarried	167	21.60%	121	15.65%	288	37.26%
Married	209	27.04%	209	27.04%	418	54.33%
Divorce	13	1.68%	22	2.85%	35	4.27%
Widowed	15	1.94%	17	2.20%	32	4.53%
Subtotal	404	52.26%	369	47.74%	773	100.00%
Education level						
Preschool	51	6.60%	38	4.92%	89	11.51%
No formal education	22	2.85%	15	1.94%	37	4.79%
Primary school	94	12.16%	94	12.16%	188	24.32%
Junior high school	150	19.40%	140	18.11%	290	37.52%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	54	6.99%	50	6.47%	104	13.45%
Junior college or above	33	4.27%	32	4.14%	65	8.41%
Subtotal	404	52.26%	369	47.74%	773	100.00%
Occupation						

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Industry	3	0.39%	4	0.52%	7	0.91%
Commerce	25	3.23%	26	3.36%	51	6.60%
Service Industry	35	4.53%	33	4.27%	68	8.80%
Enterprise	13	1.68%	10	1.29%	23	2.98%
Transportation	4	0.52%	1	0.13%	5	0.65%
Communication	2	0.26%	5	0.65%	7	0.91%
Teacher	4	0.52%	14	1.81%	18	2.33%
Cadre	11	1.42%	12	1.55%	23	2.98%
Student	36	4.66%	42	5.43%	78	10.09%
Retired	15	1.94%	12	1.55%	27	3.49%
Sanitation	4	0.52%	14	1.81%	18	2.33%
Doctor	9	1.16%	15	1.94%	24	3.10%
Private business	89	11.51%	42	5.43%	131	16.95%
Work labor	68	8.80%	53	6.86%	121	15.65%
Preschool	51	6.60%	38	4.92%	89	11.51%
Others (e.g.: unemployment, housewife)	35	4.53%	48	6.21%	83	10.74%
Subtotal	404	52.26%	369	47.74%	773	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey June 2017, Household sample: n=201 HHs, Population sample: n=773

Note: (1) the retirement age here refers to men over 65 and women over 60 years of age, so the labor force is the people under the retirement age and over 16 years; (2) preschool children refer to children aged 0 to 6 years; (3) the rest of the occupation refers to the occupation and the non-working capacity of the elderly who are not involved in this table; (4) the analysis of this list includes only the affected population of the land requisition; (5) the proportion of males and females in the table is the proportion of the total population.

3.2.2. Age

57. The age distribution reveals that 20-35 age groups for both men and women accounts most for 28.20% of the total population; male for 13.71% and female for 14.49%, the people between this age section constitute the main part of labor forces; then 36-50 age groups also accounts for a high proportion about 22.64%, male for 11.13% and female for 11.51%; in addition, 51-60 age groups accounts for 8.54%. Therefore, those three groups constitute the main part of labor forces. (See figure 3-1).

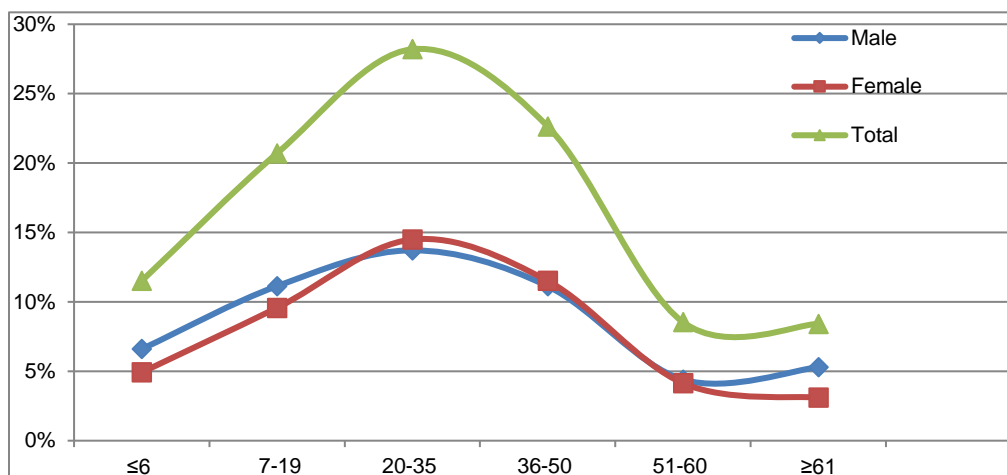


Figure 3-1: Age distribution of Affected People

58. Based on the survey, many male family members over 60 and female over 55 are still engaged in labor. However the definition of actual labor force should be defined in the age of 16 to 65 - year - old for male and 16 to 60 years old for female, who have stopped school education. According to the definition, the total number of labor force accounts for more than 59.38% of surveyed population..

3.2.3. Education

59. Among the APs, junior high school degree accounts for 37.52%; elementary school degree for 24.32%, high school / technical secondary school degree for 13.45%, and senior high school or even more higher education degree for 32.23%. From the figure we found that, the lower education degree (primary school, illiteracy) and the high education degree (junior college) people accounted a little proportion, 4.79% illiteracy are old people among them; and the junior high school people accounted for the most; at the same time, for APs with degree of secondary and higher education, the proportion of male slightly higher than that of female about 0.52%, and for junior college degree and above, male's is also slight higher 0.13% than female's. These statistics show that female's education degree still need to be improved in the affected area, and it is need to be kept to pay more attention to female's rights in implementation of the project, as well as to employment skills training for female. (see figure 3-2)

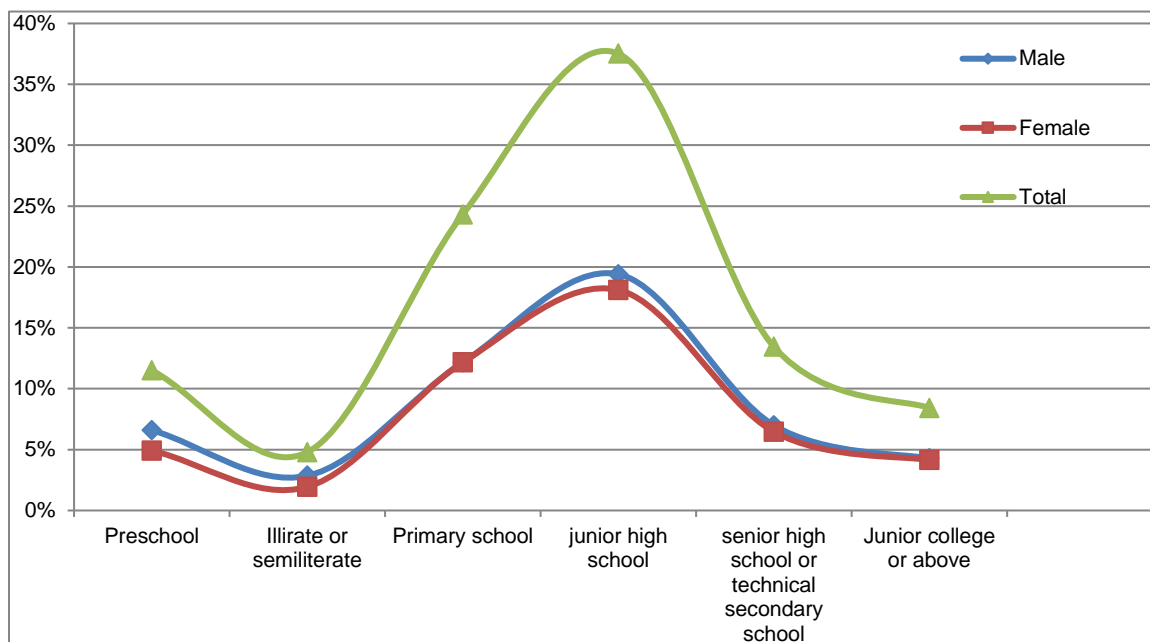


Figure 3-2: Education Level Distribution of Affected People


3.2.4. Language


60. According to the survey more than 70% of both male and female speak Uyghur language at home of in public places. The proportion of both male and female using bilingualism at work is 20.91% and 14.72%, the use of Mandarin is less, especially for women. During the survey, it is important to note that the older ethnic minorities speak Chinese poorly because Uyghur education did not include Mandarin language in the past. Bilingual language started in 2006 not only in school but also trainings in the communities to encourage elder generation to learn the language. Hence, more and more Uyghur young and old can speak or understand Mandarin language.

Table 3-2: Language use in family and workplace

Use of language	Investigated households n=201			
	Male		Female	
	At home	Workplace	At home	Workplace
Chinese only	0.00%	7.75%	0.00%	5.45%
Uyghur only	86.41%	71.34%	90.80%	79.83%
bilingualism	13.59%	20.91%	9.20%	14.72%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, July 2017

 **Interview 1:** Ainiwaer (male), 46 years old, plumber, who lives in Kuobailixi community, with five family members, two daughters and a son; the eldest daughter is 22 years old, married, the youngest daughter is 16 years old, the youngest son is 11 years old. Ainiwaer said that they speak Uygur more because of their environment where Uygur live in surroundings, and they speak Uygur in daily communication. During work, they can speak some simple words in Chinese, not to understand others very well, and which leads him to miss good jobs. Therefore, Ainiwaer think that it is important to learn Chinese well, and send his children to accept bilingual education to create more opportunities for children in language environment. At the same time, as a father, he also tries to learn and grasp Chinese to increase job opportunity and expand employment. Therefore, He hopes that more Chinese trainings will be organized to improve their Chinese standard, and more jobs can be provided.

 **Interview 2:** Abulizi, male, 39 years old, Uygur, who lives in Kuolibaxi community, with six family members, his wife Bahaerguli, 37 years old, the eldest son is 8 years old, twins are 6 years old, the youngest son is 4 years old, Mr. Abulizi engaged in individual business. During the conversation, Abulizi said that the biggest difficulty is not speaking Chinese, he want to sell red dates, expanding exploit is needed firstly, but he doesn't speak Chinese well, leading to bad selling. If he wants to do business effectively, he must address the barriers, so he started making more Han nationality friends, although he doesn't speak well, he try to keep speaking. Language environment is important, your Chinese level will be improved when you keep speaking Chinese to people around you, therefore, my business is good now because my Chinese is improved, and sometimes he can do business in inland. However, learning Chinese is not easy, the language environment is important. Abulizi think that more Chinese trainings will be organized to improve their Chinese standard and language environment to increase job opportunity, which can fundamentally deal with the life predicament and get rid of poverty.

3.2.5. Occupation

61. According to the social survey, among the surveyed APs, there are 23.54% of APs are migrant workers in Hetian City and nearby areas, the proportion of individual operation and service industry

is 16.04% and 11.77% respectively. The survey shows that, affected area is the place where ethnic minority lives, all APs is Uyghur group, traditionally, most women stay at home to look after children and the elderly. However, with the change in time, especially due to better education and urbanization in the area, more women started working.

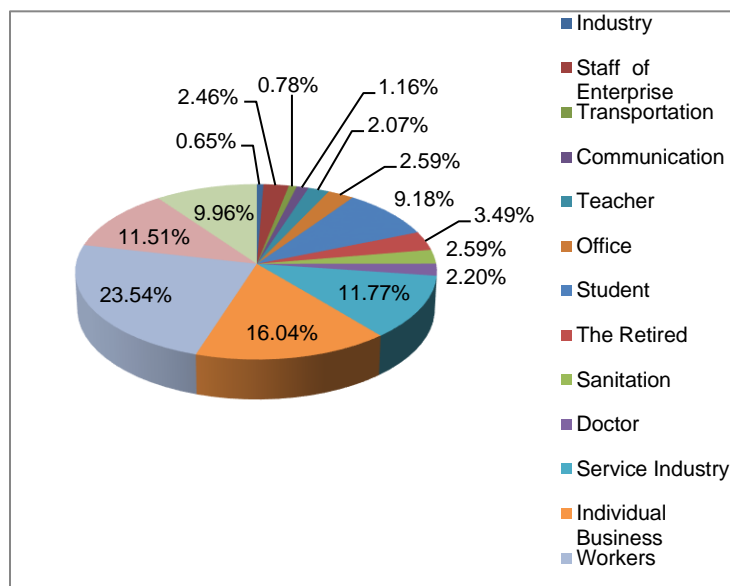


Figure 3-3: Occupation Distribution of Affected People

3.2.6. Housing Conditions

62. In socio-economic survey, residential houses of affected households will be evaluated according to the area and population, results show that of 201 surveyed households, the minimum living area is 11.05 m², the maximum living area is 2746.72 m², the average living area of the family is 186.99m².

Table 3-3: Housing Conditions of Affected Households

Item	Total HHs	Min	Max	Average	Standard Deviation
No. of Rooms	201	2	8	3.36	1.36
Original house area (m ²)	201	11.05	2746.72	186.99	273.96

Source: Socio-economic survey, June 2017

3.2.7. Households Assets

63. All affected households have televisions, mobile phones, refrigerator and electric rice cooker are

more than 100% with average 1.02, 1.95, 1.01 and 1.03 respectively. Motorcycle ownership is more than 70%, through the survey we found that ownership of car, electric vehicle and computer are 9.45%, 71.64% and 11.44% respectively. Because electric vehicle is the main transportation for local people, the ownership of it is very high, to some extent, reflecting the inevitable requirement of modern life as well as a better livelihood to families and individuals. Details of other family durable goods shown below.

Table 3-4: Selected Households Assets of Affected Households

Item	Household	Possession rate	Average qty. per household	Average qty. per capita
Air-condition	46	22.89%	0.23	0.06
Bicycle	38	18.91%	0.19	0.05
Electric cooker	207	102.99%	1.03	0.27
Microwave oven	15	7.46%	0.07	0.02
Washing machine	197	98.01%	0.98	0.25
TV set	205	101.99%	1.02	0.27
PC	23	11.44%	0.11	0.03
Refrigerator	204	101.49%	1.01	0.26
Tractor	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00
Electric vehicle	144	71.64%	0.72	0.19
Motorcycle	15	7.46%	0.07	0.02
Cars	19	9.45%	0.09	0.02
Fixed telephone	8	3.98%	0.04	0.01
Cell phone	392	195.02%	1.95	0.51
DVD	81	40.30%	0.40	0.10

Source: Socio-economic survey, June 2017

3.2.8. Income and Expenditure

64. All affected people live in Kuolibaixi community, where locates in the middle part of Tuancheng area, and Dajiamai mosque is on the north side, there are three large public areas in the surrounding area, such as international grand bazaar, Aitiga bazaar and Kunlun lake park, therefore, most of affected households mainly operate small business at present, then wage and work labor income..

Table 3-5: Economic Statistics of the Sample Per Capita in 2016

Unit: Yuan/Year/Person

HHs	Item	Min	Max	Average	Standard deviation
201	per capita income (yuan)	1666.67	64000	16362.38	12096.61
	per capita expenditure (yuan)	1496.67	22600	8021.31	3970.01

Source: Socio-economic survey, June 2017. Sample: affected HHs N=201

65. The affected HHs mainly engaged in individual operation, 26.77% of total income, affected households mainly operates handicraft with national characteristics (Uygur), catering, embroidery and textiles; in addition, wage and wage income account for 22.12% and 21.96% respectively.

Table 3-6: Income Source of Surveyed family 2016

Unit: Yuan/year/person

Items	Total income	Family income per HH	Per capita income	percentage
Total income	11641760	57919	15060.49	100.00%
Industry	486626	2421	629.53	4.18%
Work labor	2556530	12719	3307.28	21.96%
Business and service industry income	1342295	6678	1736.47	11.53%
Individual operation	3116499	15505	4031.69	26.77%
wage	2575157	12812	3331.38	22.12%
Retired pay	718297	3574	929.23	6.17%
Government subsidy (MLS)	440059	2189	569.29	3.78%
Other income (e.g: pension, unemployment dole, and support allowance)	406297	2021	525.61	3.49%

Source: Socio-economic survey, June 2017 Sample: N=201 HHs

66. Table 3-7 showed the composition of average household expenses of the AHs. The survey show that the expenses on living accounted for 28.94%, the following are expenses on business and clothing,

the proportion are accounted for 18.24 % and 11.78% respectively. See more in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: Average Household Expenditure Pattern of Affected Households in 2016

Unit: yuan/year

Item	Total expenditure (yuan)	Average expenditure per household (yuan)	Average expenditure per person (yuan)	Proportion
Water expenses	82421	410.05	106.62	1.94%
Electricity expenses	158469	788.40	205.01	3.73%
living expenses	1229516	6117.00	1590.58	28.94%
Heating expenses	249387	1240.73	322.62	5.87%
Clothing expenses	500473	2489.92	647.44	11.78%
Business expenses	774926	3855.36	1002.49	18.24%
Educational expenses	409131	2035.48	529.28	9.63%
Medical expenses	207752	1033.59	268.76	4.89%
Traffic expenses	163142	811.65	211.05	3.84%
Communication expenses	325010	1616.97	420.45	7.65%
Gas expenses	148273	737.68	191.81	3.49%
Total	4248500	21136.82	5496.12	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, July 2017 HHs affected by HD N=201

3.3. Gender Analysis

3.3.1. Gender Differences in Education

67. Among the APs, junior high school degree accounts for 37.52%; elementary school degree for 24.32%, high school / technical secondary school degree for 13.45%, and senior high school or even more higher education degree for 32.23%. From the figure we found that, the lower education degree (primary school, illiteracy) and the high education degree (junior college) people accounted a little

proportion, 4.79% illiteracy are old people among them; and the junior high school people accounted for the most; at the same time, for APs with degree of secondary and higher education, the proportion of male slightly higher than that of female about 0.52%, and for junior college degree and above, male's is also slight higher 0.13% than female's. These statistics show that female's education degree still need to be improved in the affected area, and it is need to be kept to pay more attention to female's rights in implementation of the project, as well as to employment skills training for female. See in Figure 3-4.

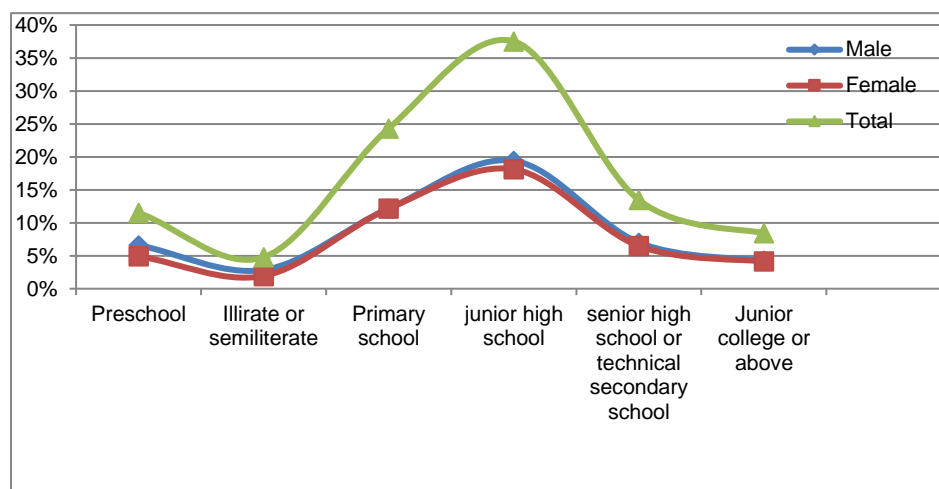


Figure 3-4: Education Level Difference between Men and Women

3.3.2. Gender Difference in Division of Work

68. The sample socio-economic survey also implies that gender imbalance in the division of labours and responsibilities intra households where the boundary of workplace and home is obvious. Men are typically engaged in the workplace, undertaking various production activities. While women tend be confined to home responsible for reproduction activities. The survey data further shows that men are preferentially drawn into small-scale economic activities, local wage labours, cash crop production and government employment. Women's predominant roles are caring, cooking, washing and maintaining in the households. Most housewives in project areas are responsible for taking care of babies, picking up their schooling children and preparing food for their families. Apart from women's reproduction

roles in the family, they are some women (27.2%) simultaneously engaged in production activities to meet increasing cash demands of households.

69. Decision-Making Activities FGDs show gender imbalance in decision-making intra households. Wives and husbands jointly discuss their family matters in terms of children education, household saving, buying durable consumables like washing machine, electric cooker, TV, cell phone, etc. Though women's voices, in many cases, can be heard during the discussion process but men tend to make final decisions. Men dominate decision making on household investments such as buying vehicles, running small shops or building new houses. Most interviewed women said men have more opportunities to go outside than women and therefore have more experiences and knowledge with which to make decisions. Women can dominate decisions on purchase of daily consumables.

70. Women are actively engaged in various community activities in terms of literacy classes, public health education, training on laws and public policies, etc. Nevertheless, there is few women's participation in decision-making process in the community. Language barrier is a major constraint for women's participation in decision making in the community level.

Table 3-8: Gender difference in division of work among APs

Activity Type	201 Surveyed HHs	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Earn money	72.8	27.2
Housework	25.7	74.3
Family expenditures	45.4	54.6
Decision-making of general affairs	58.3	41.7
Participating the community activities	57.2	42.8
Decision-making of important affairs	58.4	41.6

Source: Social-economic survey on July 2017.

3.3.3. Gender Difference in Income

71. In order to better identify the income level of the affected male and female laborers, 30 AHs were sampled randomly during the survey, see table 3-9. The result showed that the average of annual income of male laborers was 34530.71 yuan, while it was 24599.56 yuan for female laborers. It is

explained that men work outside for non-farm activities longer than women, while female engaged in agricultural production activities, service industry, and short-time work at home more than men.

Table 3-9: Income Difference of Male and Female Laborers in 2016

Item	Sample	Min	Max	Average	Standard deviation
Male annual income per capita (yuan)	30	3760	87520	34530.71	23823.22
Female annual income per capita (yuan)	30	4950	73700	24599.56	17663.28

Source: Socio-economic survey, July 2017

72. In the annual income interval of 10000-20000 yuan, men's average income differs slightly from that of women. In the annual income interval of 20000-90000 yuan, men's average income is much higher than that of women. It is because male laborers mostly deal with business or high-pay jobs and earn more income, while women mostly do housework at home, and have less time and chances to earn more money. In a word, the income of women goes to a trend of improve and plays a significant part of family income.

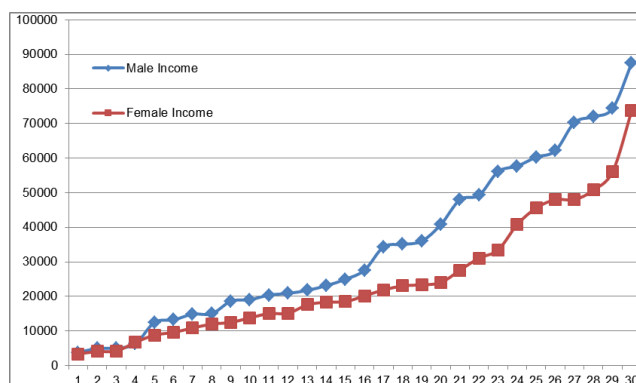


Figure 3-5: Income Difference of Male and Female

73. Figure 3-8 showed the proportion of women's income in household total income among 30 sampling households with female labor (engaging service industry mainly, and some dealing with private business or work labor). The average women's income is accounted for 12%-80% of total household income, averaging 42.93%. This shows that women's economic status is improving. Therefore, great attention should be paid to the protection of women's rights and the improvement of women's education during project implementation.

Table 3-10: Construction of Women's Income to Household in 2016

Item	Sample	Min	Max	Average	Standard deviation
Proportion of women's income in household	30	12.00%	80.00%	42.93%	13.55%

Source: Socio-economic survey, July 2017

3.3.4. Summary

74. More and more women begin to earn income, and have a greater voice on important household matters, such as children's education and housing purchase. They also assume the responsibility of taking care of children and doing housework. Women would take part in social activities like men do in leisure time in order to maintain family income, their position in family life and agricultural production is also indispensable. Women as one of the family economic source began to have more decision-making power in the family, and the role of men and women tended to be more equal.

75. According to the survey, women's concerns about resettlement are essentially the same as those of men:

- (i) Compensation for houses should be available timely, and the location of resettlement housing and resettlement program should be rational.
- (ii) Government could support them while house upgrading and rebuilding.
- (iii) It is suggested that residents' opinion could be adopt before determining the house upgrading design.
- (iv) Resettlement house should be located in Tuancheng district for the convenience of going to work, doing business and going to school..
- (v) The job opportunity and placement can be provided more for women, so that women can participate in the project.
- (vi) According to the development of Tuancheng, more training of Chinese, business, service industry and skills.

4. Legal Framework and Policies

4.1. Laws Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

76. The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC (see Annex 9) , and ADB's policies, including:

ADB policies:

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement

Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (effective from October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
- Property Law of the PRC (Decree No.62 of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007)
- From 21 January 2011 to implement □ "The levy and Compensation Ordinance for houses on state-owned land" (Issued by People's Republic of China State Council No. 590, effective from January 21, 2011)
- Note of " The levy assessment approach for the houses on state-owned land ", CB[2011] No. 77

Policies of XUAR

- Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (XUAR People's Congress [1999] No.913, effective from October 1, 1999)
- Notice on the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition of XUAR (XPPH [2001] No.500) of the XUAR Development Planning Commission and Department of Finance
- Reply on the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition of XUAR (XG [2010] No.323)
- Notice on the Implementation of the Reply of the XUAR Government on Approving the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition (XFR [2011] No.161)
- Notice on Implementation of Autonomous Unified Annual Output Value Standard " (new MLR [2011] No. 19)
- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to implement "state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance " approach (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government Order No. 187
- On the issuance of "Hetian city housing levy and compensation implementation opinions (Trial)" notice (FA and City No. [2016]68)

4.2. ADB's Policy Requirement on Involuntary Resettlement

77. The objectives of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy are “to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups”.

78. Involuntary resettlement is an important part of the project design and resettlement plans. Planning and implementation should take into account the following basic principles:

- (1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and assist the local population in the resettlement area
- (3) Improve or at least remain, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (5) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups,

including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- (6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (7) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (9) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (10) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (11) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (12) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.3. Differences between ADB and PRC Policies

79. Generally speaking, there are many similarities between the ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- Both of them address importance to avoid or reduce resettlement impacts during the

planning and design stage of a project;

- Both of them address importance of the restoration and improvement of the livelihood of APs;
- Both of them address importance of the openness and transparency of the resettlement policies;
- Both of them address importance of the participation and awareness of the public during resettlement;
- Both of them require that the formulation and implementation of the resettlement compensation standard must be in accordance with relevant national laws, regulations and policies.

80. However, there are still some differences in some aspects between ABD's involuntary resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- ADB addresses more importance of the planning prior to the implementation of resettlement, and it requires that a feasible RP to be prepared in accordance with ADB's involuntary resettlement policies;
- The ADB's resettlement policies ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement costs. However, the LAR policies of the PRC provide a different compensation policy to unlicensed structures;
- ADB has specific and clear requirements on public participation and public opinion polls surveys, such as consultation and information on compensation standards must be published;
- ADB policy requires that the compensation should be sufficient to any losses and restore long-term revenue potential. Chinese standards are based on the average annual output value.
- ADB addresses more importance of the special care extended to the vulnerable people during resettlement; and
- ADB addresses more importance of monitoring and evaluation during and after resettlement implementation.

81. Based on the above analysis, during preparation for the LAR, this project have taken full account of the relevant policies of ADB and the following measures:

- The preparation of the Project and RP must be based on concrete social economic survey, physical impact survey, detail social analysis;
- Special care must be given to vulnerable people including poor, women, during preparation and implementation of the LAR;

- Make compensation at replacement value to buildings without titles to land constructed before the cut-off date;
- After compensation to the AP(s) for land loss, the further technical training, public employment, job support should be provided to APs to restore their sustainable livelihoods;
- Publish the RP and resettlement information booklet (RIB) in accordance with requirements of ADB; and
- Establish internal and external monitoring systems for the LAR and conduct monitoring and evaluation during and after implementation of the RP.

82. With the above measures, the ADB's resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policy gaps will be bridged and the smooth implementation of the LAR will be guaranteed.

4.4. Cut-Off Date of Eligibility

83. The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation the time when the Project is officially endorsed by HCG and officially and announced to the affected people. Announcement can be through distribution of resettlement information booklet or posting notices in the village community boards. It is expected that the public announcement will be carried out on or before 15 December 2017. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to the compensation or subsidization. Resettlement information booklet is shown in Annex 10.

4.5. Compensation Standards

4.5.1. Compensation Rates for State-owned Land

84. The 150 mu to be used for the bus depot is a state-owned land, therefore, it does not need to compensate for state-owned land, so it only needs to get relevant land transfer procedure from Land Resource Bureau and Planning Bureau.

4.5.2. Compensation Standards for State-owned Residential Land

85. The compensation standards are according to land use right type, class, purpose and duration. For the Tuancheng upgrading project, it is classified as grade I; the compensation standard is 460 yuan/m², as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Standards of Benchmark Land Price in Hetian City

Unit: yuan/m²

Level	Commercial Land	Residential Land	Industrial Land
Grade I	725	460	290
Grade II	475	365	210
Grade III	320	285	150
Grade IV	225	205	110

Source: Hetian Land and Resource Bureau (June 2017)

4.5.3. Compensation Standard for Residential House Demolition

86. HD compensation will be in accordance with the Acquisition and Compensation Ordinance for Houses on State-owned Land promulgated by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government on January 1, 2014. Full consultation with APs will be conducted and the real estate market price fluctuation of the houses will be considered. The final compensation price will be determined according to results of a housing real estate appraisal and survey company that will be engaged by the Tuancheng PMO, after the on-site assessment. The HD compensation includes compensation for housing structure and state residential land compensation.

87. Apart from compensation, one-time moving subsidy at 1000 yuan per household and temporary transitional subsidy at 400yuan/month/HH will also be provided. The temporary transitional subsidy will be calculated in 18 months temporarily or Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community mentioned in the earlier section above. The amount will be paid according to the actual situation.

88. For the partially affected houses, the households will be compensated for the affected portion of their houses as per this RP. However, they are eligible to participate in the house upgrading program of HCG. If they volunteer, they can get subsidy from HCG amounting to 580 yuan/m² for the unaffected (remaining) portion of their house. The timing and agreement will be further discussed during RP updating and implementation to ensure that the affected households can better plan in rebuilding their affected houses.

89. Of the 160HHs of residential house demolition, including 137HHs of them can rebuild in-situ, and the other 23HHs can rebuild/relocated in the 27mu of land belongs to Changlong Company. The house will be rebuilt by Changlong Company in consultation with the affected households.

Table 4-2: Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Table 1-21 Compensation standard of House Demolition			
Structure		Unit	Compensation standard (yuan)
Masonry concrete		m ²	710.28
Masonry timber		m ²	511.1
Simple house		m ²	258.38
Simple shed		m ²	117.93
Fence house		m ²	194.92
Earth timber		m ²	415.8
Brick steel		m ²	436.08
Frame structure		m ²	823.71
Color steel		m ²	214.49
Other subsidy			
Type	Unit	standard (yuan)	remarks
Moving Subsidy	Yuan/house hold	1000	
Temporary transitional subsidy	Yuan/house hold	400	Calculated in 18 months temporarily, the subsidies will be paid one time, according to the actual situation. OR or Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community

Source: Hetian City Land Acquisition Office in June 2017

4.5.4. Compensation Standard for Home-commercial shop

90. 41 home-commercial shops will be affected by construction of infrastructure in Tuancheng upgrading project, and the home-commercial shops demolition area is 1821.40 m². These APs are already included in the APs under the residential house demolition. The nature of the shops is residential house, and because of the large flow of passenger along the road, most owners choose to reform their first storey for shops and second and third storey for living. They mainly engage in processing and selling of national handicrafts, small commodities and small repair shops, and annual gross profit is about 20 thousand yuan. Due to the lack of legal license and certificate, nor to business operational houses, the shops will be evaluated and compensated based on residential houses. The resettlement and compensation standard as well as the resettlement plan see section 5.4 and section 5.4.1.

Table 4-3: Compensation Standard of Residential Home-Commercial Demolition

Structure		Unit	standard (yuan)
Masonry timber		m ²	511.1
Simple masonry timber		m ²	285
Frame structure		m ²	823.71
Brick-concrete		m ²	710.28
Brick steel		m ²	436.08
Simple shed		m ²	117.93
Color steel house		m ²	214.49
Other subsidy			
Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
Temporary transitional subsidy	Yuan/household/month	400	Calculated in 18 months temporarily, the subsidies will be paid one time according to the actual situation.

Source: Hetian City House Demolition Office in July 2017

91. Similar to the partially affected houses, the APs will be compensated for the affected portion of their home-commercial shops as per this RP.

92. However, they are also eligible to participate in the house upgrading program of HCG they can get subsidy from HCG amounting to 580 yuan/m² for the unaffected (remaining) portion of their home-commercial shops if they volunteer to participate in the said HCG program. The timing and agreement will be further discussed during RP updating and implementation to ensure that the affected households can better plan the rebuilding of their affected houses and shops; and to also avoid any business losses during the transition period.

93. Of the 41 HHs of home-commercial shops, 36HHs of home-commercial shops can rebuild

in-situ, and the other 5HHs will not have remaining land to rebuild their houses. However, the 5 HHs will be allowed to keep the remaining land to continue their bread business. For their living space, they will be offered a unit at Changlong Company resettlement site.

4.5.5. Compensation Standards for Attachments

94. Compensation standards of attachments and special facilities affected by the project are shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Compensation Rates for Attachment and Facilities

Item	Size	Compensation standards (yuan)	Total	Owned by
Populus tremula	5-10cm	15	15	households
	25-30cm	28	2	households
	30cm above	50	9	households
Cedrela	5cm	10	4	households
	5-10cm	32	2	households
	15-20cm	45	4	households
	20-25cm	50	3	households
	25-30cm	55	2	households
	30cm above	80	4	households
	50cm above	80	2	households
Apple tree	5cm	25	3	households
Grape vine	3 year below	50	43	households
	3 year above	120	24	households
fig	5cm	80	1	households
	5-10cm	90	3	households
Mulberry trees	5cm	25	3	households
	20-25cm	150	1	households

Source: Hetian City House Demolition Office in June 2017

4.5.6. Assistance for Vulnerable Households

95. These 39HHs of vulnerable not only can get the fixed compensation for LAR and policies of MLS for vulnerable people, but also can enjoy some other policies:

- a) If the vulnerable households is able to seek confirmation from the housing security department that the the affected house is their only house, HCG will give them priority

on housing to help them solve the issue.

- b) They have priority to select resettlement housing floor, location, and dwelling. Considering the living condition, the aged and disable groups can choose lower floor apartments for priority.
- c) For vulnerable (non-MSL households), the Hetian PMO will help them contact the credit bank to provide credit loan support from bank (see Annex 11).
- d) HPMO will provide them technical training, and employment information and guidance to increase employment opportunities.
- e) During the construction subproject, unskilled labor would be given priority.
- f) Specific to low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if they opt for property exchange, if the house area less than 50 square meters, they will be resettled on 50 square meters (apply to the households with 3 family members or below) or in terms of the families with more than 3 members, they will be provided based on a 20m²/person. If they can rebuild in situ, they will get subsidy calculated by 60m² (580yuan/m²×60m²=34,800yuan).

4.5.7. Assistance for Women Households

96. The project affect in total of 369 women. Measures to avoid or address adverse impacts and maximize project benefits, the following measures have been adopted:

- a) Women will fully participate in resettlement activities through information disclosure and community meetings, and enjoy the same rights as men in compensation, employment and training. In addition, the following measures will be taken to help women restore income:
- b) During the project implementation, PMO, women's federations, community residents' committees will establish the cooperation mechanism among women cadres and understand women's requirements in different stages of the project through workshops and other forms, opinions and wishes. During the preparation, construction and operation of the whole project, the implementation agency will invite the staff of the women's federation to participate in the project.
- c) During project construction, the opportunity to ensure that a certain number of women get access to unskilled labor. In addition, if the work is the same, women will be paid the same as men;
- d) Women's federation will organize women training study, mandarin language skills training, so that they can speak Chinese to meet the requirements of the company to work (or at least understand Chinese), business training, craft training and cooking

training, so they can cook or running a small restaurant/dining room.

- e) Skills training, including Adlai silk, tourism, catering industry, Chinese, crafts, etc., will be first made available to affected female laborers so that their economic status will be improved;
- f) At the project operation stage, cleaning, landscaping and environmental sanitation jobs will be offered to affected women to ensure their income restoration;
- g) Affected women will receive relevant information, and participate in public consultation and resettlement; and
- h) Affected women will receive relevant information, and participate in public consultation. The compensation agreements must be signed by both spouses.

4.6. Entitlement Matrix

97. The entitlements are presented in the table below:

Table 4-5: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
Permanent state-owned residential land	Acquired state-owned residential land is 12.79mu, affected people is included in people affected by HD, without further calculation.	All people affected by HD	The compensation standards are according to land use right type, class, purpose and duration. For Hetian City, the land in Tuancheng Phase 3 is classified as Grade I residential land.	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses
Impacts of House Demolition	Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.	160 households with 773 people, all of whom are ethnic minorities (Uyghur) Of the 201, there are 41 home-commercial shops with an area of 1821.40 m ² .	Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Third party appraiser will be engaged to determine the market price. Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses (i) For partially affected households and can rebuild in-situ, cash compensation will be offered. (ii) For households who cannot rebuild in-situ, a) property exchange in Changlong company resettlement site which is within the Tuancheng area b) Moving subsidy (1,000 yuan per household, and c) temporary transition subsidy (400 yuan per month upto 18 months) or	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses On the Tuancheng voluntary upgrading program, the households are entitled to get housing subsidy from the HCG 580 yuan/m ² for their remaining/unaffected house. This is covered under the Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan.

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
			<p>Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community</p> <p>Specific to the 5 home-commercial shop owners who cannot rebuild because land is no longer viable, they will be allowed to keep their remaining land and continue operating their business and will be offered property exchange in Changlong company resettlement site where they can live.</p>	The home-commercial shops can rent a place where they can operate their business during transition.
Impacts on Vulnerable groups	<p>Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ</p> <p>Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.</p>	39 household with 113 people; 5 of which are households headed by women	<p>(i) If the vulnerable households is able to seek confirmation from the housing security department that the affected house is their only house, HCG will give them priority on housing to help them solve the issue.</p> <p>(ii) They have priority to select resettlement housing floor, location, and dwelling. Considering the living condition, the aged and disable groups can choose lower floor apartments for priority.</p> <p>(iii) For vulnerable (non-MSL households), the Hetian PMO will help them contact the credit bank to provide credit loan support from bank (see Annex 11).</p> <p>(iv) HPMO will provide them technical training, and employment information and guidance to increase employment opportunities.</p> <p>(v) During the construction subproject, unskilled labor would be given priority.</p> <p>(vi) Specific to low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if they opt for property exchange, if the house area less than 50 square meters, they will be resettled on 50 square meters (apply to the households with 3 family members or below) or in terms of the families with more than 3 members, they will be provided based on a 20m²/person. If they can rebuild in situ, they will get subsidy calculated by 60m² (580yuan/m²×60m²=34,800yuan).</p>	
Impacts on Women	Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ	369 women	<p>(i) During project construction, women will be given better access to unskilled labor jobs and of equal pay for equal work as men</p> <p>(ii) Women's federation will organize women training study, mandarin language skills</p>	

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
	Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.		training, so that they can speak Chinese to meet the requirements of the company to work (or at least understand Chinese), business training, craft training and cooking training, so they can cook or running a small restaurant/dining room. (iii) During project operation stage, cleaning, landscaping and environmental sanitation jobs will be offered to affected women to ensure their income restoration;	
Ground Attachments and Public Facilities	Public Facilities and trees	Property owners	Compensation will be determined according to the replacement cost and restoration shall be in accordance with the original scale and standards. All ground attachments compensation will be paid to the owner.	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses

5. Resettlement and Livelihood Support Program

5.1. Partial Impacts and Can Rebuild In-Situ

98. Cash Compensation will be provided to households who will be partially affected and can rebuild in-situ.

99. According to the willingness survey, the 201 affected households most of them choose to get cash compensation for demolished part and participate in the voluntary house upgrading program of HCG to receive financial subsidy (580yuan/m²) for remaining house and rebuild their house in situ⁶.



Picture 5-1: Effect diagram of reconstructed houses



Picture 5-2: Tuancheng upgrading Phase II during construction

100. In order to solve the transition problem during upgrading, and after discussion with PMO and TuanCheng PMO, if APs choose temporary transition subsidy, they will get 400 yuan/month with cash and be distributed every 6 months. The subsidy will be distributed to the affected people until they live in resettlement houses; If the APs do not choose temporary transition subsidy, they can also choose short-term houses (located in Hetian City Tunken East Road No.73), which are affordable houses in

⁶ At the time of the perception survey, the magnitude of impacts were not yet known.

Hetian City Huanhu new district, 672 sets of the houses in total will be available. The construction of houses will be completed by the end of October 2017, and the temporary transitional houses can be used until they move to the resettlement community.

Example: The demolished houses will be evaluated combined with houses to be rebuilt, for example, 1 household with 4 family members, assumed that they have a two-storeys house with an original area of 116.76m^2 (brick-masonry structure), the total residential land area is 168.94m^2 ; the area of partial demolition is 63.44m^2 (Road will be widen for 3m on both sides), occupy an residential land area of 31.53m^2 (Road will be widen for 3m on both sides); According to the assessment conducted by real estate appraisal company, the APs will get:

- (i) Partial HD compensation ($63.44\text{m}^2 \times 710.28 \text{ yuan/m}^2$) for 45060.16 yuan;
 - (ii) Land compensation ($31.53\text{m}^2 \times 460 \text{ yuan/m}^2$) for 14503.80 yuan;
 - (iii) Attachment and decoration for 15672 yuan;
 - (iv) the subsidy (580yuan/m^2) for remaining house is 30926 yuan in total ($580\text{yuan/m}^2 \times 53.32\text{m}^2$);
 - (v) Resettlement moving subsidy for 1000 yuan;
 - (vi) Transition fee for 7200 yuan (18 months);
- Total APs can get 114362 yuan in total (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi).

101. According to the rebuilding cost (1160yuan/m^2) in Tuancheng area, it is calculated that APs can rebuild two-storey 110m^2 houses on the remaining 137.41m^2 land. Thus, it can be seen that after receiving the compensation for the partial demolition of houses and the government's 580 yuan/m^2 subsidies, it is possible to rebuild the houses in the same size as the original houses; and the living conditions of affected people will be greatly improved.

102. As for low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if their house area is less than 60m^2 , they will get subsidy calculated by 60m^2 ($580\text{yuan/m}^2 \times 60\text{m}^2 = 34,800\text{yuan}$).

5.2. Households Who Cannot Rebuild In-Situ

103. Based on the outcome of the asset initial survey in August 2017, 28 households will be required to relocate. Following the feedbacks and requests from the HD households of their preference to stay within Tuancheng area during a series of consultations, the HPMO and TPMO, with the assistance of

the PPTA consultants, various options were explored and they were able to find a suitable location for the HD households in Changlong Company Resettlement Site.

5.2.1. Changlong Company Resettlement Site

104. The HPMO and TPMOs met with the Hetian Changlong real estate developing limited company and the company agreed with the suggestion to carry on construction based on the plan and implementing program of Tuancheng upgrading Phase III (commitment letter see Annex 12), more than 100 parking lots will be built underground as well.

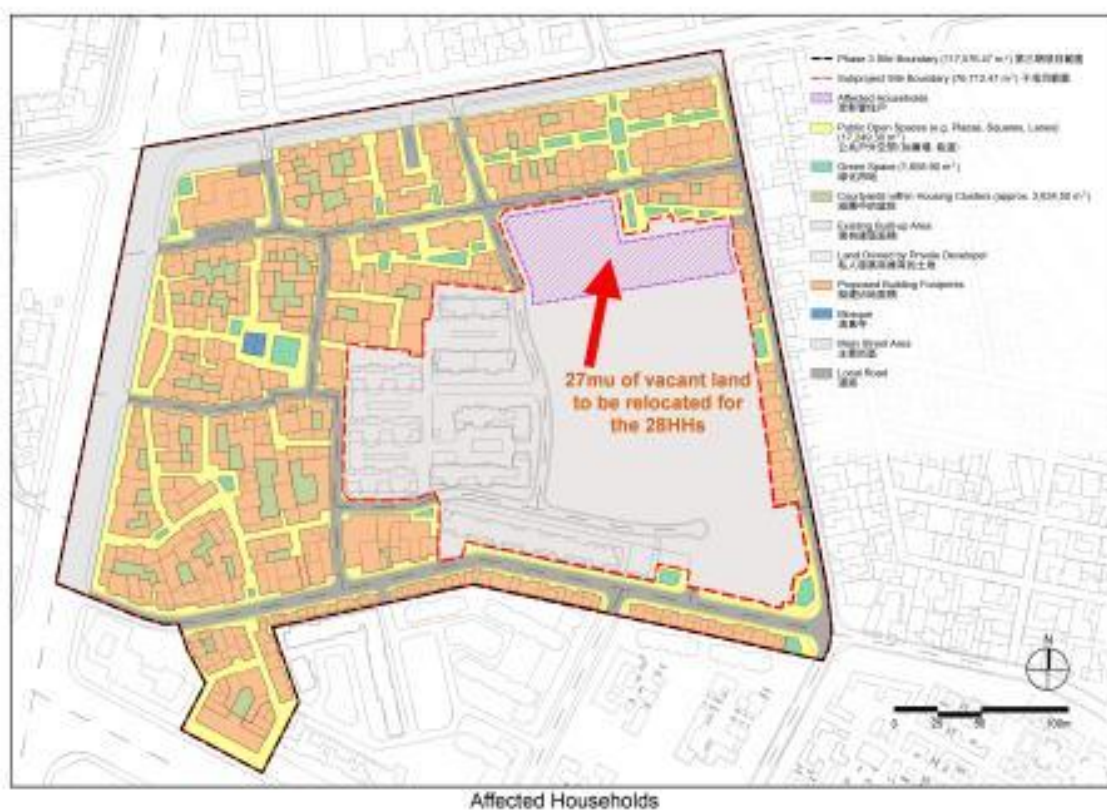
105. The resettled houses planned to be built on July 2018 will meet the standard of Tuancheng upgrading phase III, which will be delivered on April 2020; resettlement area see figure 5-2. The resettlement houses in the plan and implementing program is the same to Tuancheng upgrading phase III on structure and storey with Aywangs style; full negotiation will be conducted and APs' opinions will be adopted before construction, moreover, each houses will be built according to the owner's will (the area is exchanged by 1:1 exchange rate, apply for the main house), if the area of resettled house is bigger than the original house, APs will pay for excess part based on market price differences; thus there is no difference between 28 HHs and other affected HHs, they have same structure, style and storeys.

Example: Calculation of the house demolished area and property exchange house area, for example, one household with 3 family members, the total house demolished area is 152.33 sq.m, among which masonry-concrete structure of the two-storey main room is 123.74 sq.m; masonry-timber structure of attached houses is 30.59 sq.m; vacant land in the yard is 41.28 sq.m, property exchange will be based on the rate of 1:1 (note: the rate apply for main house only), in such, masonry-concrete structure of the two-storey main room can exchange a resettlement house (exchange rate:1:1) with an area of 123.74 sq.m, which is big enough to satisfy a family's demand. Affected people also can get compensation because of 30.59 sq.m masonry-timber structure of attached houses ($30.59\text{m}^2 \times 511\text{yuan/m}^2 = 15631\text{yuan}$), and 41.28 sq.m of vacant land compensation ($41.28\text{m}^2 \times 460\text{yuan/m}^2 = 18988\text{yuan}$), a total of 34619 yuan compensation fee, and affected people can make use of the compensation for decoration or other purposes.

106. As for low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if they opt house property exchange, the house area less than 50 square meters, which will be resettled on

50 square meters (apply to the households with 3 family members or below). Or over 3 family members, it will base on the family member, i.e., 20m²/person.

107. On 3 November 2017, the HP MO and TP MO held another round of consultations with the 28 HD households to present the Changlong company resettlement site. All households expressed their support and willingness to relocate in Changlong since it is within their community. The households also provided the following suggestions: before the startup of the construction, they can get the advanced notification; and during the construction of resettlement houses, their opinions should be adopted, and they should also be informed when they can move into the new resettlement units. (See minutes in Annex 13)



Picture 5-3: Resettlement Area for 28 Affected HHs

5.2.2. Other Options: Hetian City Huanhu New District Resettlement Community

108. Despite the opinion of the 201 HHs who prefer to rebuild in their original places and feedback from the 28 HD households, the Hetian City Tuancheng PMO is still offering a resettlement community located in Hetian City Huanhu new district which will be completed and put into use in June 2018. The property exchange based on rate of 1:1 (apply for the main house).

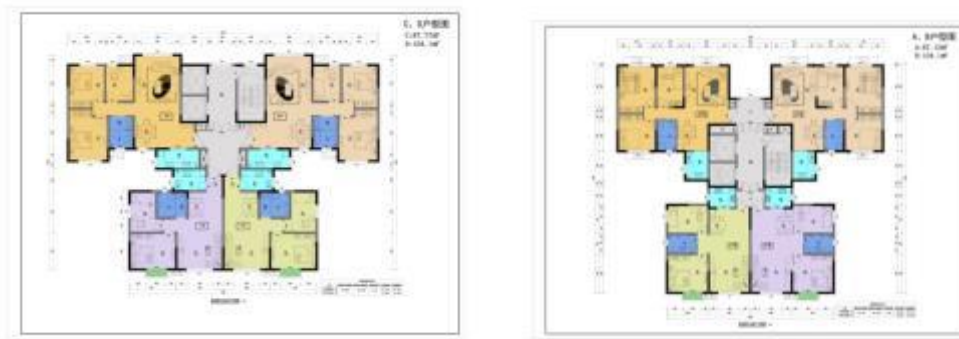
109. The resettlement community is about 3.5 km to the APs' original living area, because of

population of ethnic minorities accounted for 88%, so the original composition of social economy and culture is consistent with the resettlement community. As APs live in resettlement community, they will not feel any social economic and cultural differences; the affected people will soon be integrated into the community.

110. This community is located in Hetian City Tunken East Road No.73 beside the Gujiangbage county government, there are 4 buildings and have a construction area of 70764.95 m², including 672 sets of residential households. The community will be delivered in June 2018 and put into use. The community has 5 ha green area, account for 60% of the total construction area with capacity rate of 2.3; the APs will be resettled in priority. The community is constructed in strict conformity with the Building Code for urban residential district planning and design, and has such public facilities as nursery, kindergarten, health center, cultural activity station, savings office, postal office, community service center, property management and commercial services; it is about 4.2 km from this community to the school and entertainment venues and 2.2 km to park. There are 3 room layouts: (i) two bedrooms and one living room, (ii) two bedrooms and two living rooms, and (iii) three bedrooms and two living rooms. 4 housing sizes are available : 70.24m²、 87.12m²、 87.77m²、 104.1m².



Picture 5-4: Resettlement community View



Picture 5-5: Room layout



Picture 5-6: Current Status of Resettlement Community

5.2.3. Restoration plan and resettlement program of home-commercial shops

111. The construction of infrastructure in Tuancheng upgrading project will affect 41 home-commercial shops with a HD area of 1821.40m², the APs have been included into residential HD. Of the 41 HHs of home-commercial shops, 36HHs of home-commercial shops can rebuild in-situ, and the other 5HHs can keep their remaining land and continue to operate their business only while they will be offered property exchange (residential unit) in Changlong Company. The house will be rebuilt by Changlong Company in consultation with the affected households.

112. The real nature of the home-commercial shops is residential house, because of the large flow of passengers on the road, most owners choose to make their first storey for shops, engaging processing and selling of ethnic handicrafts, small commodity and small-seized repair shops with an annual profit of 20,000 yuan, besides, their second and third storey will be used for living. Due to the lack of legal licenses and certificates, nor to commercial using house, it will be compensated according to residential house. According to the plan and implementing program of Hetian city, Tuancheng will be a cultural charming historic district with unique ethnic characteristics, as well as a demonstration area for tourism industry development. After the completion Tuancheng PMO plan to develop Adlai silk, small carpet, Uyghur traditional handicrafts, Uyghur medicine, Hetian jade and other industry, TuanCheng will be

built into a tourist destination. Since the APS have a long-term operating experience and ability, with Tuancheng in the downtown area, in Hetian city near grand bazaar, and large passenger flow. After the construction of Tuancheng infrastructure and the improvement of the environment, their income level will be improved gradually.

113. According to the survey, to avoid impact on APs' business, before the project construction, Tuancheng upgrading PMO will inform the affected households to move in advance, and give them right to choose, which means that they will be given enough time to continue their business in shops of Tuancheng upgrading phase I and II area, with rent about 5000 yuan per year (or about 416 yuan per month; During upgrading, the APs will get transitional compensation as 400yuan per month in cash, and the compensation will be distributed every 6 month until APs have been settled; through survey and discussion with Tuancheng PMO, the rent of the same home-commercial shops in Tuancheng Phase I and Phase II is about 5000yuan per year, thus 400 yuan is enough for APs to rent a shop to continue operation. And the upgraded houses will be built in the traditional Uyghur Aywangs building style, with more ethnic characteristics, more beautiful houses, more tourism, and better business.

114. Alternatively, Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community mentioned in the earlier section above.

In order to avoid the impacts on their business, before the construction, Tuancheng PMO will inform the APs to move out in advance, and give them rights to choose voluntarily, make sure that the APs have sufficient time to choose a temporary accommodation and be able to continue their business operation by means of renting houses completed in Tuancheng phase I and II. The completed houses in Phase 1 and II were or being built based on Uyghur Ayiwang style; a beautiful house filled with ethnic features which will attract more tourists and bring more profit.

5.3. Training and Employment Opportunities

115. In order to improve APs' living standard and income as soon as possible, PMO not only builds Tuancheng into a Hetian ethnic charming historical district, but also the demonstration of tourism; after completion, PMO plans to develop Adlai silk, small carpet, Uyghur traditional handicrafts, Uyghur medicine, Hetian jade and other industry. Tuancheng PMO will also provide training on Chinese language. The type of trainings will depend on the assessment to be carried out during RP updating. Through these training, their skills to produce and local goods and use of Chinese language will be improved, thus increase their income.

(i) Content of training: According to the plan and development of Hetian Tuancheng Upgrading project and its requirement of industrial structure and market demand, vocational skills training will be

conducted with focus on commercial operation, Adlai silk, Uygur crafts, Chinese language, tourism, and catering service.

Table 5-1: Arrangements for Training

No	Type of training	Target groups	Expected training costs (10,000 yuan)	Persons*	Female	Time
1	Commercial operation	APs	7.75	100	35	June 2019 – December 2022
2	Adlai silk	APs	4.08	80	25	June 2019 – December 2022
3	Uygur handicrafts	APs	0.87	40	15	June 2019 – December 2022
4	Chinese	APs	9.25	200	80	June 2019 – December 2022
5	Catering	APs	1.04	50	15	June 2019 – December 2022
6	Tourism service	APs	2.59	60	20	June 2019 – December 2022
7	Total		25.58	530	190	

*The number of persons are based on the results of the survey.

(iii) Organizational structure: Hetian City government has established the Project Leading Group, and the training working team will be affiliated to the PMO, which will be located at the Hetian City Labor and Social Security Bureau, Tuancheng PMO and all sub-district office and communities.

(iii) Funding: The training budget of the project is 0.26 million yuan. The training budget include organizational, teaching material, printing, examination and practice costs, and trainer remuneration, which will be paid by the training working team of the project.

116. Meanwhile, during the project construction process, there are also opportunities. For example: Construction contractor provides the needed numbers and the working types before starting construction to local government and to discuss the training programs, so that more APs can benefit from it. According to the opinions survey, 96% of the APs want to participate in this project. According to preliminary estimates the project implementation and operation period will create an estimated 2478 jobs; the project is expected to generate jobs as shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Number of Operational Positions Offered by Project

Items		Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environmental Improvement Project							
Positions	Type	Roads	Water Supply	Waste Water	Reclaimed Water	Utility Tunnel	Public Transport	Tuancheng Upgrading	Subtotal
Temporary positions (person/year) during implementation period	Technical	100	15	30	20	20	40	40	265
	Non-technical	400	50	120	80	160	160	360	1330
	Total	500	65	150	100	180	200	400	1595
Permanent Positions in operation period (person/year)	Technical	20	9	16	7	5	210	5	272
	Non-technical	100	4	4	3	20	430	50	611
	Total	120	13	20	10	25	640	55	883
Total		620	78	170	110	205	840	455	2478

Source: FSR preparation unit

5.4. Ethnic Minority Development

117. Because EM account for 88% of total population in project area, a separate Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan has been prepared. Regardless of impacts, the SEMDP has a number of livelihood support programs such as activities to improve local minority people's Chinese communication skill and improve business skills for Tuancheng local residents such as Uyghur handicraft, Atlas product designing and marketing, catering and other small-scale businesses.

6. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

118. According to relevant policies and regulations of the PRC, regional and municipal on LAR, it is very necessary to conduct public consultation and encourage active participation of APs in project preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly. Consultation has been fully highlighted during preparing RP, and organizing implementation.

6.1. Consultation at Preparation Stage

6.1.1. Completed Public Participation Activities

119. As to all significant topics for discussion involved in the planning stage of resettlement, the PMO has organized meetings and discussions of design institute (DI), consultant agency, local communities and APs to disclose information and conduct public consultation in various ways from May 2017 to June 2017 (See Annex 14). Including:

- (i) Design optimization discussion in order to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (ii) Impact survey based on the FSR to get detailed information on population, houses, land, special facilities, APs, shops and enterprises in the project area;
- (iii) Consultation with managers of affected villages, to get the socio-economic background of them and discuss the LA options and the compensation standards with the villagers; and
- (iv) Organizing the representative meeting to discuss the LAR plan as well as the compensation standard, the female, the aged people and children included in the representative groups;
- (v) A detailed discussion and consultations were conducted between PMO and RP preparation agency, aim at the draft RP and information disclosure.

120. The public participation and consultation provided a basis for the improvement of the RP. During consultation, Uyghur language translator is arranged for the ethnic groups.

121. These meetings and surveys played an important role in developing rational compensation rates, restoration programs and training programs. It has been found that the AHs' main concerns are:

- (i) The house demolition prospect: the APs' first concern is the compensation standards, then is the resettlement sites, and finally is life issues during the transition period.
- (ii) Concerns on house rebuilding, hoping to rebuild in situ after getting the compensation fee.
- (iii) As for the houses without earthquake prevention, and lack of water supply and drainage system as well as nature gas, all those affected people suppose that will be a good opportunity for them to improve living conditions through the Tuancheng upgrading project.
- (iv) Hoping the HD agreement provided should be bilingual language, which will be more convenient for them to read and understand.

- (v) Most of female think that environment will get improvement greatly, and the flow of people will be increased, meanwhile, the income and employment opportunities will be increased after Tuancheng upgrading.
- (vi) Most residents hope that the compensation can be used to participate in the upgrading project, and the transitional issues in the process of construction will be solved properly
- (vii) How to help the low-income families who may need support during house upgrading.
- (viii) When conducting livelihood/employment skills training, local language should be used.
- (ix) They hope to get low interest loan

With regard to construction activities, the following concerns and suggestions were raised:

- a. contractors should pay attention to safety to avoid accidents. Any safety and construction signs should be bilingual. There are also children who may be curious and do not pay attention to potential risks
- b. the communities requested to reduce noise and dust; and keep cleanliness in the area and avoid polluting the area
- c. the contractors to respect the culture, tradition, and custom of ethnic minorities. They should be trained/educated to avoid conflicts. Give them booklets.
- d. contractors should not affect the normal religious activities (Friday worship)
- e. carry out health/AIDS/STD campaign among construction personnel.
- f. they hope to get employed during construction.





Picture 6-1: Public Participation

122. Based on the above discussions, the PMO:

- (i) Has developed LAR compensation standards, and will inform to the APs in advance. After the agreement is signed, the land compensation will be paid timely.
- (ii) For the residents affected by partly demolished, it is necessary to make the resettlement work well done, and solve problems and difficulties in a timely manner.
- (iii) Transitional issues during the construction need to be solved.
- (iv) Discussed with Hetian City People's Government about APs most concerned issues, such as the resettlement work, and discussed with the labor and social security bureau about the relevant training issues for AHs.
- (v) The HD agreements provided should be bilingual language both in Uygur and Han language.
- (vi) Discussed a satisfied resettlement plan for the APs with Hetian house demolition department and resettlement house construction units. On the one hand, the house demolition department will further explain the policies on house demolition and compensation standards to the affected households, on the other hand, resettlement house construction units should regularly announce the resettlement house construction situation to the affected households. Life issues during the transition period for affected households concern, resettlement housing construction is urged to be completed as soon as possible, and transition costs should be given to the affected families, to give some help for vulnerable groups to ensure they can go smoothly with the transition period. Some important issues during the project preparation consultation/meeting are listed in Table 6-1.
- (vii) The reply of the PMO with regard to the concerns/suggestions on construction and contractors.
 - (a) during the implementation and construction period, HPMO will urge the contractor to strengthen the safety and protection measures in the construction area, set up some safety signs (signs must be bilingual both in Han and Uygur language), adopt the semi-closed manner; some space should be reserved for access in order for the residents travel safely, and to ensure the safety of children and pedestrians.

- (b) During the construction, the construction unit will make rigid measure and enhance the supervision on the construction and education to workers to ensure the correct operation of construction equipment, prevent the effects on residents by the noise and ensure that construction vehicles should not endanger pedestrians. The construction team will be informed (through meetings and booklets) to understand and respect the local custom, to protect public sanitation and water resources and receive education on disease infection prevention. And on the other hand, residents will receive safety education. It has been discussed that local laborers and resources be preferred as much as possible. Roads (and tunnel) blocked by the project will be restored to try to maintain the current situations. Environment management plan will be strictly conducted to ensure the safety of environment, construction and sanitation and to minimize the disturbance and effects of the construction.
- (c) Local ethnic minority residents worry that the construction might affect their religious activities; therefore, in order to dispel their concerns and fully respect their culture and customs, Hetian PMO will instruct the contractor to strictly comply that no construction is conducted within 500m near the mosques every Friday so as to prevent the religious activities from disturbance and safeguard the religious freedom of ethnic minority residents. Through distributing handouts to the contractors about customs, culture and habits of ethnic minorities, the construction unit will have the workers respect the customs, habits and religious activities, so that the culture and customs of local ethnic minorities can be respected, especially in summer, all the workers must be dressed well. Officers from related governmental agencies like Ethnic Affairs Commission will be invited to supervise the distribution of handouts to avoid conflicts caused by workers' violation against local ethnic custom and habits.
- (d) During the implementation of the project, interpreters (the Uygur Language) and some bilingual managers and foremen will be appointed to better the participation of ethnic groups in the project and the coordination, communication and contact between the construction unit and local ethnic groups.
- (e) Plan for disease prevention control will be carried. It will be done under the Hetian Center for Disease Prevention and Control program and with the assistance of the municipal government. Awareness and Prevention program will focus on bacterial intestinal infections, AIDS, Hepatitis C, typhoid fever, TB, etc. Measures to prevent the aforementioned diseases include:

- Conduct publicity activities/trainings on HIV/AIDS/STI, and other communicable diseases prevention to contractors/workers and local residents using their local language. Distribute cultural appropriate information materials on HIV/AIDS/STI to the contractors/workers and local residents.
- Conduct publicity activities/trainings on HIV/AIDS/STI, and other communicable diseases prevention to local residents using their local language.
- Distribute cultural appropriate information materials on HIV/AIDS/STI to the workers and communities.
- Health measures for construction workers (i.e., provision of protective gear such as condoms are distributed, regular check-up and referrals to government health facilities) will be established.

(f) The employment positions produced during project implementation and operation period should be provided to local Ems and especially the poor families and female for priority. And non-technical employment positions should be given to poor and female for priority. In such, PMO will make consultations with project contractors, organize some trainings and recommend the proper working positions for local residents, besides, in the same condition, giving the priority to Ems and female, to increase the family income of local residents, and they can benefit well from the ADB project.



Picture 6-2: Public Participation Activities during Project Preparation Stage**Table 6-1: Public Participation Activities during Project Preparation Stage**

Location	Date	Participants	Of persons/female	Key Topics
Kuolibaixi Community, Gujiangbage Street	2017.5.23- 6.17	APs, PMO, community officials, DI, RP preparation agency	80/55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introducing the background and purpose of the project ➤ how to minimize the cultivated LA and HD impacts
Kuolibaixi Community, Gujiangbage Street	2017.5.23- 6.17	APs, PMO, community officials, DI, RP preparation agency and L&R Bureau, LA department, and Tuancheng PMO	100/60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ proposed compensation rates; ➤ revenue sources of the affected villagers ➤ construction progress
Kuolibaixi Community, Gujiangbage Street, PMO	2017.6.15-- 17	APs, PMO, community officials, RP preparation agency and LA department and L&R Bureau	105/55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ location of resettlement site ➤ The needs of trainings; ➤ income restoration measures
PMO	2017.6.22-- 25	APs, PMO, community officials, RP preparation agency and LA department and L&R Bureau	40/25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ design for resettlement houses; ➤ construction progress; ➤ existing problems and difficulties in reconstruction ➤ urgent concerns need to be solved immediately
PMO	2017.8.12-- 17	APs, PMO, community officials, RP preparation agency and LA department and L&R Bureau	75/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ discuss the draft report on resettlement ➤ discuss the compensation standard, resettlement and reconstruction. ➤ counseling plans ➤ future information disclosure plan
PMO	207-11-3	APs, 28 HD households	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ project components, details, progress and current status to the residents ➤ discussed the option to relocate at 27mu of Changlong Company's vacant land in Tuancheng area and asked for their willingness and suggestions. ➤ Timing of RIB distribution ➤ Encourage HHs to go to HPMO if they have questions and suggestions.

6.1.2. Opinion Survey Results

123. The respondents are 201HHs with 773 persons affected by Tuancheng upgrading project (the APs of 41 home-commercial shops have already been included into residential house demolition), and households survey has covered all the affected HHs. The survey team carried on interviews among 201 APs and analyzed their wishes and thoughts. These surveys are also intended to make the implementation agencies and design institutions aware of local conditions and concerns of the affected people. The survey showed that most of residents live in humble house with poor surrounding conditions, especially dust often blow on the road that serious impact on the quality of life of residents. Besides, residential houses are less earthquake-resistant. Therefore, APs know that the project is about to be constructed and support for it, they are willing to use the HD compensation to rebuild their houses on remaining land and participate in upgrading project with the 580 yuan/m² subsidy for the remaining house area. Most of them thought the road condition and lacking of facilities has badly impacted their life. According to survey, 91.78% respondents know about Tuancheng upgrading project, and 95.34% support the project, 92.75% are willing to participate in upgrading project, 49.14% thought the project will improve their living standards and perfect infrastructure, 18.92% thought this would improve their living environment, 10.82% thought this would improve their transportation environment, and 21.12% thought it would promote the development of local tourism. By then, each AP could increase income by operating shops on the first storey; 84.72% are aware or somewhat aware of the compensation and resettlement policies for HD; 97.96% are aware of the subsidy policy, and 95.18% would file an appeal when their lawful rights and interests are infringed on during resettlement. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Public Opinion Survey Results

No	Question	Options									
		Option 1	Result (%)	Option 2	Result (%)	Option 3	Result (%)	Option 4	Result (%)	Option 5	Result (%)
1	Do you know Tuancheng Upgrading Project	Yes	91.78	Not quite clear	5.16	No	3.06	—	—	—	—
2	Do you support the project?	Yes	95.34	No	1.28	Don't care	3.38	—	—	—	—
3	Are you willing to participate the project?	Yes	92.75	No	3.51	Don't care	3.74	—	—	—	—
4	What benefits will the project have for you?	Improve residents' living standard ,infrastructure, to promote urban development	49.14	Improve living environment	18.92	Transportation is more convenient	10.82	Boost tourism in the area	21.12	—	—
5	How do current road conditions affect your lives and work?	No	8.73	Not serious	27.16	Serious	38.29	Very serious	25.82	—	—
6	What adverse impacts will the project have on you?	No adverse impact	23.42	Smaller residential space	31.54	Affecting traffic safety	18.67	Unsolved transitional issues	23.46	Other adverse impact	2.91
7	Are you aware of the compensation and resettlement policies for LA and HD?	Yes	84.72	somewhat	12.31	No	2.97	—	—	—	—
8	Have you heard of Tuancheng Upgrading Project Phase I and II?	Yes	78.93	Have learn it	15.23	No	5.84	—	—	—	—
9	Are you aware of subsidy policies for LA and HD?	Yes	87.64	somewhat	10.32	No	2.04	—	—	—	—
10	Will you file an appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during resettlement?	Yes	95.18	No	4.82	—	—	—	—	—	—

6.2. Public Participation and Consultation Plan

124. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the Feasibility Study Report (FSR) and the socio-economic survey data of the project. The RP shall be updated according to the detail measurement survey and census data of affected persons based on detailed design of the project; the updated RP shall be submitted to ADB for review and approved by ADB concurrence prior to start of LAR activities.

125. During the implementation of the project, the PMO, women's Federation, community committee staffs will establish a cooperation mechanism, through held forum among women and other ways to learn about their demands, hopes at different stage of the project. During the whole progress of the project, the project implementation agency invited the women's Federation staffs to join in.

126. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, Hetian City PMO, affected village committee, and communities will conduct further public participation, including the LA compensation standard, and the scope of training for the APs, disclosing construction issues, soliciting comments and expectations from the APs during implementation, disclosing the compensation rates and appeal channel, etc., and learning RP implementation progress and the APs' livelihood restoration. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Feasibility Study	Design plan	2017.3	Hetian PMO, Tuancheng PMO	Hetian PMO, Tuancheng PMO	The planning of Tuancheng
Disclosure of the RIB	Distribution	2017.11	Hetian PMO, Tuancheng PMO	All APs	Disclosure of compensation rates, and appeal channel,
Disclosure of RP on ADB Website	ADB website	2017.12	ADB		Disclosure on ADB Website
Final					

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Design					
According to the final design verification detailed measurement survey (DMS)	Bulletin board, village meeting	2018.6	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and individuals	All APs	To conduct the measurement and assessment; consultations and disclosure; finalize relocation and livelihood support plan; third party appraisal; finalize RP budget
Update the RP according to the modified data	Updating the data of the RP	2018.7-8	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All affected communities	Update the RP and submit to ADB for review and concurrence
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	2018.8	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and LA schedule
Announcement of compensation program for LA	Bulletin board, village meeting	2018.8	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
ADB concurrence	ADB website	2018.9	ADB		

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
and Disclosure of the Updated RP					
URP Implementati on					
Determinatio n of compensatio n plan and final IRP	Resident meeting	2018.10	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Notification of compensatio n amounts and date of payment	Resident meeting	2018.10-11	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All APs	Notification of compensation fees and date of payment
Relocation Planning and Implementati on	Resident meeting	2018.7 – 2019.3	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres	All APs	Discussion of resettlement building structure, Tuancheng housing upgrading, construction schedule, facilities in resettlement communities, public transportation, etc.
Skill training arrangement	Resident meeting	2019.2022	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office,	All APs	Discussion of detail training requirements and timeframe

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
			labor and social security bureau and affected communities and cadres		
Monitoring for APs	Consultations, Meetings, Structured survey (baseline and post)	2018.7-2022.12	Hetian PMO, L&R Bureau, Tuancheng PMO, LA and HD Office and affected communities and cadres, External M&E agency	Random sampling of the affected people	Internal: Semi-annual Monitor and report on progress; and improve implementation External: Semi-annual Monitor and report on findings and recommendations, monitor actions; document good practice and lessons learned.

6.3. Appeal Procedure

127. Public participation is encouraged during the preparation, updating, and implementation of the RP, so no substantial disputes will happen. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. 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 system has shown in figure 6-1. 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

Hetian City Land and Resources Bureau or the LA and HD management office (depending upon the issue) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

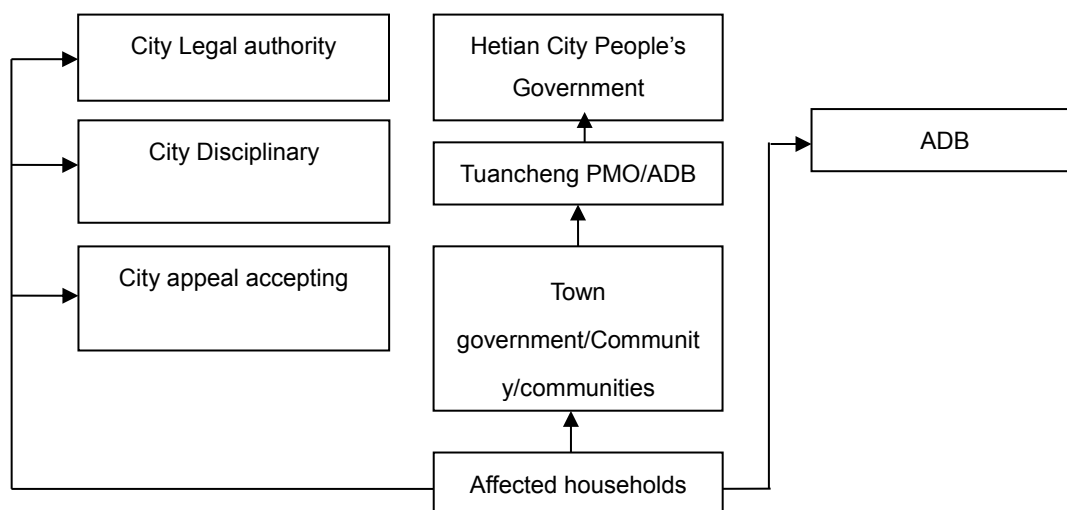
Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Hetian City PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

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

128. If the affected people are still not satisfied with the results above, they may submit their complaint through ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).⁷ However, the first step requires good faith efforts to resolve the problem with the ADB Project Team. Website is: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/. APs may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the APs at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

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

⁷ <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.



Picture 6-3: Grievance Redress Flowchart

6.4. Appeal Contact Information

130. In order that the APs can feed back their grievances timely, contacts have been appointed for different appeal accepting agencies and their contact information disclosed.

Table 6-4: Contact List for the Project

No.	Unit	Post	Name.	Telephone	Remark
1	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Director	Dong Xu	15349959999	
2	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Deputy Director	Ding Li	15001508559	
3	Hetian DRC(ADB PMO)	cadre	Sun Zhongwu	13649949399	
4	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Responsible for resettlement	Gulinaer	13289011730	Female, Uygur
5	Hetian Construction Bureau Tuancheng old city upgrading leading group office	Secretary	Tudimaimaiti-wupuer	13999055888	
6	Tuancheng old city upgrading leading group office	Staff Member	Ababaikere	13319036611	
7	Hetian Water supply and	General	Zhang Lixin	15886871111	

No.	Unit	Post	Name.	Telephone	Remark
	drainage company	manager			
8	Hetian Transportation Bureau	Director general	Yang Yanling	15109906618	
9	Heitian LA and HD Office	Director	Mutalifu	17799058777	
10	Hetian Shengda Bus Company	general manager	Hu Lizhen	13999439680	
11	Hetian Civil Affairs Bureau	Director	Tian Baowu	15999377933	
12	Hetian L&R Administration Bureau	Director general	Sun Yixuan	18690338966	
13	Hetian Poverty Alleviation Office	Director	Ling Aijun	13779195777	
15	Heitan Women's Federation	Director	Zheng Yuehua	18040931516	
16	Hetaian Social Security Office	Person in charge	Zhao Decui	18999659637	
17	Hetian City Ethnic Affairs Commission	Director	Aizezituohuti	13899462900	
18	Letters and Visits Department	Director general	Wang Chenggong	13899477588	
19	Disciplinary Inspection Department	Deputy director	Li Yongkang	13779293966	
20	Legal Department	Director	Wang Fang	13565535688	
21	External M&E agency		To be determined	--	

7. Resettlement Budget

7.1. Resettlement Budget

131. All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the project, all resettlement costs will be from domestic funds, which is 17.22 million yuan in total, as detailed in Table 7-1.

- **State-owned housing land:** the total compensation for state-owned housing land is 3.89 million yuan, 22.59% of the total cost;
- **Residents Housing Demolition :** the total compensation for residential housing demolition is 7.40 million yuan, 42.98% of the total cost, including the compensation for house structure , moving subsidy, temporary transition fees;
- **Home-commercial House Demolition:** the total compensation for home-commercial demolition is 1.49 million yuan, 8.65% of the total cost, including the compensation for home-commercial house structure, moving subsidy, temporary transition fees, etc.;
- **Attachments:** the total compensation for attachments is 7,400 yuan, 0.04% of the total resettlement cost ;
- **Other costs:** including survey and design fees、 implementation management fees、 external monitoring and evaluation、 skills training costs and contingencies, totaling 4.43 million yuan, 25.74% of total costs.

Table 7-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate

No.	Structure	Unit	Standard (CNY)	Amount	Compensation (CNY10,000)	Ratio	Remark
1	State-owned Land				389.05	22.59%	
	State-owned housing land	m ²	460	8457.71	389.05		
2	Residents Housing Demolition				740.28	42.98%	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	710.28	3301.26	234.48		
	Masonry timber	m ²	511.1	4638.75	237.09		
	Simple house	m ²	258.38	64.94	1.68		
	Simple shed	m ²	117.93	188.09	2.22		
	Fence house	m ²	194.92	354.1	6.90		
	Earth timber	m ²	415.8	57.08	2.37		
	Brick steel	m ²	436.08	28.77	1.25		
	Frame structure	m ²	823.71	1476.03	121.58		
	Color steel	m ²	214.49	69.96	1.50		
	Other subsidy						
	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	160	16.00		

No.	Structure	Unit	Standard (CNY)	Amount	Compensation (CNY10,000)	Ratio	Remark
	Temporary transitional subsidy	yuan/household/month	400	160	115.20		Calculated in 18 months, and calculated according to the actual cost when implementation.
3	Home-commercial demolition				148.97	8.65%	
	masonry timber	m ²	511.1	328.03	16.77		
	Sample masonry concrete	m ²	285	264.86	7.55		
	Frame structure	m ²	823.71	200.59	16.52		
	Masonry concrete	m ²	710.28	915.25	65.01		
	Brick steel	m ²	436.08	76.26	3.33		
	Simple shed	m ²	117.93	7.28	0.09		
	Color steel	m ²	214.49	29.13	0.62		
	other subsidy						
	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	41	4.10		

No.	Structure	Unit	Standard (CNY)	Amount	Compensation (CNY10,000)	Ratio	Remark
	Temporary transitional subsidy	Yuan/household/month	400	41	29.52		Calculated in 18 months, and calculated according to the actual cost when implementation.
	Operating loss subsidy	yuan/m ² /month	10	1821.4	5.46		Calculated in 18 months, and calculated according to the actual cost when implementation.
4	Attachments						
	Compensation for attachments				0.74	0.04%	
5	Subtotal of 1~4				1279.04	74.26%	
6	Other costs				443.29	25.74%	
	Survey and design fees	Based on the percentage of compensation for land requisition and	5%	1279.04	63.95		
	Implementation management fees	Based on the percentage of compensation for land requisition and	2%	1279.04	25.58		

No.	Structure	Unit	Standard (CNY)	Amount	Compensation (CNY10,000)	Ratio	Remark
	skills training costs	Based on the percentage of compensation for land requisition and	2%	1279.04	25.58		
	Housing Upgrading Design fee	yuan/m ²	25	38236	95.59		
	House demolition evaluation fee	yuan/household	700	201	14.07		
	Land boundary survey fee	Yuan /household	500	201	10.05		
	Housing area measurement fee	yuan/m ²	1	38236	3.82		
	external monitoring and evaluation	Based on the percentage of compensation for land requisition and	6%	1279.04	76.74		
	contingencies	Based on the percentage of compensation for land requisition and	10%	1279.04	127.90		To cover support for vulnerable households
Total					1722.33	100.00%	

7.2. Annual Investment Plan

132. All resettlement funds of the project are from local counterpart funds. Before or during project construction, the civil works and resettlement plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Annual Investment Plan

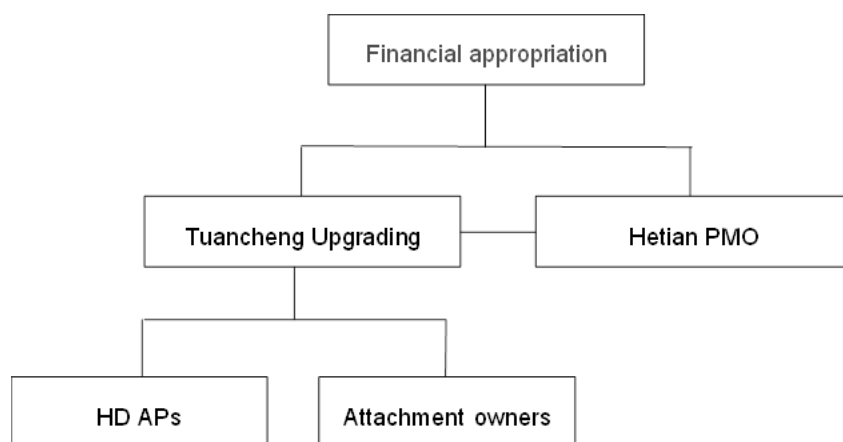
No.	Households of Tuancheng Upgrading	Planned start time (year)	Planned Completed time (year)	Planned Completed time for LAR (year)	Investment (CNY10,000)	Proportion (%)
1	House upgrading (401 HHs)	Mar 2019	Dec 2019	Mar 2019	1722.33	100
2	Infrastructure Construction	Mar 2020	Dec 2020	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total					1722.33	100

7.3. Disbursement Flow and Plan of Resettlement Funds

7.3.1. Disbursement flow

133. During the implementation of the project, compensation fees will be paid at the standard in RP; Hetian fiscal budget will appropriate the compensation funds to Tuancheng PMO, and then pay the funds to the affected units or individuals. Hetian PMO is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the payments.

134. The disbursement flow is as follows.



Picture 7-1: Flowchart of Resettlement Fund Disbursement

7.3.2. Disbursement plan

135. Compensation for HD, infrastructure and attachments will be paid to individual or unit..

136. To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken by Hetian City PMO:

- All costs related to LA and compensation will be included in the general budget of the project;
- House demolition compensation fees and government subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can get paid reasonably.
- In order to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.

137. The budget is a cost estimate of resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, and due to the practical impacts of detailed measurement survey (DMS), modifications to compensation and inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but Hetian City PMO will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

8. Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

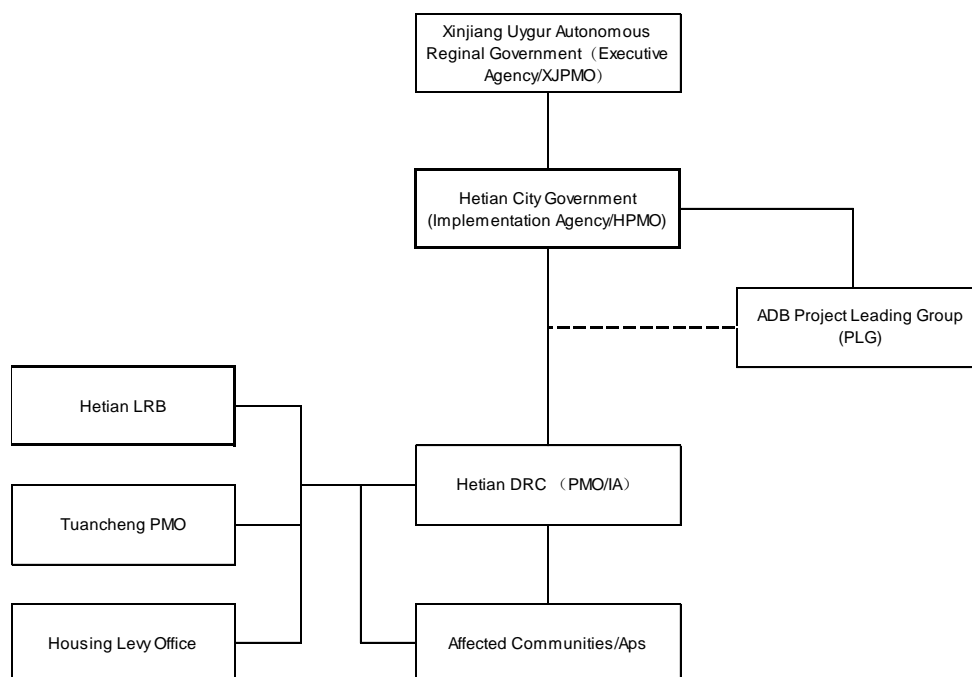
8.1. Overall Project Implementation Arrangements

138. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Project Leading Group (XPLG) is the executing agency (EA). The XPLG is chaired by the Vice Governor of XUAR.

139. The Xinjiang Project Management Office (XPMO) is set up in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Housing and Construction Department, and includes representatives of all the relevant regional government agencies. It is tasked to provide overall guidance, coordination, monitoring and evaluation to PPTA and loan project implementation.

140. The Hetian City Government (HCG) is the Project Implementing Agency (IA). HCG has established (i) Hetian City Project Leading Group (HPLG) which is chaired by the Mayor and includes representatives from relevant city government offices; and (ii) Hetian City Project Management Office (HPMO). Both HPLG and HPMO report to XUARG and XPLG.

8.2. Organizational Chart



Picture 8-1: Resettlement Organizational Chart

8.3. Hetian City Project Leading Group (HPLG)

141. The resettlement staff of Hetian city are from functional departments of Hetian Municipal

Government. They have rich working experience and have participated in LA and resettlement in a number of local municipal projects, and will play a good organizing and coordinating role in the implementation of the project.

142. The HPLG is composed of the following persons:

Leader:	Rexiati Mushajiang	Deputy Party Secretary, Mayor
First Deputy Leader:	Sun Honglian	Deputy Mayor (Agent)
Deputy Leaders:	Xu Jixiu	Municipal Standing Committee
	Zhang Yu	Deputy Mayor
	Zou Rong	Member of regional DRC, deputy director and discipline inspection leader
Members:	Wang Hu	Party secretary and Director of the DRC
	Li Gang	Director of Finance Bureau
	Wang Guoqing	Hetian Construction Bureau Director
	Sun Yixuan	Director of Land and Resources Bureau
	Dai Yongzhi	Director of Audit Bureau
	Ainiwaer Maimaitiabudula	Director of Environment Protection Bureau (EPB)
	Zhou Gongjie	Director of Urban Administrative Enforcement Bureau
	Yang yanling	Director of Transportation Bureau
	Chen Lei	Director of auditing office and deputy director of the house acquisition office
	Nan Xiaoxiao	Director of government office and director of public resources trading center
	Niu Xiaofeng	Director of Confidential Bureau
	He Jianjun	Director of Planning Bureau

143. The HPLG is located in Hetian DRC. In addition to the above list, Director of the Office is Wang Hu, Deputy Director of the Office is Xin Ming, equipped with 6 full-time officials (finance, technical expertise, previous guarantee group two persons respectively).

144. HPLG's main responsibility is to: be in charge of implementing the resolutions of the municipal government and its leading group; work through the daily practice and communication of the office of the HPMD, and timely report to the leading group on the progress of the project; be responsible for organizing the preparation and implementation of the project; administer technical assistance loaned by ADB and loan evaluation, negotiation, signing and international consulting company and bidding agent company appointment work in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations and

the ADB's regulations; carry on project design, supervision, equipment material purchasing, civil engineering bidding work; fulfill the responsibilities and obligations stipulated in the "loan agreement" and "project agreement" signed with the ADB; be responsible for contacting the ADB and coordinate the relevant affairs; make office conduct regular meeting system, and study the key and difficult points of the project.

145. At the HPMO, in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan, and communication with the affected people and their concerns, a full-time staff (Uygur woman) has been appointed as resettlement staff and will be responsible for the resettlement and social aspects of the Project.

8.4. Division of Responsibilities among Agencies Specific to Resettlement Activities

8.4.1.XUAR PMO

- Responsible for the overall project management and coordinating, entrusting external monitoring agency and submission of project progress reports to the ADB.

8.4.2.Hetian people's government

- Responsible for the coordinating, funds arrangements of LA and HD, and internal resettlement supervision.

8.4.3.Hetian Project Leading Group

- Responsible for project leadership, organizing, coordination and policy-making, examining the RP, implementing internal supervision and inspection, and making decisions on major issues arising from resettlement.

8.4.4.Hetian City PMO

- Entrust design institutes to measure the project impact scope;
- Organize socioeconomic survey;
- Organize and incorporate the preparation of the RP;
- Implement the RP policies;
- Confirm and coordinate the RP implementation according to the project schedule;
- Disburse and monitor the RP fund utilization;
- Guide, coordinate and supervise activities and progress of the RP implementation;
- Organize and implement RP internal monitoring, determine RP external monitoring agency, and assist the external monitoring;

- Review the external monitoring report;
- Coordinate to solve problems related to the resettlement;
- Coordinate to solve complains and appeals on the resettlement; and
- Report the progress and fund use of the resettlement implementation.

8.4.5. Hetian Tuancheng Upgrading PMO

- Organizing the socioeconomic survey;
- Conducting the DMS and baseline survey;
- Organizing public participation activities;
- Negotiating resettlement programs and organizing the preparation of the RP;
- Applying for the license for planning of land use and the license for land used for construction;
- Implementing measures for HD;
- Implementing the state policies and regulations on construction land management;
- Developing resettlement and compensation programs according to the policies, and submitting them to competent authorities for approval;
- Handling the land use approval formalities;
- Implementing the RP;
- Entering into compensation and resettlement agreements with the affected economic organizations together with L&R bureau;
- Entering into compensation agreements for temporary land occupation;
- Entering into compensation and resettlement agreements with the affected households and entities;
- Reviewing resettlement implementation;
- Managing information on LA, HD and resettlement;
- Training staff;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation;
- Coordinating and handling disputes and appeals;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the Hetian PMO.

8.4.6. Gujiangbage Sub-district

146. Led by the leaders in charge, and composed of party office, land management and other units and various community key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participate in the social survey and provide assistance for preparation of RP;
- Organize and participate, as well as propaganda the resettlement policies;

- Implement, check, monitoring and record all the resettlement activities within project area;
- Supervise the payment and management of compensation funds;
- Supervise land acquisition and sign the agreement;
- Report LA, HD compensation issues to land resource bureau, and house levy office;
- Coordinate and deal with the conflicts and problems in working

8.4.7. Communities

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- participate in public consultation, and support the HCG in propagandizing the policies on LAR ;
- provide feedback of the APs' comments and suggestions to the competent authorities;
-
- Providing assistance to displaced households with difficulties;
- Cooperate with other higher-level units with land acquisition related work

8.4.8. Design Institute

- Reducing the impacts of the Project through design optimization; and
- Identifying the range of LA.

8.4.9. External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

- During the implementation of the resettlement plan, to track, monitoring and evaluation the implementation activities, and track and monitoring resettlement regularly twice a year.
- Monitoring progress, quality, funding for resettlement, and give advice;
- Verify the Data and conclusions of the internal monitoring reports,
- Submit monitoring and evaluation report every six months to XUAR PMO, Hetian PMO.

8.5. Measures to strengthen Institutional Capacity

147. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the Hetian PMO.

148. A staff training and human resources development system for the county sub-district and community-level resettlement agencies will be established, Training will be conducted in such forms as expert workshop, skills training course, visiting tour and on-site training. The scope of training includes:

Principles and policies of resettlement

- Resettlement project planning management training, design and updating
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation

- Resettlement financial management
- Management information system

8.6. Measures Perfected By Resettlement Agency

(1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;

(2) Provide adequate financial and technical support, and improve technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.

(3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operational training for administrative staff and technicians to improve professional proficiency;

(4) Select female officials appropriately and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation; during the implementation of the project, the PMO, women's Federation, community committee staffs will establish a cooperation mechanism, through held forum among women and other ways to learn about their demands, hopes at different stage of the RP and project. During the whole progress of the project, the project implementation agency invited the women's Federation staffs to join in.

(5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Project Leading Group;

(6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and

(7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

9. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

149. According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be planned and implemented for 5 years from 2018 to 2022; the LAR will begin in June 2018 and end in December 2020. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- HD shall be completed at least one month prior to the commencement of civil construction.
- During the LAR, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the project. Before the commencement of civil construction, the scope of LAR will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation shall be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the compensation and resettlement program for LAR. No entity or individual should use such compensation funds on their behalf, nor should such compensation be discounted for any reason.

9.1. Work before Resettlement Implementation (RP updating)

(1) Verification of the scope of HD

150. The Hetian PMO will organize relevant staff of Hetian LRB, village to visit the affected areas, investigate and register land, houses, attachments, facilities and equipment, etc., judge the nature and ownership of infrastructure, and keep detailed records.

(2) Updating the RP and preparing the budget

151. Before the beginning of land acquisition, and civil works, the RP will be updated based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS), and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence. Based on the survey findings, Hetian PMO will work out the RP and budget in accordance with applicable policies and regulations, and then submit them to the Hetian Construction Bureau (CB) for check.

(3) Contract signing

152. Under the coordination and direction of Hetian PMO, Hetian Tuancheng Upgrading PMO will enter into land acquisition agreements with Hetian LRB, and pay the contract price.

153. The compensation agreement for land acquisition will be signed based on the compensation rates specified in the RP, and in accordance with the state, provincial and municipal laws and regulations on resettlement. Hetian PMO, LRB, and Township government will negotiate with the affected village committees, residents, enterprises and stores about compensation and resettlement respectively. After consensus, Hetian LRB and PMO will sign the compensation agreement (both in Han and Uyghur language) for land acquisition immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted. Hetian PMO will supervise and witness the whole process.

9.2. Work during Resettlement Implementation

(1) Disbursement of compensation payments

154. The APs will receive compensation timely after signing agreements.

(2) Land use license

155. The HPMO should endeavor to obtain all land use licenses timely, and the executing agency shall apply to the land administration department for permission for land use. Land use certificates must be obtained before the payment of compensation and the acquisition of land.

(3) Facility relocation and reconstruction

156. Hetian Tuancheng upgrading PMO will be responsible for paying compensation to the property owners, who are responsible for the relocation, restoration, and reconstruction of affected facilities, and HPMO is in the charge of supervision.

(4) Resettlement

157. Monetary compensation, property exchange, getting compensation and rebuild in situ, and commercial housing are provided for affected persons to choose, and whichever will improve the housing and living condition a lot.

(5) Internal supervision, and external M&E

158. Internal supervision is the responsibility of the HPMO, HPMO will submit a progress report to the XPMO and ADB semi-annually. External M&E is the responsibility of the XPMO, and will assist HPMO to entrust a third party experienced resettlement monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation and submit reports simultaneously to XPMO, HPMO and ADB every six months during implementation of the project. The purpose of external M&E is to assess whether APs' incomes and living standards have been fully restored or improved after the LAR. If the target is not achieved as the RP, further measures should be suggested and taken.

9.3. Work after Resettlement Implementation

(1) Internal supervision and external M&E

159. After the completion of resettlement, the external and internal monitor and PMO should maintain to complete fulfillment of the project.

(2) Filing and documentation

160. When the resettlement work is finished, the responsible party should submit a supplementary report to Hetian CB to check and archive.

161. Arrange the overall progress of the resettlement plan in accordance with the course of project construction and land acquisition compensation. Specific implementation time may appropriate adjustments during practice of the project, which has shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Project Implementation Schedule

No.	Households of Tuancheng Upgrading	Planned start time (year)	Planned Completed time (year)	Planned Completed time for LAR (year)	Investment (CNY10,000)	Proportion (%)
1	Infrastructure construction	Mar 2019	Dec 2020	Mar.2020	1722.33	100
Total					1722.33	100

Table 9-2: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
A: Consultation and Disclosure				
1	RIB distribution	Government of Hetian City	PMO and consultant	Nov. 2017
2	RPs distribution	All affected communities and people	ROs	Dec.2017
B: Resettlement Plan & Budget				
3	DMS		ROs, affected village, community and individual	June.2018
4	Updating RP based on DMS		ROs and consultant	July - August 2018
5	Approval of Updated RP & budget		Government of Hetian City	July - August 2018
6	Submission of Updated RP to ADB for review and concurrence. Uploading of Updated RP on ADB website		Hetian city and ADB	Aug-Sep 2018
C: Capacity Building				
7	Establishment of a resettlement offices at various levels		HPMO and TPMO	May. 2018
8	ROs capacity building	4 staff	HPMO and	May 2018

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
			TPMO	
9	Designate village/community authorities	communities in Tuancheng Phase 3	PMO and ROs	May. 2018
	D: Commencement and Completion of Resettlement			
10	Agreements with APs	All villages and APs	PIUs, ROs and LAB	Oct. 2018
11	Commencement		ROs	Oct-Nov 2018
12	Disbursement of compensation to APs		ROs	Nov 2018—March 2019
13	Completion (including training and access to employment opportunities)		ROs	March 2022
	E: Monitoring & Evaluation			
14	Internal monitoring reports		PMO	Semi-annual 2018-2022
15	Establishment of internal monitoring system	Semi-annual reports	Hetian City PMO	Mar 2018
16	Baseline survey	20% of seriously affected HHs 50% affected villages	External monitor	April. 2018
17	External monitoring report	Semi-annual reports	External monitor	Semi-annual 2018-2022
18	Resettlement completion report	Report	PMO	December 31. 2022

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

162. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities of the project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy requirements, including internal and external monitoring.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

10.1.1. Purpose

163. The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement work can be completed on schedule according to the RP, and promote successful project construction.

10.1.2. Organization and staff

164. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies are Hetian PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., Hetian LRB, Tuancheng PMO, the HD and LA Office, Construction Bureau and Bus Company). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich resettlement experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the resettlement work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

10.1.3. Scope of Internal Monitoring

165. The Hetian PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for state residential land, house demolition, and implementation progress and quality of production and development options of APs;

- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during LAR;
- (3) Restoration of the household income of APs;
- (4) Restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (5) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds;
- (6) Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities;
- (7) Level of public participation and consultation during LA and resettlement;
- (8) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (9) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices.

10.1.4. Internal monitoring reporting

166. The Hetian PMO will submit a quarterly progress report to ADB. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 3 months in tables, and this should reflect the progress of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and use of compensation funds through comparison with the budgeted amount and schedule. Table 10-1 and Table 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1: Progress Report on Resettlement for LA and HD

_____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Percentage of completion
State Residential Land	mu				
HD	M ²				
Payment of land compensation fees	10,000 yuan				
Training	person				

Employment	person				
House Rebuild	M ²				

Reporter: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

Table 10-2: Progress of Fund Utilization

_____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Funds usage	Introduction	Unit / Quantity	Investment (yuan)	Compensation (yuan)	Adjust compensation	Rate
State Residential Land						
HD						
Attachments						
temporary transitional fee						
moving subsidy						

Reporter: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

10.2. External Monitoring

167. According to ADB's policies, XUAR PMO will organized the Hetian PMO use the Government matching funds to hire a qualified, and experienced resettlement agency as the external resettlement M&E agency.

168. 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 will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports simultaneously to the Hetian PMO, XUAR PMO and ADB. A sample TOR is in Annex 15.

10.2.1. Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

169. The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the communities affected by HD to obtain baseline data on the sample AHs' production level, living and income standard. Subsequent production level and living standard surveys will be conducted annually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standards of AHs (Sample: 20% of HHs affected by LA and HD , selected randomly). This survey will be conducted using such methods as random survey and acquired necessary information from random interview and field observation. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

(2) Periodic M&E

170. During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually during the project implementation, of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Training;
- Support measures for vulnerable groups and ethnic minority people;
- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities;
- Restoration for production and resettlement people;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost properties;
- Compensation for lost working days;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization;
- Rebuild progress in Tuancheng area; and
- Job opportunities generated by the project.

(3) Public consultation

171. The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

172. The external M&E agency will visit the affected community and vulnerable groups periodically, and inquire with the Hetian PMO, township government and sub-district and community that accept grievances to assess how well grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

173. The external monitor will also verify the data and findings of the internal monitoring reports.

(5) Information disclosure of external monitoring reports

174. During the monitoring and evaluation, affected people and/or to their representatives' attitudes and comments will be included in the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Such as, disclosing monitoring reports (or a short summary of key findings) directly to affected people and/or to their representatives and inviting their comments on, or confirmation of, monitoring findings.

10.2.2. Indicators of External monitoring

175. The external monitoring agency should verify, monitor and compare the following indicators during the implementation of RP. The indicators are presented in the table below:

Table 10-3: Indicators of resettlement external monitoring and evaluation

No.	Items/elements	Contents	Key indicators
1	Permanent land acquisition and temporary impacts	Progress of construction land approvals and delivery	Construction land approval documents; Land acquisition amount, type and Impact; Civil works progress and linkage with land acquisition activities
		Temporary land use	Amount and type of temporary land use; Temporary land area compared with plan
		Permanent Land compensation standards and implementation	; Amount and type of permanent land acquisition Permanent land acquisition compensation standard (land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy and young crops)
2	Resident housing demolition and resettlement	Progress of housing demolition	Household demolition number and area(structures); Comparison with resettlement plan;
		Compensation standards and implementation	Compensation standard(structures) and change; Compensation payment;

No.	Items/elements	Contents	Key indicators
			Transition fees delivered
		Living conditions of before and after resettlement	Comparison of infrastructure; Per capita housing area; Community facilities; Distance from the center the county and township; Satisfactory of sampling survey
3	Income restoration program	Cash compensation funds	Compensation payment to Aps or AVs
		Land adjustment	Variation of per capita lands before and after LA; Land for land program, if any; Quality and distance of adjusted land;
		Production resettlement mode	Impact to the production mode of farmers; Employees number of non-farm payrolls; Variation of crop species; Impact to the livestock;
		Variation of income	Per capita net income of rural residents; Disposable income of urban residents;
		Employment	Proportion of three main industries employee; Proportion of women in small business; Number of migrant workers;
		Training	Times, type and time of training; Benefits, number and effective of training;
		Satisfaction of resettlement	Satisfactory of sampling survey;
4	Demolition of enterprises and shops and resettlement process	Progress of structure demolition	Number and area (structures)
		Compensation	Compensation standard (structures) and variation; Compensation payment method; Compensation for the shutdown period
		Housing reconstruction and demolition	Enterprise reconstruction way; Household number of resettlement; Number of enterprise expansion; Number of close down
		Restoration	Number and income of employees; income of enterprises; Satisfaction of sampling employees and operators
5	Funds availability and application	Availability of funds	Funds sources and payment
		Allocation	Allocation flows
6	Vulnerable households	Vulnerable households	Type of the vulnerable and Impacts
		special assistance measures	Measures implementation (timely,

No.	Items/elements	Contents	Key indicators
			subsidy etc.)
7	Gender matters	participation	No. of women participating in meetings, DMS, accepting payments, Women hired during construction and other employment opportunities
8	Ethnic minority matters	As the requirements of EMDP	No. of EM participating in meetings, DMS, Priority hiring, during construction and other employment opportunities
9	Resettlement complaint and grievance	Resettlement complaint and grievance cases	No. of issues/problems/complaints received, responded to, addressed and resolved in a timely manner Available staff and resources to address grievances Timely reporting of grievances
10	Public consultation and information disclosure	Public consultation and information disclosure activities	Times, population, time, site, topic and efficiency; Way, content and response of information disclosures
11	Organizational Set-up	Clear roles and responsibilities, coordination and reporting	No. of qualified staff Coordination meetings and follow-ups Training to improve capacity of staff Monitoring, preparation of reports and submission
12	Grievance Redress	GRM being followed	No. of issues/problems/complaints received, responded to, addressed and resolved in a timely manner Available staff and resources to address grievances Timely reporting of grievances

10.2.3. External monitoring reporting

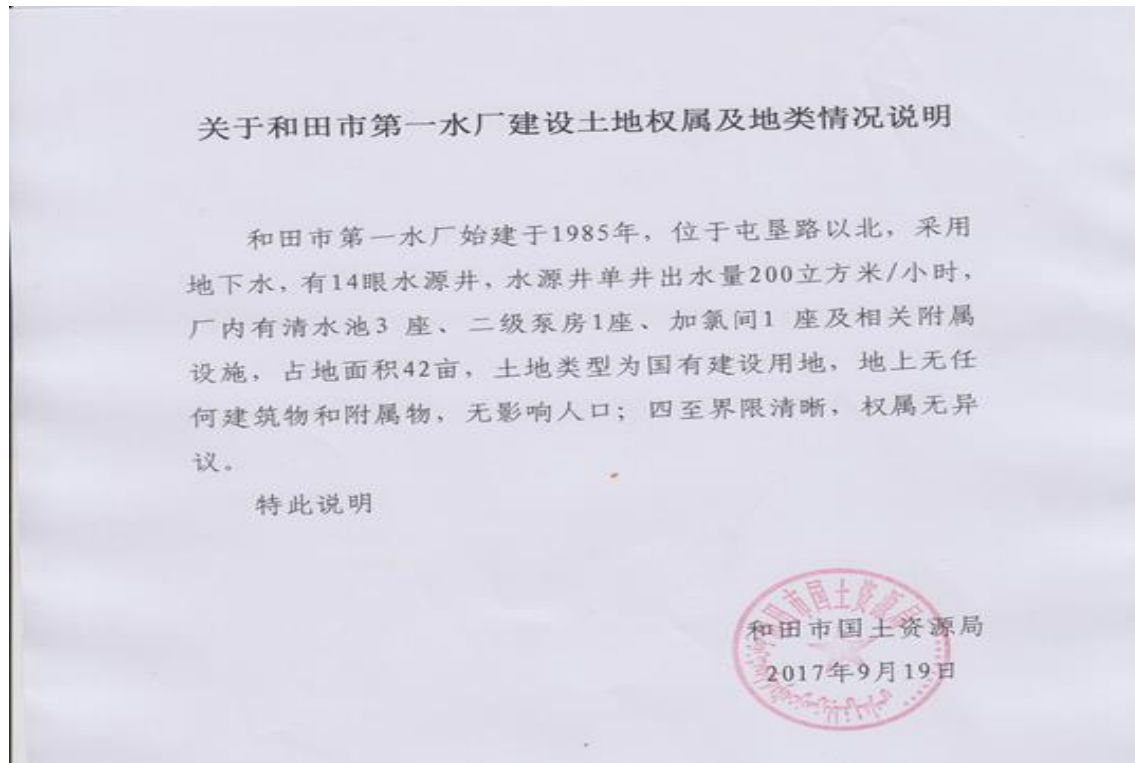
176. The external M&E agency will submit semi-annual M&E reports from 2018-2021. Post evaluation report will be carried out in 2022. All reports will be submitted simultaneously to XPMO, HPMO and ADB.

Table 10-4: Reporting Schedule of External Resettlement M&E

Year	Resettlement report	Monitoring Period	Due Date
I	Baseline survey + Semi-annual M&E Report No. 1	July-Dec 2018	30 Jan 2019
II	M&E Report (No. 2)	Jan-June 2019	30 July 2019
	M&E Report (No. 3)	July-December 2019	30 Jan 2020
III	M&E Report (No. 4)	Jan-Jun 2020	30 July 2020

	M&E Report (No. 5)	Jul– Dec 2020	30 Jan 2021
IV	M&E Report (No.6)	Jan-Jun 2021	30 July 2021
	M&E Report (No.7)	Jul– Dec 2021	30 Jan 2022
V	Post Evaluation including Baseline survey	Sep-Nov 2022	30 December 2022

Annex 1: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the First Water Plant in Hetian City



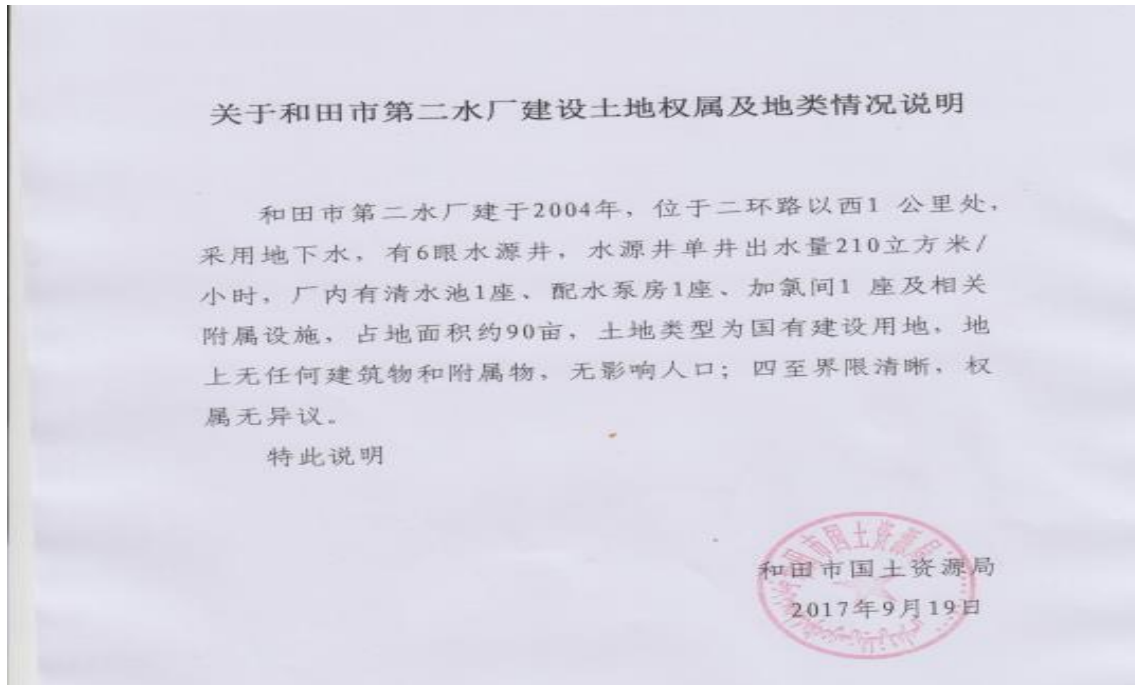
Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the First Water Plant in Hetian City

The second water plant was built in 1985, which is located in the north of Tunken road, the water plant adopts underground water, with 14 eyes of water wells, and water yield for each water well is 200 cubic meters/hour. Besides, the water plant equipped with 3 clean water tank, class II water pump for 1 as well as other related facilities, the water plant covers a total land area of 42mu, and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau
September 19, 2017

Annex 2: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the Second Water Plant in Hetian City



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the Second Water Plant in Hetian City

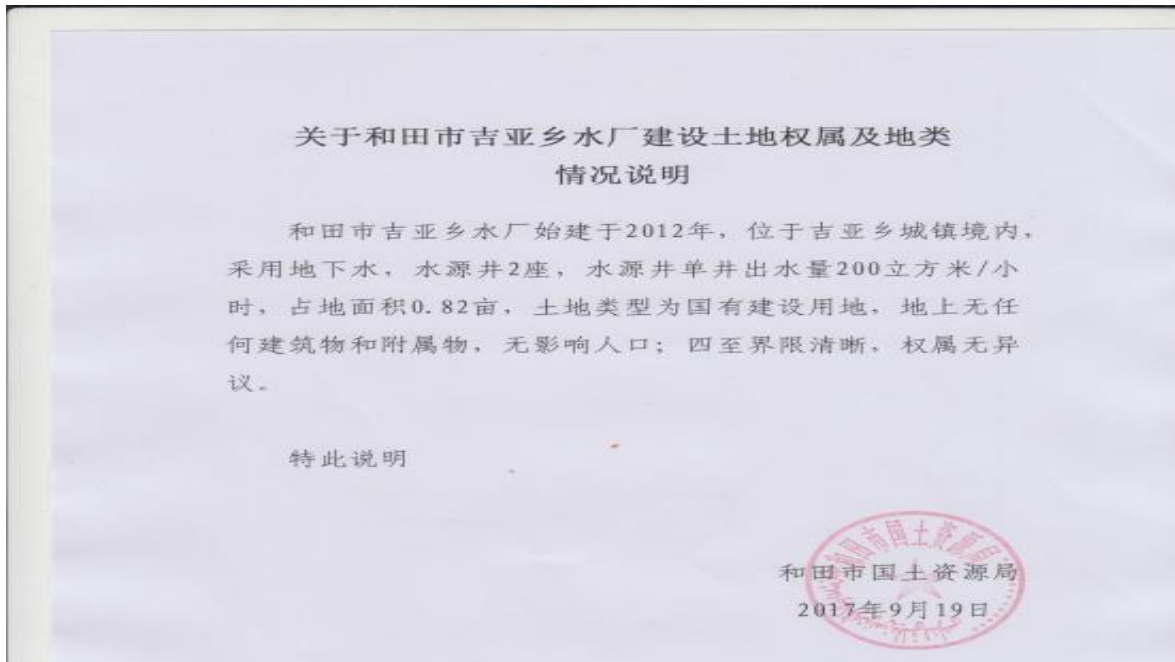
The second water plant was built in 2004, which is located in the west of Erhuan road about 1km, the water plant adopts underground water, with 6 eyes of water wells, water yield for each water well is 210 cubic meters/hour. Besides, the water plant equipped with 1 clean water tank, 1 water pump as well as other related facilities, the water plant covers a total land area of 90mu, and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 3: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the Water Plant in Jiya Township



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of the Water Plant in Jiya Township

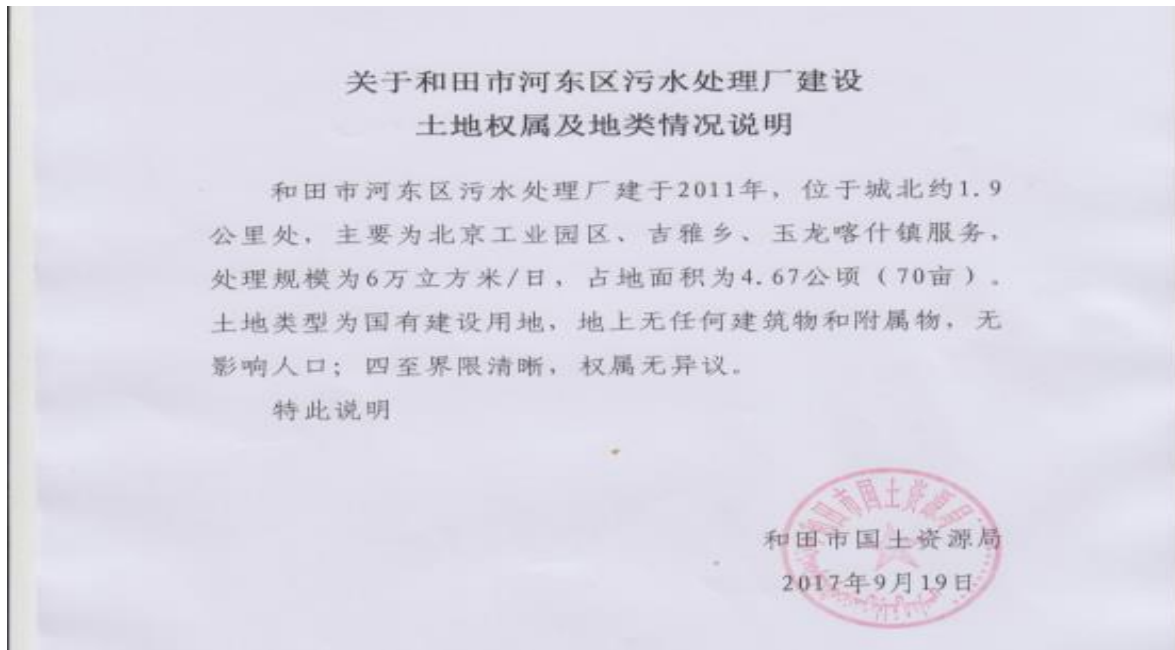
Jiya water plant was built in 2012, which is located in Jiya Township, the water plant adopts underground water, with 2 eyes of water wells, and water yield for each water well is 200 cubic meters/hour. The water plant covers a total land area of 0.82mu, and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 4: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Hedong District Wastewater Plant in Hetian City



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Hedong District Wastewater Plant in Hetian City

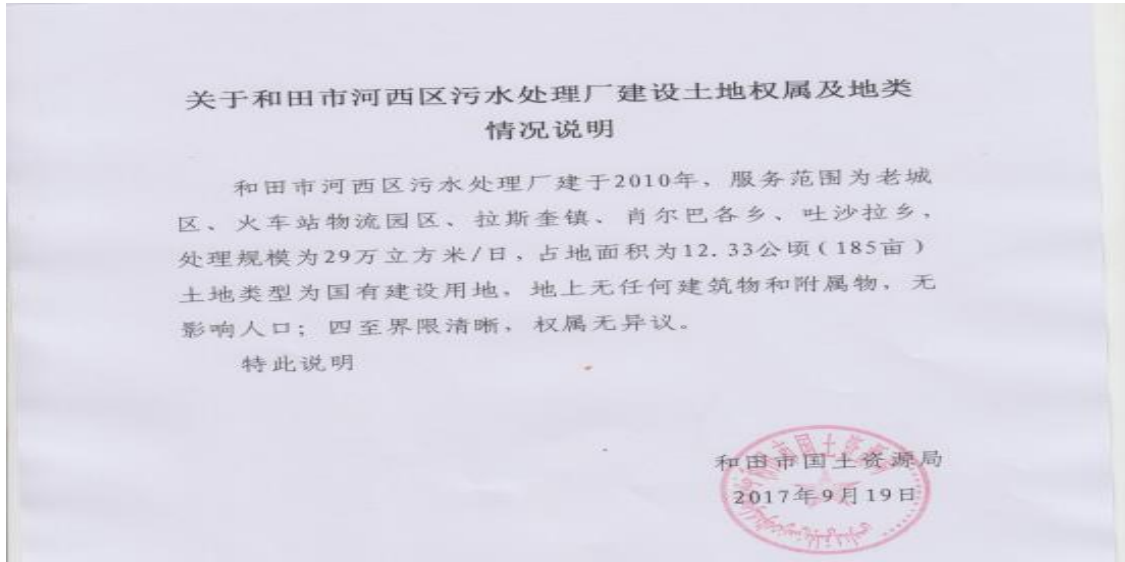
The Hedong wastewater plant was built in 2011, which is located in the north of Hetian city about 1.9km, mainly providing service for Beijing industrial park, Jiya township and Yulongkashi town, and processing scale of 60 thousand cubic meters/day, the wastewater plant covers a total land area of 70mu (4.67ha), and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 5: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Hexi District Wastewater Plant in Hetian City



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Hexi District Wastewater Plant in Hetian City

The Hexi wastewater plant was built in 2010, mainly providing service for old downtown area, Train station Logistics Park, Lasikui town, Xioaerbage township and Tushala township, and processing scale of 290 thousand cubic meters/day, the wastewater plant covers a total land area of 185mu (12.33ha), and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 6: Description of Land Ownership and Classification

A. Two Pump stations for Waste Water Treatment

Pump Station 1: Hetian Hexi district proposed waste water pump station which is located within east downtown waste water plant area, with land acquired area of 650m², and the type of land for state-owned construction land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

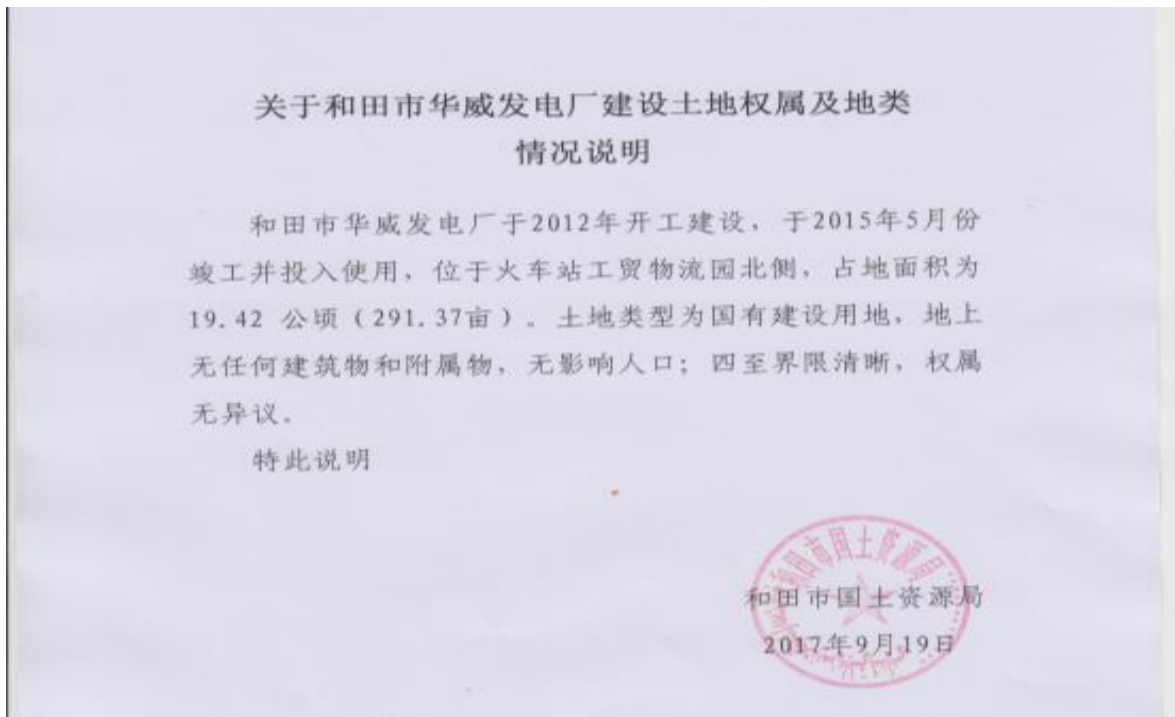
Pump Station 2: Hetian Hedong district proposed waste water pump station which is located in Hedong district waste water plant area, with land acquired area of 450m², and the type of land for state-owned construction land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

13 November, 2017

B. Huawei Power Plant in Hetian City



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Huawei Power Plant in Hetian City

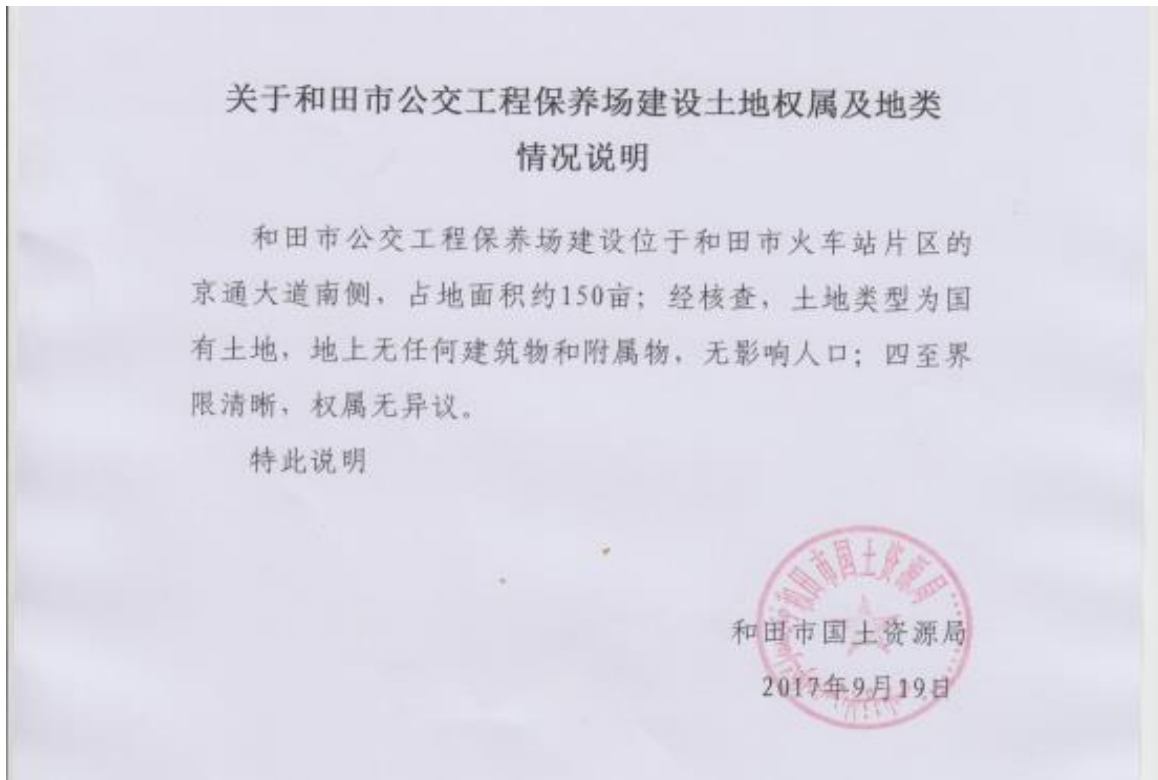
Huawei power plant was built in 2012, and completed in May 2015 and put into use meanwhile, which is located in the north of Train station Logistics Park, Huawei power plant covers a total land area of 291.37mu, and the type of land for state-owned unused land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 7: Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Public Transport Lot in Hetian City



Description of Land Ownership and Classification of Public Transport Lot in Hetian City

The public transport lot is going to build in south of Jingtong avenue nearby Train station, which plan to occupy a total land area of 150mu, and the type of land for state-owned construction land with no attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

September 19, 2017

Annex 8: Due Diligence Report on the Four Depots

The description of Land Ownership and Classification of the Four Depots

(I) No.1 public transportation depot, which is Hetian Yulongkashi Town Depot, and located in the south of G315, and the depot constructed in 2016 located in Hetian Yulongkashi Town, and in the Agricultural Machinery Station Yard, which was put into use in 2017. The depot acquired land area for 13.503mu in total. After confirming and identification with LRB, the former land type was state-owned land, and without any attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

(II) No.2 public transportation depot, which is Hetian Xiaoerbage Depot, and located in south of Beijing West Road, and the depot constructed in 2015, constructed in yard of Forestry Station of Hetian Xiaoerbage township, putting into use in 2017, with occupation of land area of 7.051mu in total. After confirming and identification with LRB, the former land type was state-owned land, and without any attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

(III) No.3 public transportation depot, which is Hetian Yiliqi township depot, and located in Beijing Hetian Industrial Park, and west of Ahe highway, north of Heba road, which was constructed in 2015, and it will plan to put into use in 2018. The depot with occupation land area of 14.18mu. After confirming and identification with LRB, the former land type was state-owned land, and without any attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

(IV) No.4 transportation depot, which is Hetian Gujiangbage Township depot, and located in the west of Tanaiyi road, north of Sanxianglian line, the depot was constructed in 2016, and plan to put into use in December 2017. The depot with occupation land area of 15.00mu. After confirming and identification with LRB, the former land type was state-owned land, and without any attachments or facilities under ground, and no people will be affected, four boundaries clear and no objections with the ownership.

Hereby to Clarify.

Hetian City land and resources Bureau

October 23, 2017

关于公交首末站建设土地权属及地类 情况说明

1. 和田市玉龙喀什镇公交首末站位于老 315 国道以南,建设和田市玉龙喀什镇农机站院内,建设于 2016 年,于 2017 年投入使用,占地面积为 13.503 亩。经核查,玉龙喀什镇公交首末站在建设之前的土地类型为国有土地,地上无任何建筑物和附属物,无影响人口,四周界限清晰,权属无异议。

2. 和田市肖尔巴格乡公交首末站位于北京西路以南,建设在肖尔巴格乡林业站院内,建设于 2015 年,于 2017 年投入使用,占地面积为 7.051 亩。经核查,肖尔巴格乡公交首末站在建设之前的土地类型为国有土地,地上无任何建筑物和附属物,无影响人口,四周界限清晰,权属无异议。

3. 和田市伊力其乡公交首末站位于北京和田工业园区内,阿和公路以西、横八路以北,建设于 2015 年,计划于 2018 年投入使用,占地面积为 14.18 亩。经核查,伊力其乡公交首末站在建设之前的土地类型为国有土地,地上无任何建筑物和附属物,无影响人口,四周界限清晰,权属无异议。

4. 和田市古江巴格乡公交首末站位于塔乃依南路以西、三乡连线(古江巴格乡段)以北,建设于 2016 年,计划于 2017 年 12 月投入使用,占地面积为 15.00 亩。经核查,古江巴格乡公交首末站在建设之前的土地类型为国有土地,地上无任何建筑物和附属物,无影响人口,四周界限清晰,权属无异议。

特此说明



Annex 9: Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies

Applicable provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Ownership and right of use of land

Article 8 Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants.

Article 22 The amount of land used for urban construction shall conform to the standards prescribed by the State so as to make full use of the existing land for construction purposes, not to occupy or occupy as less agricultural land as possible.

Urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns should be in line with the general plans for land use. The amount of land for construction use in the urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns shall not exceed the amount of land used for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns fixed in the general plans for the utilization of land.

The land for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns within the planned areas of cities, villages and market towns shall conform to the city planning and the planning of villages and market towns.

Article 24 People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes.

Article 26 Revision of the general plans for land use shall be approved by the original organ of approval. Without approval, the usages of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land shall not be changed.

Whereas the purpose of land use defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other

infrastructure projects approved by the State Council, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the State Council.

If the purpose of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the provincial level people's governments if it falls into their terms of reference.

Protection of cultivated land

Article 31 The State protects the cultivated land and strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land into non-cultivated land.

The State fosters the system of compensations to cultivated land to be occupied. In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied according to the principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land occupied. Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned should pay land reclamation fees prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for reclaiming land for cultivation the land reclaimed.

Article 32 The local people's governments at and above the county level may demand units which occupy cultivated land to use the topsoil of the land occupied for use in the newly reclaimed land, poor land or other cultivated land for soil amelioration.

Article 33 People's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall strictly implement the general plans for the utilization of land and annual plan for the use of land, adopt measures to ensure not to reduce the total amount of cultivated land within their jurisdictions. Whereas reductions occur, the State Council shall order it to organize land reclamation within the prescribed time limit to make up for the reduced land in the same quantity and quality and the land administrative department of the State Council shall, together with agricultural administrative department, examine and accept it.

Article 36 Land shall be used sparingly for non-agricultural construction purposes. Whereas wasteland can be used, no cultivated land should be occupied; whereas poor land can be used, no good land should be occupied.

Article 41 The State encourages land consolidation. People's governments of counties and townships (towns) shall organize rural collective economic organizations to carry out comprehensive consolidation of fields, water surface, roads, woods and villages according to the general plans for the utilization of land to raise the quality of cultivated land and increase areas for effective cultivation and improve the agricultural production conditions and ecological environment.

Local people's governments at all levels shall adopt measures to ameliorate medium-and low-yielding land and consolidate idle and scattered and abandoned land.

Article 42 Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the units or individuals occupying the land should be responsible for reclamation according to the applicable provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

Land for construction purposes

Article 43 Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

The term "apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law " used in the preceding paragraph refers to land owned by the State and also land originally owned by peasant collectives but having been acquired by the State.

Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of agricultural land is involved.

Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

Land to be occupied for construction purposes other than those provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this article shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous region and municipalities whereas conversion of agricultural land into construction land is involved.

Article 45 The acquisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

1. Basic farmland;
2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;

Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

Acquisition of agricultural land should first of all go through the examination and approval procedure for converting agricultural land into land for construction purposes according to the provisions of Article 44 of this law. Whereas conversion of land is approved by the State Council, the land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed concurrently with the procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the conversion of land is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities within their terms of reference, land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed at the same time and no separate procedures are

required. Whereas the terms of reference have been exceeded, separate land acquisition examination and approval procedures should be completed according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.

Article 46 For acquisition of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.

Owners or users of the land acquired should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for acquired land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

Article 47 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land acquired.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land acquired according to the social and economic development level.

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.

Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and peasants in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

Article 52 In the process of the feasibility study for construction projects, land administrative departments may examine the related matters concerning the land for construction purposes and put forward their proposals according to the general plans for the utilization of land, the annual plan for the use of land and standards for land used for construction purposes.

Article 53 Whereas a construction project approved needs land owned by the State for construction purposes, the construction unit should file an application with land administrative department of the people's government at and above the county level with the power of approval on the strength of related documents required by law and administrative decrees. The land administrative

department shall examine the application and submit it to the people's government at the same level for approval.

Article 54 A paid leasing should go through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law:

1. Land for use by government organs and for military use;
2. Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;
3. Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State;
4. Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

Article 55 Construction units that have obtained State-owned land by paid leasing can use the land only after paying the land use right leasing fees and other fees and expenses according to the standards and ways prescribed by the State Council.

Starting from the date when this law comes into effect, 30% of the leasing fees for new construction land shall be handed over to the central finance, with the rest 70% to be retained by related local people's governments, for the development of land for cultivation.

Article 56 In using State-owned land, construction units should use the land according to the provisions of the contract for compensated use of leased land use right or according to the provisions of the documents of approval concerning the allocation of land use right. The change of the land to construction purposes should get the consent from the land administrative departments of the related people's governments and be submitted to the people's governments that originally give the approval for the use of land. In changing the purpose of land within the urban planned areas, the consent should be obtained from the related urban planning administrative departments before submission for approval.

Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the

land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

Article 58 In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people's governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people's governments that originally gives the approval or the people's governments with the power of approval:

1. Use land for the sake of public interests;
2. Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;
3. When the term for the land use right expires according to what is agreed upon in the contract for compensated use of land, the land user has failed to apply for extension or failed to get approval for extension;
4. The use of land originally allocated has been stopped due to cancellation or removal of units;
5. Roads, railways, airports and mining sites that have been approved to be abandoned.

Proper compensation should be given to land use right users whereas the use right of State-owned land is recovered according to the provisions of 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 62 One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Construction of rural houses should conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages should be used as much as possible for building houses.

The use of land for building houses should be examined by the township (town) people's governments and approved by the county people's governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required.

The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved.

Article 63 The land use right of peasant collectives shall not be leased, transferred or rented for non-agricultural construction, except in the case of legal transfer of the land that conforms to the general plan for the utilization of land and legally obtained by enterprises due to bankruptcy or acquisition.

Article 64 Buildings or structures put up before the general plan for the utilization of land and unconformable to the general plans are not allowed to be rebuilt or expanded.

Article 65 In one of the following cases, the rural collective economic organizations may recover the land use right with the approval of the people's government that gives the approval for the use of land:

1. Land needed for building public facilities and public welfare undertakings of townships (towns) and villages;
2. Land not used according to the purposes approved;
3. Land not used any more due to cancellation or removal of the original units.

Proper compensation shall be given to land users in the case of recovering the land owned by peasant collectives provided for in item 1 of the preceding paragraph.

Regulation on Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land

Article 8 In order to meet the public interests such as safeguarding the state security and promoting national economic and social development, the house expropriation is definitely needed for any of the following conditions. Then the city or county people's government can make the decision of house expropriation.

- (1) the need of national defense and foreign affairs;
- (2) the need of infrastructure construction for energy, transport, and water conservancy organized and implemented by the government;

(3) the need of public affairs for science and technology, education, culture, health, sports, environmental and resources protection, disaster prevention and mitigation, cultural relic protection, social welfare, and municipal utilities organized and implemented by the government.

(4) the need for low-income house organized and implemented by the government;

(5) the need for reconstruction of the dangerous houses and poor infrastructure district in accordance with the relevant provisions of the urban and rural planning organized and implemented by the government;

(6) the need for other public interests needs set by laws, administrative rules and regulations.

Article 10 The house expropriation departments makes an initial draft for expropriation and compensation and submit to city or county people's government.

The city or county people's governments shall organize relevant departments to demonstrate and publish the expropriation and compensation draft to ask for public opinion, the period of which should not be less than 30 days.

Article 12 Before the city or county people's government makes the decision of house expropriation, the government should make a social stability risk assessment. If the amount of house expropriation is large, it should be discussed and decided by the executive meeting of the government.

Before the decision of house expropriation is made, the fund of expropriation and compensation should be in full amount in place, be deposited in special account and used only for this purpose.

Article 13 After the decision of house expropriation was made, the city or county people's government should announce it in time. The announcement should include the house expropriation and compensation plan, the rights for the administrative reexamination and administrative proceedings and so on.

The city or county people's governments and the house expropriation department should do well in propagating and explaining the house expropriation and compensation.

The house is expropriated legally, at the same time, the use rights for state-owned land is also taken back.

Article 16 After the range of house expropriation is determined, it is banned to newly build, expand, and rebuild houses and to change the use of houses for more unreasonable compensation; no compensation will be paid to the implementation against the regulations.

The house expropriation department should inform the relevant departments the above-mentioned behavior in written form to suspend relevant procedures. The written form should make the period of suspension clear, which should be no longer than one year.

Article 17 The compensation to the expropriate by the city or county government that make the decision of house expropriation should include the following:

- (1) Compensation for the value of expropriated house;
- (2) The compensation for moving house and temporary shelters caused by house expropriation;
- (3) The compensation for production shut-down or business shut-down caused by house expropriation.

The city or county people's government should formulate subsidies and incentive measures to subsidize and reward the expropriated household.

Article 19 The compensation of the expropriated house should not be lower than the market price of the similar house on the publish date of the house expropriation decision. The value of expropriated house is decided by the qualified house evaluation organs according to the formulations of expropriated house evaluation.

Article 21 The expropriated household/entity can choose monetary compensation or choose house property right exchange.

Article 25 Based on the provisions of this regulation, the house expropriation department and the expropriate sign compensation agreement on compensation method, compensation amount, payment period, the location and area of the house for property right exchange, moving fee, temporary relocation fee or temporary shelter house, production shut-down and business shut-down loss, time limit for removal, the transition way and transition period, and so on.

After the signing of the agreement, if one party does not fulfill the appointed obligation in the agreement, the other party can lodge a lawsuit according to law.

Article 26 If the house expropriation department and the expropriate cannot reach a compensation agreement during the signing period defined by the house expropriation plan, or the owner of the expropriated house is not clear, the house expropriation department reports to the city or county people's government to make compensation decision and shall make public announcement in the house expropriation range according to the provisions of this regulation and the house expropriation plan.

The compensation decision should be fair, including the relevant compensation agreement in Item 1, Article 25 of this regulation.

If the expropriate refuses to accept the compensation decision, he can apply for administrative the administrative reexamination or lodge a lawsuit according to law.

Article 27 The implementation of house expropriation shall compensate first and then move.

After the city or county people's government that makes the house expropriation decision compensates the expropriated household/entity, the expropriated household/entity should finish moving within the deadline defined by the compensation agreement or compensation decision.

No unit or individual can force the expropriate to move by violence, threat or illegal ways such as cutting off water supply, heat supply, gas supply, power supply and traffic, and the construction unit is banned to take part in the removal activity.

Article 29 The house expropriation department shall establish house expropriation and compensation files according to laws, and publish compensation for each household for the expropriate in the house expropriation range.

Regulations of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 2 These Regulations shall be complied with by all those who engage in land protection, development, utilization, supervisory and administrative activities within the jurisdiction of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Article 6 State-owned land shall be used on a compensated basis according to law, and shall not be invaded, traded or transferred illegally by any entity or individual in any form.

Governments at all levels shall take steps to plan, strictly manage, conserve and develop land resources, and prohibit illegal land occupation.

Chapter 2 Land ownership and use rights

Article 8 Users of state-owned land and owners or users of collective land must apply for land registration with the administrative authority for land of a county-level or above government, and obtain a permit to use state-owned land or certificate of ownership or permit to use collective land.

Chapter 3 Farmland protection and land reclamation

Article 20 A compensation system for farmland occupation is practiced in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Anyone who occupies farmland for nonagricultural construction with approval must be reclaim farmland of the same amount and quality as the occupied farmland or obtain it by land consolidation; where conditions do not permit farmland reclamation, farmland reclamation fees shall

be paid at a rate of 15,000-45,000 yuan per hectare based on the rating of the occupied farmland to be used specifically for farmland reclamation.

Article 21 Anyone who occupies basic farmland with legal approval and has to pay farmland reclamation fees shall pay such fees at 1.5 times the rate for ordinary farmland reclamation.

Article 25 The following types of land shall not be reclaimed:

- (1) Prohibited areas identified in overall land utilization plans;
- (2) Natural hay fields, artificial grasslands, fenced grasslands and high-grade grasslands;
- (3) Woodland and river or lake flat;
- (4) Sloping land with a gradient of over 25 degrees and desert land exposed directly to sandstorm; and
- (5) Areas whose ownership is disputed.

Chapter 4 Land for Construction

Article 31 The examination and approval procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses shall be gone through in accordance with the following provisions in case land is occupied by state construction.

- (1) In the range of the land for village and town construction defined in the overall planning of township land utilization, the use of the land collectively owned by farmers and herdsmen for construction of township and village enterprises, rural common facilities, public utilities, rural roads, water conservancy projects and other facilities is subject to the approval of autonomous prefecture or municipal people's government or administrative office according to the control quotas defined by the yearly plan for land use.
- (2) In the range of the land for village and town construction defined in the overall planning of land utilization, the use of the land for implementation of the planning is subject to the approval of the People's Government of the autonomous region or shall comply with the provisions of the laws and regulations approved by the State Council.

Article 35 Land expropriated for state construction shall be compensated according to the following standards:

- (1) 8 to 10 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated basic farmland;
- (2) 7 to 9 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated irrigable land and fish pond other than basic farmland;
- (3) 7 to 8 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated dry cultivated land other than basic farmland;
- (4) 6 to 7 times the annual output value of local cultivated land shall be compensated for expropriated forest land, artificial grassland, house site, rural road, threshing storey and other lands;
- (5) 6 times the annual output value of local grassland shall be compensated for expropriated natural grassland;

The land as sated in Point (1), (2), (3) and (4) expropriated for construction of major transport, water conservancy and other projects approved by the state or the autonomous region shall be compensated 6 times the annual output value of local cultivated land.

The output values of all types of cultivated lands and grasslands shall be determined to the average annual production value of the three years before requisition.

Article 36 The young crops and their attachments on expropriated land shall be compensated to the following standards:

- (1) Common young crops shall be compensated to their average output value of in the last three years. Young root crops shall be compensated to 2 to 3 times their average output value of in the last three years.
- (2) The buildings, structures, other facilities and forest trees on expropriated land shall be compensated according to the actual losses under the relevant stipulations.
- (3) For the relocation of the tombs on expropriated land, the local people's government makes an announcement on and time limit of and reimbursement for rebury in pursuance of the relevant prescriptions. Unclaimed tombs and those having not been relocated within the time

limit will be removed by the associated department as organized by the local people's government.

Article 37 The relocation subsidy for expropriated arable land shall be paid under the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Article 47, Clause 2. The relocation subsidy may be appropriately increased provided that the per capita arable land is less than 0.1 hectare before land requisition. However, the total sum of the land compensation and relocation subsidy for expropriated land shall not exceed 30 times its average annual output value before land requisition.

The relocation subsidy for expropriated fish pond shall be paid with reference to that for adjacent cultivated land.

The relocation subsidy for expropriated forest and grass lands shall be determined with reference to that for cultivated land requisitioned. No relocation subsidy shall be paid for the requisition of house sites, rural roads and threshing storey.

Article 39 The compensation for expropriated rural land of collective economic organization is owned by the rural collective economic organization. The compensation for the attachments and young crops on the land is owned by their respective owners.

The collective economic organization expropriated of land shall make the incomings and outgoings of the compensation for land requisition to its members and subject itself to supervision. Misappropriation and speculation of the compensation for the land requisition and other related funds are prohibited.

Article 40 When the people expropriated of land are to be resettled by a rural economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the organization, which manages and uses the money according to laws. If they are to be resettled by other organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the corresponding resettling organization. In case no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the individuals to be resettled or used for pay their insurance expense with their approval. The resettlement subsidy shall be earmarked its specified purposes only without speculation.

Municipal, county and township governments shall enhance the supervision of the use of resettlement subsidy.

Article 46 The areas of the house sites of rural villagers shall follow the following standards (by county for per capita cultivated land).

- (1) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 200m² if the per capita cultivated land is less than 0.04 hectare.
- (2) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 300m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.04 to 0.07 hectare.
- (3) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 400m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.07 to 0.1 hectare.
- (4) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 500m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.1 to 0.14 hectare.
- (5) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 600m² if the per capita cultivated land is 0.14 to 0.34 hectare.
- (6) The area of the house site of each household shall not be greater than 800m² if the per capita cultivated land is over 0.34 hectare.

The above standards for the areas of house sites may be appropriately raised up to twice if unused lands are used for building houses.

“State development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance issued about prairie restoration fees and related issues (the new change fees [2014] 1679th)”

Issued Prairie vegetation recovery fee of file (new sent modified charges [2014] 1769th,), according to autonomous regions Department of finance, and development reform Board, and livestock Office Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region, Prairie vegetation recovery fee levy using management approach (new fiscal non-tax [2012] 7th,), we combined autonomous regions layoffs vegetation recovery cost, developed has I district Prairie vegetation recovery fee levy standard and the about matters notification following:

- 1) Collection scope of grassland vegetation recovery payments

In autonomous regions territory for engineering construction and mineral mining long-term using Prairie of units and personal, in Prairie Shang engaged in geological survey, and road, and prospecting, and erection (laying) pipeline, and construction tourism points, and television shooting, temporary occupied Prairie of units or personal, in Prairie Shang engaged in take soil, and mining, job activities of units or personal and collection or acquisition Prairie wild plant of units or personal, should to Prairie administrative competent sector or its delegate of Prairie supervision station (by) paid Prairie vegetation recovery fee.

2) Standard of grassland vegetation recovery payments

Rich grassland types in our region. Mainly including desert grassland, steppe type grassland, meadow type grassland, Marsh, Prairie four classes, grasslands vegetation restoration cost in accordance with the charges for different types of grassland. Specific criteria are as follows:

i) Construction units or individuals of long-term use of grasslands to provincial Prairie Grassland supervision of administrative authority or its delegate pay a fee for grassland vegetation recovery. Vegetation restoration fee payment standard: class of desert grassland for 1500 Yuan/mu and steppe type grassland for 2000 Yuan/mu, meadow type grassland for 2500 Yuan/mu, swamp type of grasslands for 3000 Yuan/mu.

ii) Long-term use of artificial grassland in issuance of grassland use right certificates, according to swamps class standard will be paid 3000 Yuan/mu of grassland vegetation restoration cost.

iii) Construction, surveying, tourism temporarily occupy grassland (uses the Prairie period not exceeding two years) and did not comply with recovery obligations of the entity or individual, Prairie administrative departments at and above the county level grassland supervision station pay fee for restoration. Temporary occupation of grassland vegetation recovery fee payment standard: prospecting, drilling, construction of the underground project will pay restoration fee for 500 Yuan/mu; temporary activities, materials dump for 400 Yuan/mu; film making will be paid for 300 yuan/mu, engaged in tourism activities for 67 Yuan/mu ; soil and mining activity will be paid for 1000 Yuan/mu.

Units and individuals use grasslands for mineral resources development, appropriate standards on the basis of the 30% mentioned above, pay fee for grassland vegetation.

"Autonomous notice on the promulgation and implementation of a unified annual output value standard " (Xinjiang MLR [2011] No.19)

Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture Land and Resources Bureau, Development and Reform Commission, the Financial Bureau, around the City Land Resources Bureau, Development and Reform Commission, the Financial Bureau:

Autonomous land unified annual output value standard has been approved by the regional government, are hereby promulgated. After January 1, 2011, land for construction of new reporting, involving imposition of collective farmland, garden compensation standards here. Former Autonomous Region Development Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance "On Land and Resources issued the autonomous system of land management administrative fees notice" (New Price house 500 [2001]) Note A, and table Note C adjusted accordingly

Please do a good job around the convergence of old and new compensation standards work, increase efforts to explain the policy advocacy, and effectively safeguard the interests of land-loss farmers and herdsmen. Accessories: autonomous land unified annual output value standard

Collective land compensation standard

Degree	First grade collective land	Second grade collective land	Third grade collective land
Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	1500	800	600
Note	1 This table standard applies to arable cultivation of food crops. 2, the annual output value of farmland planted specialty crops, vegetable, orchard farmland should be higher than the first-class standard table; cotton fields should be paid at maximum of 1.5 times; orchard may not exceed two times; vegetable may not exceed three times; grapes ground shall not exceed 4 times. Other crops actual annual output estimates		

Standard of resettlement subsidy

Per capita arable area (mu)	Times of resettlement subsidy standard
>3.0 mu	12—13
2.0—3.0	14—16
1.0—2.0	17—20
<1.0 mu	30 times of the sum of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy

Note: The land compensation and resettlement subsidies multiples of two and 20 times the compensation shall not be less than the base. Land compensation fee is generally 8 times.

Table Notes to Document [XJJF (2001) No.500]**Annex 1:****Table 1.1 Calculation bases of farmland compensation****Unit: Yuan/mu**

Class	I (High-yield)	II (High-yield)	III (High-yield)
Level	1500	800	600
Notes	1. These rates apply to farmland on which cereal crops are grown; 2. For farmland on which special crops are grown, vegetable plots and orchards, annual output values shall be higher than that of Grade I farmland; that of cotton land may be up to 1.5times, that of orchards up to 3 times, that of grape land up to 2 times, and that of other cash crops measured at actual annual output value.		

Note: the amount of land compensation and resettlement subsidy can't lower 20 times than compensation standard; land compensation is 8 times.

Table 1.2 Calculation bases of grassland land compensation**Unit: Yuan/mu**

Class	I Excellent/good	II Medium	III Inferior
Level			
Base amount			
1	328	262	120
2	262	148	88
3	136	96	63
4	80	69	50

Table 1.3 Standard of resettlement subsidy

Per capita arable area (mu)	Multiple of average annual output value of the past 3 years
>3.5 mu	4—5
3.0—3.5	6—7
2.5—3.0	8—9
2.0—2.5	10—12
1.5—2.0	13—15
1.0—1.5	16—18
0.5—1.0	19—20
<0.5 mu	30 times of the sum of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy

Table 1.4 Standard of compensation fees for urban state-owned land**Unit: Yuan/m²**

Entity	Within built-up area	Out of built-up area
Urumqi Municipality	30	20
Karamay, Shihezi, Kuytun, Changji, Bole, Yining, Fukang, Korla, Altay, Turpan, Hami, Aksu, Artux and Hetian Municipalities	20	10
Other counties (cities)	15	8
Other townships	6	2

Table 1.5 Compensation rates for timber and commercial forests

Item / species	Unit	Tree specification (breast diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (Yuan)
Broad-leaf forest	/	<5cm	10-15
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	13-30cm	25-35
	/	>30cm	45
Coniferous forest	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	13-30cm	50-70
	/	>30cm	90
Fruit tree	/	<5cm	20-40
	/	5-15cm	40-60
	/	13-30cm	60-100
	/	>30cm	120
Grape	/	Not bearing fruit below 3 years	30-70
	/	Bearing fruit above 3 years	70-110
Note: The forest compensation fees of Zhengbo Reserve are higher by 50%.			

Table 1.6 Compensation rates for scrub forests

Close canopy (%)	Rate (yuan/mu)
20—40	300
40—60	500
>60	600

Table 1.7 Rates of management fees for temporary land uses

Nature of land	Land type and area	Rate	Remarks
Land for infrastructure construction projects, such as energy, traffic, water resources, communication and investigation		20 yuan/year*mu	Any period less than one year shall be counted as one year, as and more than one year but less than two years as two years.
Operating temporary land uses	Within built-up area	1-2 yuan/month*m ²	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.5 yuan/month*m ²	
Other temporary land uses	Within built-up area	0.3-0.5 yuan/month*m ²	
	Out of built-up area	0.1-0.3 yuan/month*m ²	

Annex 10: Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

_____(Name of affected person)

In order to further improve the production and living conditions of Hetian City, strengthen infrastructure construction, improve the urban road network system, improve the water supply and drainage system, improve the unity of municipal infrastructure and services, improve water supply, sewage collection, garbage collection, ambulance and fire services for local residents, improve public transport facilities and services, improve the living standards of residents, improve the city image and the quality of life, adapt to social and economic development, Hetian city's comprehensive urban development and environmental improvement project was financed by ADB.

The Project will affect your family (entity) to some extent. This booklet is provided to you so that you understand the basic information of the Project, state policies on house demolition and resettlement, and possible impacts on you.

I. Composition of the Project

The project will have the following outputs (i) water sector service improved and use of reclaimed water introduced; (ii) urban road system improved; (iii) public transport services improved; (iv) urban upgrading program strengthened and implemented; and, (v) planning and project management capacity strengthened.

Output 1 will be improvements in water supply, municipal wastewater collection and treatment, and use of reclaimed water. For water supply: 1) expansion of treated water supply of 35,000 m³/day; 2) installing and upgrading 34.4 km of water pipes; 3) install new metered connections of 15,000 households to expand service area in Hetian city; 4) install 9.2 km of new water transmission line to Jiya county to achieve 24/7 standard water supply service; 5) enhance the non-revenue water(NRW) management system to minimize the wasted water in the oasis; for wastewater; 6) upgrading 15.8 km of sewage collection pipeline; 7) adding a further 25,000 m³/day treatment capacity to reach the reclaimed water standard; 8) installation of 86 km of reclaimed water pipes and two pump stations for

reclaimed water to be used for cooling water at the Hetian thermal power plant and for watering landscaping; and 9) new vehicles will be purchased to strengthen system maintenance capacity, transportation and disposal of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant and reclaimed water cartage for landscaping.

Output 2 will improve 5 urban roads with a total length of about 16.77 km. Special efforts will be made to improve road and pedestrian safety and system efficiency and provide structural control options such as removeable barriers for diverting through traffic and prioritizing public transport and pedestrian friendly conditions in the old city center.

Output 3 will purchase 215 electric buses and associated charging facilities to enhance the bus fleet transport capacity and replace obsolete high-carbon emission buses, build one bus maintenance depot, construct other supporting facilities (including maintenance workshop, training center, offices, duty stations, etc.). About 460 prioritized bus stops will be constructed or upgraded to provide passengers with safer, more comfortable services. An intelligent public transport system will be installed to improve bus management and ticketing systems, information management and dissemination to ensure high service standards for passengers.

Output 4 will support 401 households in the Tuancheng area improve their living conditions by gaining access to improved municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service, etc. Engineering design, construction supervision and financial subsidy (at the established standard and procedure) will enable residents, all ethnic Uyghurs, voluntarily upgrade their houses based on their own design style choice and in accordance with the master plan developed through public participation.

Output 5 will help HCG prepare an intelligent transport system policy and training program; provide sustainable water capacity building towards water sensitive city design; and coordinate separate capacity building TA inputs.⁸ The project will also help the city strengthen its capacity to manage

⁸ Including: Ground water and supply capacity improvements financed by Australian Water Partnership; Female bus driver training and gender sensitive design financed by RETA 8797-REG: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Phase 2); Bus operation plan, traffic management, parking policy and NMV policy financed by TA 9017-

project implementation, particularly in the fields of financial management, procurement, safeguards monitoring, and project reporting.

II. Impacts of Project

In this stage, Land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the project is confirmed by the feasibility research stage's recommendation. Land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the project is mainly caused by the proposed improvement of municipal services, including community road, water supply, sewer collection, gas, electricity, ambulance service, firefighting service,. The construction of Tuancheng infrastructure will cause residential house demolition (HD); it does not involve impacts on collective land.

It will affect 1 district (Gujiangbage district) and 1 community (Kuolibaxi community) with a HD area of 12,000.38m² and 201 households (HHs) (including 41 home-commercial shops) with 773 affected persons (APs), all of which are Uyghurs; the residential HD area is 10178.98m², affected 201 HHs and 773 APs; and the home-commercial HD is 1821.40m², the APs have already been included into residential HD.

III. Compensation Standards

(i) Compensation Rates for State-owned Land

The 150 mu to be used for the bus depot is a state-owned land; therefore, it does not need to compensate for state-owned land, so it only needs to get relevant land transfer procedure from Land Resource Bureau and Planning Bureau.

(ii) Compensation Standards for State-owned Residential Land

The compensation standards are according to land use right type, class, purpose and duration. For the Tuancheng upgrading project, it is classified as grade I; the compensation standard is 460 yuan/m², as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Standards of Benchmark Land Price in Hetian CityUnit: yuan/m²

Level	Commercial Land	Residential Land	Industrial Land
Grade I	725	460	290
Grade II	475	365	210
Grade III	320	285	150
Grade IV	225	205	110

Source: Hetian Land and Resource Bureau (June 2017)

(iii) Compensation Standard for Residential House Demolition

HD compensation will be in accordance with the Acquisition and Compensation Ordinance for Houses on State-owned Land promulgated by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government on January 1, 2014. Full consultation with APs will be conducted and the real estate market price fluctuation of the houses will be considered. The final compensation price will be determined according to results of a housing real estate appraisal and survey company that will be engaged by the Tuancheng PMO, after the on-site assessment. The HD compensation includes compensation for housing structure and state residential land compensation.

Apart from compensation, one-time moving subsidy at 1000 yuan per household and temporary transitional subsidy at 400yuan/month/HH will also be provided. The temporary transitional subsidy will be calculated in 18 months temporarily or Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community mentioned in the earlier section above. The amount will be paid according to the actual situation.

For the partially affected houses, the households will be compensated for the affected portion of their houses as per this RP. However, they are eligible to participate in the house upgrading program of HCG. If they volunteer, they can get subsidy from HCG amounting to 580 yuan/m² for the unaffected (remaining) portion of their house. The timing and agreement will be further discussed during RP updating and implementation to ensure that the affected households can better plan in rebuilding their

affected houses.

Of the 160HHs of residential house demolition, including 137HHs of them can rebuild in-situ, and the other 23HHs can rebuild/relocated in the 27mu of land belongs to Changlong Company. The house will be rebuilt by Changlong Company in consultation with the affected households.

Table 2: Compensation Standard of House Demolition

Table 1 Compensation Standard of House Relocation			
Structure		Unit	Compensation standard (yuan)
Masonry concrete		m ²	710.28
Masonry timber		m ²	511.1
Simple house		m ²	258.38
Simple shed		m ²	117.93
Fence house		m ²	194.92
Earth timber		m ²	415.8
Brick steel		m ²	436.08
Frame structure		m ²	823.71
Color steel		m ²	214.49
Other subsidy			
Type	Unit	standard (yuan)	remarks
Moving Subsidy	Yuan/house hold	1000	
Temporary transitional subsidy	Yuan/house hold	400	Calculated in 18 months temporarily, the subsidies will be paid one time, according to the actual situation. OR or Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located in Huanhu resettlement community

Source: Hetian City Land Acquisition Office in June 2017

(iv) Compensation Standard for Home-commercial shop

41 home-commercial shops will be affected by construction of infrastructure in Tuancheng upgrading project, and the home-commercial shops demolition area is 1821.40 m². These APs are already included in the APs under the residential house demolition. The nature of the shops is residential house, and because of the large flow of passenger along the road, most owners choose to

reform their first storey for shops and second and third storey for living. They mainly engage in processing and selling of national handicrafts, small commodities and small repair shops, and annual gross profit is about 20 thousand yuan. Due to the lack of legal license and certificate, nor to business operational houses, the shops will be evaluated and compensated based on residential houses. The resettlement and compensation standard as well as the resettlement plan see section 5.4 and section 5.4.1.

Table 3: Compensation Standard of Residential Home-Commercial Demolition

Structure		Unit	standard (yuan)
Masonry timber		m ²	511.1
Simple masonry timber		m ²	285
Frame structure		m ²	823.71
Brick-concrete		m ²	710.28
Brick steel		m ²	436.08
Simple shed		m ²	117.93
Color steel house		m ²	214.49
Other subsidy			
Moving subsidy	yuan/household	1000	
Temporary transitional subsidy	Yuan/household/month	400	Calculated in 18 months temporarily, the subsidies will be paid one time according to the actual situation.

Source: Hetian City House Demolition Office in July 2017

Similar to the partially affected houses, the APs will be compensated for the affected portion of their home-commercial shops as per this RP.

However, they are also eligible to participate in the house upgrading program of HCG they can get subsidy from HCG amounting to 580 yuan/m² for the unaffected (remaining) portion of their home-commercial shops if they volunteer to participate in the said HCG program. The timing and agreement will be further discussed during RP updating and implementation to ensure that the affected households can better plan the rebuilding of their affected houses and shops; and to also avoid any business losses during the transition period.

Of the 41 HHs of home-commercial shops, 36HHs of home-commercial shops can rebuild in-situ,

and the other 5HHs will not have remaining land to rebuild their houses. However, the 5 HHs will be allowed to keep the remaining land to continue their bread business. For their living space, they will be offered a unit at Changlong Company resettlement site.

(v) Compensation Standards for Attachments

Compensation standards of attachments and special facilities affected by the project are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Compensation Rates for Attachment and Facilities

Item	Size	Compensation standards (yuan)	Total	Owned by
Populus tremula	5-10cm	15	15	households
	25-30cm	28	2	households
	30cm above	50	9	households
Cedrela	5cm	10	4	households
	5-10cm	32	2	households
	15-20cm	45	4	households
	20-25cm	50	3	households
	25-30cm	55	2	households
	30cm above	80	4	households
	50cm above	80	2	households
Apple tree	5cm	25	3	households
Grape vine	3 year below	50	43	households
	3 year above	120	24	households
fig	5cm	80	1	households
	5-10cm	90	3	households
Mulberry trees	5cm	25	3	households
	20-25cm	150	1	households

(vi) Entitlement Matrix

The entitlements are presented in the table below:

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
Permanent state-owned residential land	Acquired state-owned residential land is 12.79mu, affected people is included in people affected by HD, without further calculation.	All people affected by HD	The compensation standards are according to land use right type, class, purpose and duration. For Hetian City, the land in Tuancheng Phase 3 is classified as Grade I residential land.	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses
Impacts of House Demolition	Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.	160 households with 773 people, all of whom are ethnic minorities (Uyghur) Of the 201, there are 41 home-commercial shops with an area of 1821.40 m ² .	Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Third party appraiser will be engaged to determine the market price. Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses (iii) For partially affected households and can rebuild in-situ, cash compensation will be offered. (iv) For households who cannot rebuild in-situ, a) property exchange in Changlong company resettlement site which is within the Tuancheng area b) Moving subsidy (1,000 yuan per household, and c) temporary transition subsidy (400 yuan per month upto 18 months) or Tuancheng PMO will also offer apartments for the AHs to reside for free during the transition period if they do not want to avail of the 400 yuan per month subsidy. These apartments are located	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses On the Tuancheng voluntary upgrading program, the households are entitled to get housing subsidy from the HCG 580 yuan/m ² for their remaining/unaffected house. This is covered under the Social and Ethnic Minority Development Plan. The home-commercial shops can rent a place where they

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
			<p>in Huanhu resettlement community</p> <p>Specific to the 5 home-commercial shop owners who cannot rebuild because land is no longer viable, they will be allowed to keep their remaining land and continue operating their business and will be offered property exchange in Changlong company resettlement site where they can live.</p>	can operate their business during transition.
Impacts on Vulnerable groups	<p>Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ</p> <p>Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.</p>	39 household with 113 people; 5 of which are households headed by women	<p>(vii) If the vulnerable households is able to seek confirmation from the housing security department that the affected house is their only house, HCG will give them priority on housing to help them solve the issue.</p> <p>(viii) They have priority to select resettlement housing floor, location, and dwelling. Considering the living condition, the aged and disable groups can choose lower floor apartments for priority.</p> <p>(ix) For vulnerable (non-MSL households), the Hetian PMO will help them contact the credit bank to provide credit loan support from bank (see Annex 11).</p> <p>(x) HPMD will provide them technical training, and employment information and guidance to increase employment opportunities.</p> <p>(xi) During the construction subproject, unskilled labor would be given priority.</p> <p>(xii) Specific to low-income residents (registered residents who enjoy minimum living allowance), if they opt for property</p>	

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Additional Notes
			exchange, if the house area less than 50 square meters, they will be resettled on 50 square meters (apply to the households with 3 family members or below) or in terms of the families with more than 3 members, they will be provided based on a 20m ² /person. If they can rebuild in situ, they will get subsidy calculated by 60m ² (580yuan/m ² ×60m ² =34,800yuan).	
Impacts on Women	Partial impacts and can rebuild in-situ Partial impacts but the remaining portion of land is not enough to rebuild affected house.	369 women	(iv) During project construction, women will be given better access to unskilled labor jobs and of equal pay for equal work as men (v) Women's federation will organize women training study, mandarin language skills training, so that they can speak Chinese to meet the requirements of the company to work (or at least understand Chinese), business training, craft training and cooking training, so they can cook or running a small restaurant/dining room. (vi) During project operation stage, cleaning, landscaping and environmental sanitation jobs will be offered to affected women to ensure their income restoration;	
Ground Attachments and Public Facilities	Public Facilities and trees	Property owners	Compensation will be determined according to the replacement cost and restoration shall be in accordance with the original scale and standards. All ground attachments compensation will be paid to the owner.	Compensation agreements will be signed by both spouses

IV. Appeal Procedures

Public participation is encouraged during the preparation, updating, and implementation of the RP, so no substantial disputes will happen. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. 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 system has shown in figure 6-1. 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 Hetian City Land and Resources Bureau or the LA and 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 Hetian City PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

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

If the affected people are still not satisfied with the results above, they may submit their complaint through ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).⁹ However, the first step requires good faith efforts to resolve the problem with the ADB Project Team. Website is: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/. APs may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the APs at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

⁹ <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

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

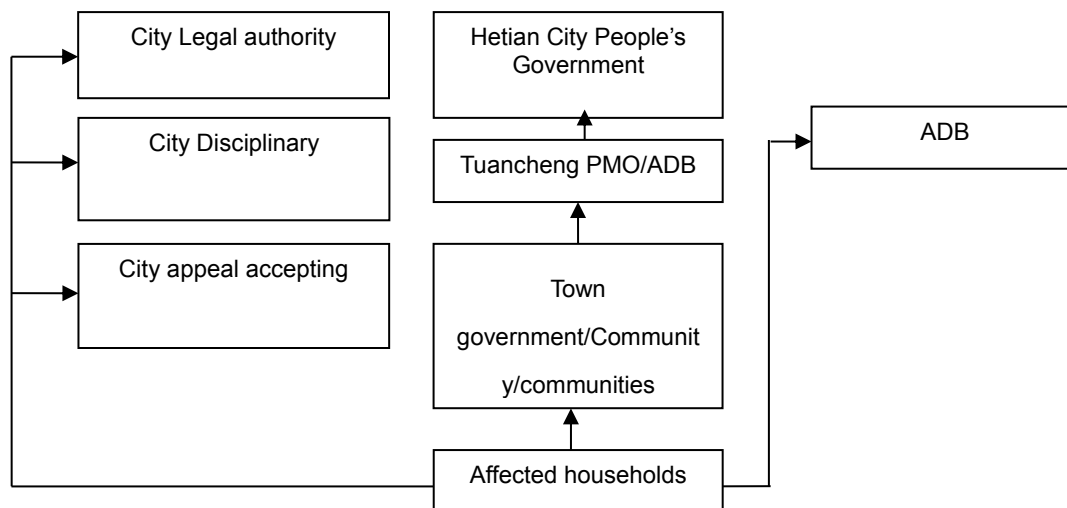


Figure 1: Grievance Redress Flowchart

(V) Appeal Contact Information

In order that the APs can feed back their grievances timely, contacts have been appointed for different appeal accepting agencies and their contact information disclosed.

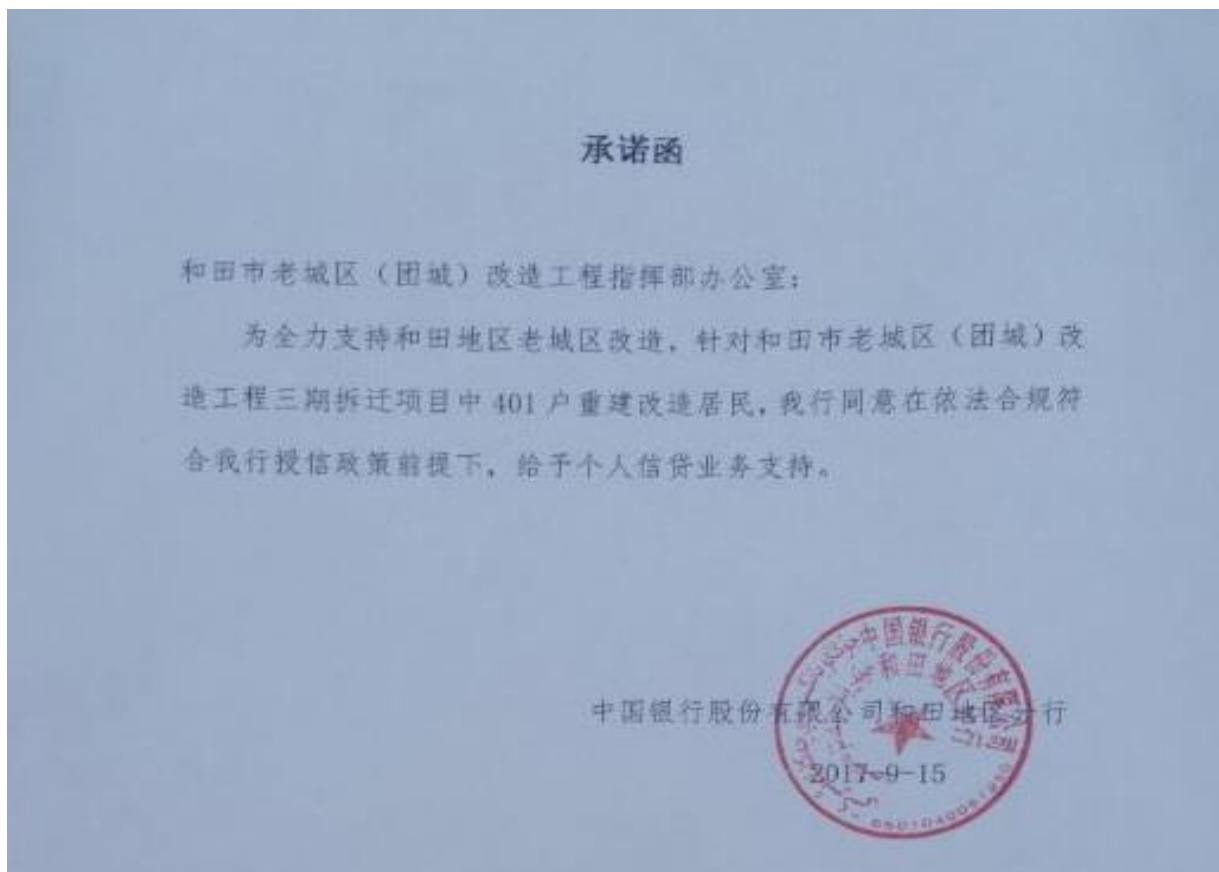
Table 4: Contact List for the Project

No.	Unit	Post	Name.	Telephone	Remark
1	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Director	Dong Xu	15349959999	
2	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Deputy Director	Ding Li	15001508559	
3	Hetian DRC(ADB PMO)	cadre	Sun Zhongwu	13649949399	
4	Hetian DRC (ADB PMO)	Responsible for resettlement	Gulinaer	13289011730	Female, Uygur
5	Hetian Construction Bureau Tuancheng old city upgrading leading group office	Secretary	Tudimaimaiti-wupuer	13999055888	

Xinjiang Hetian Comprehensive Urban Development and Environment Improvement Project

No.	Unit	Post	Name.	Telephone	Remark
6	Tuancheng old city upgrading leading group office	Staff Member	Ababaikere	13319036611	
7	Hetian Water supply and drainage company	General manager	Zhang Lixin	15886871111	
8	Hetian Transportation Bureau	Director general	Yang Yanling	15109906618	
9	Heitian LA and HD Office	Director	Mutalifu	17799058777	
10	Hetian Shengda Bus Company	general manager	Hu Lizhen	13999439680	
11	Hetian Civil Affairs Bureau	Director	Tian Baowu	15999377933	
12	Hetian L&R Administration Bureau	Director general	Sun Yixuan	18690338966	
13	Hetian Poverty Alleviation Office	Director	Ling Aijun	13779195777	
15	Heitan Women's Federation	Director	Zheng Yuehua	18040931516	
16	Hetian Social Security Office	Person in charge	Zhao Decui	18999659637	
17	Hetian City Ethnic Affairs Commission	Director	Aizezituohuti	13899462900	
18	Letters and Visits Department	Director general	Wang Chenggong	13899477588	
19	Disciplinary Inspection Department	Deputy director	Li Yongkang	13779293966	
20	Legal Department	Director	Wang Fang	13565535688	
21	External M&E agency		To be determined	--	

Annex 11: Commitment Letter of Bank Credit Support



Commitment Letter

To Tuancheng PMO:

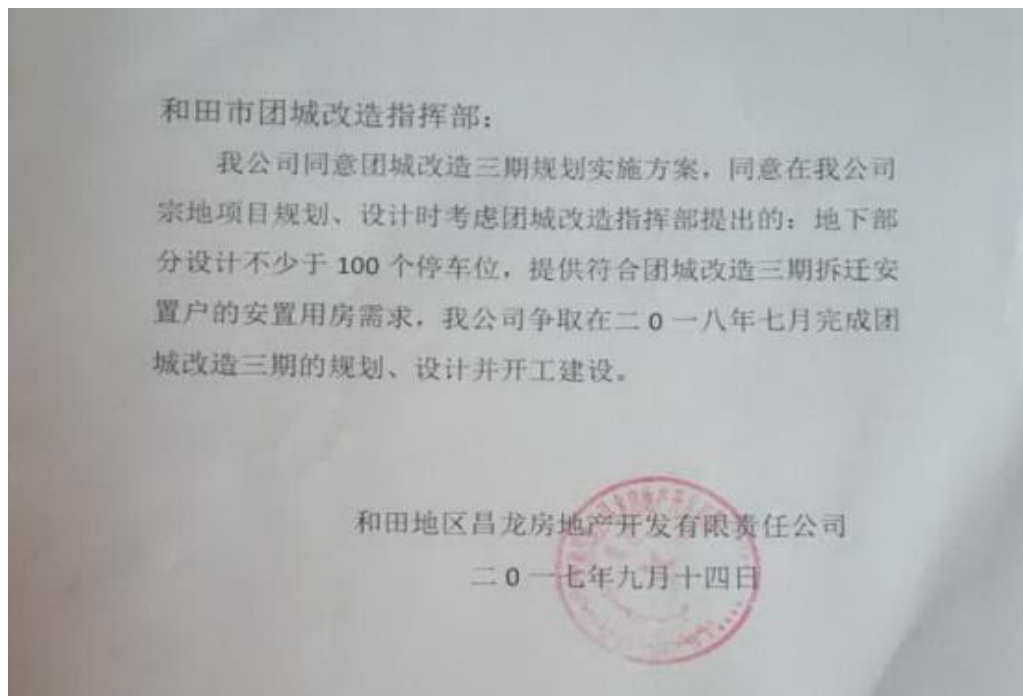
In order to fully support the upgrading project in Tuancheng area phase 3, aiming at the 401HHs residents who will be affected by HD, we agree that in compliance with our bank credit policy under the premise of giving personal credit business support.

Hereby to clarify.

Bank of China Hetian Branch

September 15, 2017

Annex 12: Commitment Letter from Hetian Changlong Real Estate Development Company



Commitment Letter

To Tuancheng PMO:

We agree the implementation plan for Tuancheng upgrading phase 3, accept the requirements put forward by Tuancheng PMO, we will take into consideration while in the plan and design in terms of Tuancheng phase3, we confirm that the under parking lots will be no less than 100, and provide resettlement houses used for the affected HHs in Tuancheng phase 3, we plan to complete the design and begin to construct as soon as possible in July 2018.

Hereby to clarify.

Hetian City Changlong Real Estate Development Company

September 14, 2017

Annex 13: Minutes of 3 November 2017 Meeting with 28 HD Households

Hetian City Tuancheng Upgrading Project (Phase III) Consultation Meeting Records

Meeting Time: 3 November 2017 16:00 (Beijing Time)

Location: The meeting Room in Kuolibaxi Community in Tuancheng

Participants: Gulinaer (HPMO, the staff responsible for Resettlement)、Ababaikere (Tuancheng PMO, Chief Engineer)、the 28 affected Households (small remaining land cannot rebuild in situ)

Meeting Contents:

1. Ms. Gulinaer introduced the ADB project components, details, progress and current status to the residents.
2. Mr. Ababaikere who from the Tuancheng PMO, introducing the preliminary preparation of the Tuancheng upgrading project (phase III), and informed the 28 affected households whose remaining land will become unviable, they cannot rebuild in situ, they will be relocated/resettled in the 27mu of Changlong Company's vacant land in Tuancheng area. And asked for their willingness and suggestions.
3. After hearing the introduction form Tuancheng PMO, all the residents show their supportive attitude to the project, their living condition and environment as well as the infrastructure will be improved greatly. In terms of the issues on resettlement, all the affected households are pleased to be relocated/resettled in Changlong company, because they think there is no difference, they can still live in Tuancheng area, the same place, same social circle, everything is the same as before. And they also show their concerns, they hope that before the startup of the construction, they can get the advanced notification, and during the construction of resettlement houses, their opinions should be adopted, and they should also be informed when they can move into the new resettlement houses.
4. At last, Tuancheng PMO told the affected households about the time of distribution of RIB and the manner/channel of obtain of the project information. And make promise that if they have any questions they can go to Tuancheng PMO for consultation, and Tuancheng PMO as well as HPMO will try their best to provide assistance to the affected people.





Picture: Consultation Meeting

Name List of Meeting Attendance

序号	姓名	联系电话	签名
1	5-15 阿力克提·阿不都	13363030262	阿力克提·阿不都
2	5-16 高桂木·叶白斯	13275354024	高桂木·叶白斯
3	5-17 阿勒泰·阿不都	18299257200	阿勒泰·阿不都
4	5-18 沙比提·阿不都	15001518215	沙比提·阿不都
5	5-21 艾合买提·阿不力		
6	5-26 阿不力·叶白斯		
7	5-29 艾合买提		
8	5-32 吾布力·沙依甫	13020082086	吾布力·沙依甫
9	5-37 阿不力·叶白斯	15157700097	阿不力·叶白斯
10	5H-5 艾合买提·阿不力	1575894070	艾合买提·阿不力
11	5H-23 阿不力·叶白斯·艾合买提	13805580700	阿不力·叶白斯·艾合买提
12	5H-29 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力		
13	5H-42 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力	1385940963	阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力
14	5H-47 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力	1380580764	阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力
15	KD-25 艾合买提·阿不力	15199748002	艾合买提·阿不力
16	KD-26 阿不力·叶白斯	15690315797	阿不力·叶白斯
17	KD-27 艾合买提·阿不力	18195757743	艾合买提·阿不力
18	KD-36 吾布力·阿不力	13655229435	吾布力·阿不力
19	KD-13 艾合买提·阿不力		
20	KD-2 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力	1397437787	阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力
21	XL-3 吾布力·阿不力	1380553325	吾布力·阿不力
22	XL-15 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力	13879469840	阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力
23	XL-16 阿不力·叶白斯		
24	Q-1 艾合买提·阿不力	15199288771	艾合买提·阿不力
25	Q-2 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力		
26	Q-7 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力		
27	Q-36 阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力	18799389856	阿不力·叶白斯·阿不力
28	Q-44 艾合买提·阿不力	15359418809	艾合买提·阿不力
29	Q-53 阿不力·叶白斯		
30			
31			
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35			
36			
37			

Annex 14: Minutes of Public Participation and Interviews

1. Interview
Time: May25,2017
Location: Baganqi community, Gujiangbage district
Interview: the director of Bageqi Community
<p>Q: Could you please introduce the basic situation of Bageqi community?</p> <p>Bageqi community is included in Hetian Old City. The community covers the area from No.2 Bus terminus on the east to North Gujiang Road on the west, and from Beijing Road on the South to Huojiaxiang on the North; the total area of the community is 0.6 km² and it was formally put into use in May 2008. It was a typical urban-rural integrated community with urban residents and surrounding rural households living together. The community has the total population of 4361 and 1612 households; permanent population is 3678 and 1092 households; 133 rent rooms includes 683 persons and 520 households; the total population of low-income families is 1595 and 567 households (Uyghur is 1428 persons and 497 households, Han is 167 persons and 70 households), moreover, the actual standard minimum living guarantee is 294 yuan/month; the community consists of Uyghur, Han and Hui people of which Uyghur comprises 72.6%, Han comprises 28.4% and Hui comprises 0.01%; the community has 269 shops and 3 Masjid including 1 Ju Jama Masjid and 1 key Masjid of city, and both two Masjids are Rewake Masjids.</p> <p>Q: How many kinds of subsidies will be provided for residents? And how about the standard?</p> <p>The total population of Bageqi community is 1595 and 567 households, including over 170 Han people and 70 households and ethnic minorities consists the rest. The subsidy for low-income families is 300 yuan/month, for left behind children is 250 yuan/month, the subsidy will be paid monthly and there is additional subsidy for the elderly by Civil Affairs Bureau. The classification of subsidy includes: 200 yuan/month for the old above 100 and 120 yuan/month for the old above 90; With regard to Labor Bureau, the subsidy for the old above 80 is 50 yuan/month and for the old above 60 is 40 yuan/month.</p> <p>Q: Please list the reasons of the poverty in community.</p> <p>I consider three aspects about poverty in Bageqi community: (i) Many laid-off workers in enterprises and the lack of job opportunities; (ii) Many vulnerable people in community who are lack of working capacity; (iii) Ethnic minorities are difficult to be employed for poor Chinese proficiency.</p> <p>Q: How many kinds of employment services are provided to residents? And what about training?</p> <p>Community will organize Chinese trainings for ethnic minorities by means of publicizing and household service and carry on bilingual education for a period of winter training in rotation. Community will also recommend residents to obtain employment in tailor shops, car washes, restaurants, etc. Some ethnic minorities are also encouraged to go on business on the mainland (selling jade, dry fruit and clothing of native characteristic). Ethnic minority women will be provided with embroidery training and recommended to state-owned enterprise in north of Xinjiang. Hetian government arranges steeling training and hand embroidery in Tongda property management skills training school and 120 residents has participated in steeling training and 100 residents in hand embroidery.</p>



2. Interview

Time: June 14, 2017

Location: Baganqi community, Gujiangbage district

Interviewee: Aibibula-aizizi

Question: Could you introduce your family?

Aibibula-aizizi, male, 71 years old, who lives in Bageqi Community, with 5 family members. He and his wife are retired teachers; they can get 3500yuan income every month. They have three daughters, the eldest daughter is 43 years old, married, and who works in government departments. The other two younger daughters are 32 and 20 respectively; they all have mental retardation, which is taken care of by their parents. They have car and their household income is in general. Their two daughters don't apply for the basic living allowance, because they think their income is enough to pay for two daughters'daily medical expenses to help these people in greater need.

Question: Do you know anything about Tuancheng Upgrading Project?

We've all known about Tuancheng Upgrading Project , I also went to seen Tuancheng Upgrading Project Department and saw finished house type images. We know that our houses are only to be modified, not involving the demolition. Every household can get 580 yuan/ m^2 allowance for modification.

Question: Are you willing to participate in the Tuancheng Upgrading Project?

I don't want all houses are modified. We have two houses, with land area of 231.25 m^2 , construction area of 197.94 m^2 , the houses was just redecorated just two years ago. The houses were played in the foundation, and are resistant to earthquake, with good decoration and national characteristics. Therefore I want to modify the outside of my house into the arab-israeli popular type because it is just decorated.

Q: What are your expectations or recommendations for the project?

Our house was evaluated a few days ago, because our houses were not included, the agreement is not signed. Therefore, I hope that our residents could be organized to attend meetings to learn more about the government policies, the schedule, compensation issues and concerned problems before signing the agreement. It is a good thing to learn more about the project, we will feel relieved and support the construction of the project. I hope the preliminary work of can be done well and begin to work as soon as possible.



3. Interview

Time: June 12, 2017

Location: Kuolibaxi Community Gujiangbage district

Interviewee: Mutailifu

Question: Could you introduce your family?

Mutailifu, male, 47 years old, who lives in Kuolibaxi Community and engages in self-employed businesses, with four family members. His wife is 44 years old, and looks after children at home. They have three sons, the eldest son (18) was in high school, and his two younger sons are 12 and 9 respectively, in primary school. The family is in good economic condition. The living expenses are about 2,000 yuan per month. They have two electric cars and usually drive for trips.

Question: What do you think of Tuancheng Upgrading Project?

We've all heard about Tuancheng Upgrading Project, and attended many meetings in earlier stage. My house has been evaluated and mapped, with land area of 97.34 m^2 , construction area of 119.12 m^2 , demolition area around 20 m^2 , the demolition is not too big. We are more supportive of house reconstruction. The house has been passed from parents for a long time. The renovated houses are the arab-israeli popular type, each house is different type. I have seen the rendering, which is quite good.

Q: Can you rebuild the house?

We can build two-layers building. The government will also supplement the subsidy of 580 yuan / m^2 . I can operate on the first storey, so that I don't have to rent a shop front somewhere else. I am still looking forward to improving my living environment.

Q: what are your concerns about the Tuancheng Upgrading Project?

I am more concerned with the issue of compensation and the schedule of project construction, the government must be fair. How can we transition during the construction; whether the government can provide access to shelter; because modification is organized by a small group, and if someone does not have the capacity to build a house, will he affect our construction process. We are very concerned about these problems. I hope that our advices can be taken before the construction, and the problems that exist in the construction will be solved.

Q: What problem should be paid attention to during the construction of the project?

First, safety is the most important, and unit in charge of construction should take good security measure. Secondly, constructors should respect the custom of our ethnic minorities. They can't bare arms when they work. They must pay attention to sanitation and don't pollute the environment of my yard.



4. Interview

Time: June 14, 2017

Location: Kuolibaixi Community Gujiangbage Street

Interviewee: Abulaiti

Question: Could you introduce your family?

Apulaiti, male, 32 years old, who lives in Kuolibaixi Community, with four family members. He and his wife operate Abulaitinutrients nang shop. They have two children; the daughter (7) is in the primary school. They take the son (1 and a half years old) along with them all the time. The larger nang is five yuan; the small one is three yuan. The monthly operating income is about 2,000yuan, which is enough to pay the daily expenditure.

Q: Do you know about the Tuancheng Upgrading Project of the ADB? Your attitude?

We all know about this project. Second period project of Tuancheng Upgrading Project is across the street. From house demolition to the completion of the construction, we all look in the eyes. It's good in every way. The quality of the house is good and the appearance is beautiful, which is more attractive than the old house. I am very supportive, and the compensation for the demolition will be in accordance with the market price of the shop, plus 580yuan/ m² government subsidy, some moving costs, temporary transition fee.etc. They can loan the rest from the bank. Because the store has a business license, it is easier to loan from the bank.

Q: How do you intend to transition when the store is demolished?

When our houses are demolished, the opposite house will be built. I plan to rent a shop front there during the transitional period, and wait until the reconstruction of our house is completed, and then move back.

Q: If the value of the opposite land is increased, the rent will increase, Would you accept it?

Increasing house prices is understandable, because the environment has been greatly improved, and the quality of the house is good to attract many people, including operators and tourists. This boosts competitiveness, and will also increase our income, to a certain extent. However, we hope not to increase too much. If it is too expensive, we may consider renting the shop front elsewhere temporarily.

Q: What are your expectations or recommendations for the project?

More or less, project construction will bring some trouble. I hope that you can try to reduce noise, dust, etc. Especially for dust, because our nang is put outside, the flying dust will affect our business. In addition, there is some security issues, the construction area should be enclosed as far as possible. There must be bilingual sign signs, because children are curious, not paying attention to potential risk. We hope that the project can be implemented as soon as possible, and improve the surroundings as soon as possible.



5. Interview

Time: June 16 2017

Location: the Women's Federation in Hetian

Interviewee: Zhengyuehua (director)

Q: What are the current projects of the women's federation?

There are women's handicrafts development project, spark project and Cc97 project, investment more than 30 million, helping the cooperatives to represented by women as a legal person, not to cooperatives machine, including Jiya township (Gyaliren) project funds reached 850,000 yuan, 30% requirements for infrastructure construction, which needs to be purchased by themselves. The Women's Federation will audit in monthly / quarterly. All the funds will be issued in one time by the government of the XUAR. Gyaliren will continue to apply for project funds this year, but the funds will be lower than before. Hetian city women project are mainly in handicrafts, textile, carpet and Adlai silk which have no request to education and the output dynamics is large, but the proportion of women to go out has increased a lot.

Q: Have you carried on e-business training?

E-business training activities provided by Economic and business council are developing, and among all the 12 companies only one did not attend. The Women's Federation also participates in e-business training. However, we need to learn Chinese to the open market, and the market should not be fixed in Hetian. There is a company participating in Asia-Europe Expo, so e-business training need to be achieved step by step.

Q: What efforts have been made to improve the educational quality of women?

It is a long-term and complicated work; women's educational quality is low, though it is ok in the urban area of shallow layers. The current measures: With widerange and plenty of financial resources and manpower to expand, we need to rely on education, and we are about to start the education mode 2 this year, As for ethnic language school, students acquire knowledge in Chinese except in ethnic language (Uygur) teaching, and bilingual kindergartens school rate is 100%. However, Hetian city is still short of talents at all levels; there is a few top teachers in junior high school despite its language usage. Though we have gained a lot from aided reconstructions, we should also depend on ourselves to develop for a bright prospect.

Q: Do you think the preference for male is serious in Hetian?

There are some changes on this idea, reflecting on the increasing rate of female college students. To realize that what they get from people will be used on people, The Women's Federation helps female college students in Autumn, but we need time to change the situation radically. Moreover, it also reflects on the women, who are gradually participating in community activities and their demands will be fully taken into consideration. The community also arrange a certain number of women in the work involved in the meeting

Q: What other problems do you think the ethnic minority women have in terms of employment?

The employment of Hetian minority female is mainly in enterprises, textile and food; investment industrial park will also provide job opportunities for around women. But there are some problems such as lack of time and discipline concept. In terms of enterprises, they have the requirements of (piece), which reduce their work enthusiasm. Concept cannot be changed immediately. Both men and women are lack of overall planning of life, money will be spent as long as they get, and once they have a serious illness, they only look for help. as publicity has carried on, they get somehow changed, but still need more improve.



6. Interview

Time: May 25, 2017

Location: Kuobailixi Community

Participants: community staff, residents and social survey team

Under the coordination of the community staff members and district office, we had carried on workshop among community residents (about 18 people), including 11 males and 7 females, all of whom were ethnic minorities (Uyghur). The purpose of this discussion is to introduce the project content to residents affected by the project and understand their views and opinions of the project. In the discussion, we found that the concerns of the community of minority residents are mainly concentrated on TuanCheng upgrading. Kuolibaixi community has affected a lot from ADB financed Hetian upgrading project.

Through discussion, the existing problems in the old towns:

- (1) Most of the houses are mainly civil, brick and wood structures, which are relatively old, and the basic facilities such as gas and heating are lagging behind.*
- (2) Poor living environment, serious problems of dirty and disorder, especially in summer, diseases will have serious effects on the residents.*
- (3) The road channel in the old city is narrow, the traffic is busy, and the clutter is more serious. There are fire safety hazards. At the same time, there is a large flow of vehicles and people in the area, especially on Friday and Sunday, which can't be operated normally. This kind of random stalls of vehicles and dislocations can have a serious effect on residents' travel.*
- (4) Residents in the community have a large number of low-income residents who have no capacity to upgrade the old houses.*

Problems of the Tuancheng :

- (1) The disbursements of the affected residents shall be paid in full and in time and equally. The activities shall not affect their livelihood;*
- (2) How to solve the problem of house upgrading among poor families;*
- (3) To respect the national culture and customs of ethnic minorities during the implementation of the project;*
- (4) Strict construction safety management measures shall be required.*

Comments and Suggestions on the project:

- (1) Provide compensation for affected residents, livelihood and income restoration measures, to ensure full compensation will be given to APs in accordance with the law, livelihood and income restoration measures need to be conducted on ethnic minority women and the poor first.*
- (2) Provide employment skills training to the ethnic minority households such as catering, handicrafts and other related business training and non-agricultural skills training (such as embroidery, all kinds of traditional service industry skills, etc.), it is important to use the local language while training, fully considering the actual situation of residents.*
- (3) Hope to set up road safety signs and corresponding protection measures in the project construction site, using bilingual (Uyghur language) to display.*
- (4) Respect ethnic culture and customs, and provide construction workers with national cultural customs education that workers should behave themselves and attention should be paid to health. Additionally, construction should keep away from mosques especially on Friday. It is convenient to provide contractors with booklets to a better understanding of the local ethnic customs and culture.*
- (5) Actively carry out healthy training of AIDS, venereal diseases such as infectious disease control and prevention knowledge publicity, and establish public health knowledge and health prevention and control measures among construction personnel.*



7. Interview

Time: May 26, 2017

Location: Bageqi Community

Participants: community staff, community residents, social investigators

Under the coordination of the community staff members and district office, we had carried on workshop among community residents (about 18 people), including 11 males and 7 females, all of whom were ethnic minorities (Uyghur). The purpose of this discussion is to introduce the project content to residents affected by the project and understand their views and opinions of the project. Kuolibaxi community has affected a lot from ADB financed Hetian upgrading project.

Through discussion, the existing problems in Tuancheng are :

TuanCheng upgrading belonged to old town residents gathered, the existing problems manifested in: (1) poor road conditions, narrow roads, large flow of vehicles and people, which caused traffic jam and inconvenience to residents. (2) Residents live in poor living and production condition. most of the houses are mainly civil, brick and wood structures, which are relatively old, and the basic facilities are lagging behind; serious problems of dirty and disorder. (3) low-maintenance and poor people in the community had no capacity to upgrade the houses, and there were security risks in the houses which were long neglected and in disrepair, especially in the city of Hetian, which was more earthquake-prone, threatened the personal safety of residents.

Discussion on related issues during project construction :

(1) Attending ethnic minority residents actively participated in this discussion, and they had published views, including the issuance of compensation, the transition period, problem solving, reluctant to upgrade causes and other problems:

Most of the participants were in favor of and willing to participate in the upgrading project. House upgrading will be in form of group upgrading, 10 households for the upgrading of a group, the division of group is according to the locations which are all on the right. In the process of transformation, capable people will help build a house. Vulnerable families will renting first storey of houses, or part family have difficulty can sell land to have ability; In addition, some residents are seeking to borrow money from their relatives and friends to rebuild. As long as the family members have the ability, they will be willing to borrow money, which is different from the bank loan. Participant residents, most people are willing to loan from the bank, said if the business license, will be more easy to loan.

(2) According to survey, with regard to the residents who are unwilling to upgrade, whose houses are newly built or upgraded (of which the majority with two or three years) with reinforced foundation. House design structure is satisfactory, with national characteristics. They have spent lots of money to build, so there is no money to rebuild, and no modification is necessary, the houses are already very beautiful. In addition, the reason for those people who are not willing to upgrading is short on money. If project can solve the problem of money, they are willing to participate in upgrading

Q: Any comments or Suggestions on the project?

The participants said if project could provide the unskilled jobs during the project construction, they are willing to accept and involved, to be able to work while building a house, hoping to attract local labor in project construction and operation, increasing the affected minority residents family economic income; we look forward to the completion of infrastructure construction, hoping to improve the environment of living in dirty and messy conditions. During project construction phase, the project area made narrow roads, poor road conditions, construction vehicles should give way to people, in addition to prevent excessive noise, dust and other impact on residents, especially the sands, reduce dust flying; respect the cultural customs of ethnic minorities, not affect the normal religious activities of ethnic minorities (Friday worship), and prohibit construction of 500 meters near mosques; also need to pay attention to road safety awareness education, there are a lot of kids will run to the construction area, there are personal safety hidden trouble, construction area of fencing, warning signs, such as ethnic minorities within the jurisdiction of Chinese level is poor, they also need to be used bilingually.



8. Interview

Time: June 14, 2017

Location: Kuobailixi Community, Gubajiang District

Interviewee: Aihemaiti-nasier

Q: Could you introduce your family?

Aihemaiti-nasier, male, forty-three years old, who lives in Kuobaili Community, and engages in individual management, with five family members. His wife takes care of children at home. The eldest daughter (21 years old) is in college, his son is in high school, and the youngest daughter (14 years old) is in junior high school. They have two electricity cars to go to school and work. Low-budget operation is the source of income of my family, with a monthly income of about 1,000 yuan. They spend more money on everyday expenses.

Q: Do you know anything about Tuancheng Upgrading Project? Your attitude?

We've all known about Tuancheng Upgrading Project. The community has several meetings, informed the content of our project, what the construction of the project can bring us benefits, and some relevant government policies. It is a good thing from various aspects that road management improved, building quality improved, and the infrastructure will be perfect. Building a folk customs street will enhance the value of the land, then attract different tourists and increase our income. From the purpose of the project, I am in favor of this project, but personally, I am not willing to participate in the project construction.

Q: Why don't you participate the upgrading project?

The main reason is shortage of funds. If we have enough money, we will build our house perfectly and improve our living environment. I have five family members, depending on my low-budget operation, and the business is poor. My daughter is at university. We are happy that our children accept higher education, but both tuition fees and monthly cost of living cost a lot, in addition to the daily expenses of two children, and my son is possible to go to college. Therefore, we can't afford the expenditure of house upgrading. Our house construction area is 102.88 m^2 , brick structure. The demolition area is 24 m^2 in this project, and brick structure of the market price is not high. Although the demolition is not very big, compensation for demolition is not a lot.

Q: If you were to participate in upgrading project, what kind of help would you like to get?

On the one hand, I hope that I can get the lowest interest loans. On the other hand, House upgrading will be in form of group upgrading, 10 households for the upgrading of a group. In the process of transformation, capable people will help build a house. There is no surplus land to be transferred, but if I can build three storeys, I will be willing to rent one storey of house until you pay off the debt. In addition, we hope that the government can solve the transition problems during house upgrading.

Q: Any comments or Suggestions on the project?

The compensation of demolition shall be paid equally, assistance payment should be paid in full and in time; I hope that project cycle will not be dragged too long, and the government will help the residents during the transition; During project construction, we can be provided some non-technical positions to earn money, and build houses at the same time; During the project construction, we hope to set up road safety signs and corresponding protection measures in the project construction site, using bilingual (uygur language) to display; respect ethnic culture and customs, and provide construction workers with training. Translators should be needed to avoid unnecessary conflicts.



Annex 15: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Objective

According to ADB policy requirements, Hetian City PMO will hire a qualified, and experienced in ADB loaned project external resettlement monitoring agency. External monitoring and evaluation agencies regularly focus on the implementation of the resettlement activities and track the progress of resettlement, quality, financial monitoring and giving advice. Tracking and monitoring the production ability and living standards of resettlement people, submit monitoring and evaluation reports to the Hetian PMO, Xinjiang PMO and ADB.

2. Content and methods of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

External monitoring agency will conduct baseline survey on APs to obtain production and living standards (life, production and income levels) of APs. The progress and changes of APs' production and living standards will be surveyed once every six months, using follow-up survey of a representative sample (at least 20% households affected by LA and HD, respectively, and 100% vulnerable households), random interviews and field observations and other methods to take the necessary relevant information.

(2) Regular monitoring and evaluation

During the implementation of the resettlement program, external monitoring agency conducted twice a year on a regular basis of tracking and monitor of resettlement, through on-site observation, follow-up survey sample households and casual interviews of resettlement monitoring of the following activities:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Training;
- Support measures for vulnerable groups and ethnic minority people;
- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities;
- Restoration for production and resettlement people;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost properties;
- Compensation for lost working days;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization;
- compensation fee for collective land acquisition and resettlement earnings; and
- Job opportunities generated by the project.

(3) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected village groups periodically, and inquire with the Hetian City PMO, resettlement offices and neighborhood committees that accept grievances to assess how well grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively. In addition, the external monitor will verify the data and findings of the internal monitoring reports.

(5) External monitoring agency

The external resettlement monitoring agency will be recruited by Hetian PMO. The agency should have experience as an external resettlement monitoring and evaluation for ADB projects, and understand both ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and national laws, regulations and policies related to involuntary resettlement.

(6) Organization of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

i. Hetian City PMO is responsible for management of input, field work and report review of the external monitoring agency. The IA is responsible for support the field work of the external monitoring agency and provide necessary information to the agency.

ii. The external monitoring agency shall set up a "Project Resettlement Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment", whose main task is to monitor and assessment and resettlement projects, preparation of monitoring and evaluation framework, monitor the target, check the site investigation, monitoring and laboratory analysis; prepared resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports in accordance with ADB's policy.

iii. During on-site monitoring and investigation, the county's PMO and executive agency should provide transport assistance.

(7) Monitoring Indicators

Baseline survey and follow-up monitoring and post-project evaluation will include the following points, and is not limited to targeted households socio-economic indicators:

- i. Educated degree of adults in different sexes
- ii. Occupational area of adults in different sexes
- iii. Land and housing areas of different types
- iv. Sources of income
- v. Different types of expenses
- vi. The main asset ownership

- vii. Cropping patterns (different types of area)

3. Reporting of external resettlement monitoring and evaluation

External monitoring and evaluation agency should submit external monitoring reports to the ADB and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region PMO as following schedule.

Table 1: Reporting Schedule of External Resettlement M&E

Year	Resettlement report	Monitoring Period	Due Date
I	Baseline survey + Semi-annual M&E Report No. 1	July-Dec 2018	30 Jan 2019
II	M&E Report (No. 2)	Jan-June 2019	30 July 2019
	M&E Report (No. 3)	July-December 2019	30 Jan 2020
III	M&E Report (No. 4)	Jan-Jun 2020	30 July 2020
	M&E Report (No. 5)	Jul– Dec 2020	30 Jan 2021
IV	M&E Report (No.6)	Jan-Jun 2021	30 July 2021
	M&E Report (No.7)	Jul– Dec 2021	30 Jan 2022
V	Post Evaluation including Baseline survey	Sep-Nov 2022	30 December 2022