

World Bank-financed city
traffic improvement project II
in Xinjiang Uygur

**Resettlement Action Plan of the World
Bank-financed city traffic improvement
Project II in Xinjiang Uygur
Autonomous Region Urumqi**

**Urumqi City Comprehensive Transportation Project Research
Center
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Executive Summary

1、Resettlement action plan

In order to realize the urban traffic flow, convenient, efficient, safe and low carbon as a starting point, World Bank loan in Urumqi urban transport improvement project II centered on sustainability. Through improving the public transport networks and related infrastructure construction, using intelligent traffic management, strengthening the ability training and the relevant institutions, we are able to cope with the great challenge to urban planning and management brought by rapid process of urbanization and motorization, to ease traffic congestion and improve the level of urban road safety, to construct a harmony, peace, pleasant livable and ecological environmental urban incrustation. The project will promote the Urumqi city economic and social and urban traffic sustainable development, which is of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance.

Loan project includes four components: (1) the integration of urban traffic public transport corridor construction; (2) In Urumqi, integrated transportation information platform construction; (3) public transportation supporting infrastructure construction; (4) the institutional capacity building. Among them, the integration of the urban traffic public transport corridor construction is dominant and core, public transportation infrastructure construction is a complete set, integrated transportation information platform construction of Urumqi is the necessary technical means, and institutional capacity building is technology and intellectual support.

In the components, land acquisition of south square of High Speed Rail Transit hub and north square of High Speed Rail, House demolition of Beijiao passenger transport hub(north road of Nanhu) are finished. Land acquisition of Midong first and last station construction project, Sangong Tingbaochang construction project, Midong Tingbaochang construction project are loan projects. House demolition of Altay road's northwest part expansion project is related project.

Urumqi city traffic improvement project II with a total investment of about ¥3.274 billion, using world bank loan of \$140 million (at \$1 = 6.1 RMB, over ¥854 million), account for the total investment of the 26.1%. Among them, the integration of the urban traffic public transport corridor item with a total investment of ¥1.715 billion, integrated transportation information platform with a total investment of ¥460

million, form a complete set of public transportation infrastructure construction items with a total investment of ¥1.054 billion, construction and project management ability items with a total investment of ¥44 million. The project specific led by Urumqi urban comprehensive transportation project research center to organize the implementation, the project construction period from 2015 to 2019, a total of five years.

2. Project impact

The project for the benefit district is the whole Urumqi, as a result of the project mainly covers Urumqi Tianshan area, Shayibake area, high technology industry development zone (new area), economic and technological development zone (Toutunhe area) and ShuiMoGou area will be benefited.

Projects have been implemented, loan projects and related project affects 117 households with 652 people. Classification according to impact: Permanent collection of rural collective land involving 50 households with 216 people; Beijiao Passenger Terminal Project involves the construction of 45 households demolished on State-owned land with 147 people; Altay road widening project on state-owned land house demolition involves 69 households with 242 people. Project has been imposed state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu). The project involves the demolition of houses demolition, the demolition of houses 18776.98 m² total affects 114 households with 389 people. Project intends to rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu) affects 50 households with 216 people. Considering on the influence amounts of enterprises and shop fronts, the implemented northern suburb of Terminal Project affects 1 enterprises¹ and 40 Shop fronts with 134 people; Altay road widening project involves 13 enterprises and institutions, the actual influence number is 47.

Resettlement impacts of the projects have been implemented: Recycling state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu), including South Square of High Speed Rail station's transit hub recycle state-owned land 3.78ha (56.77 mu), North Square of High Speed Rail station's bus terminal recycle state-owned land 0.81ha (12.16 mu). Demolition of housing area 3300.29 m², involving residential 4 households with 13

¹ The affected enterprise is Xinjiang Islamic scriptures school, the northern Terminal Project affects only part of the wall of the unit guard room and the window surface, only affecting a small amount, not related to specific employees.

people, 40 shops with 134 people, 1 enterprise and institutions a total involving 45 households with 147 people.

Resettlement impacts of loan project: Loan project requires permanent expropriation of rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu), of which Midong station construction expropriation of rural collective land 0.67ha (10.09 mu); Midong Tingbaochang construction of rural collective land 10.01ha (150.11 mu); Sangong Tingbaochang construction expropriation of rural collective land 5.25ha (78.75 mu). Rural collective land expropriation involving 50 households with 216 people. Loan program permanent acquisition of arable land accounted for Sangong village's total amount of 1.64% of arable land, the permanent collection of The Donggong Village, the village of arable land accounted for only 3.39 % of the total amount of cultivated land. Overall, the collection of arable land accounted for 2.51% of the two villages affected by the total cultivated area. It should be said that the project of farmland and villages affected by the proportion of the total cultivated area is very small, so the impact on the Donggong Village and the Sangong Village is very small.

Resettlement impacts of related project: The related project involves house demolition. Construction will require a total demolition of houses 15476.98 m², including housing area 5726.61 m², enterprises Housing 9750.37 m². The construction of the project affects 69 households with 242 people and 13 enterprises with 47 people.

This loan project involves vulnerable groups of 1 households with 2 people (Donggong village).The project will take effective measures to support vulnerable groups in the actual propulsion process. In the land expropriated farmers (except vulnerable groups), did not find the household mainly composed by single female labors caused by widowed, divorced, abandonment and other reasons.

3、 The policy framework and deserved rights

In order to avoid or reduce the negative impact brought by land expropriation, in the project proposal and feasibility study stage, the project office will consult with involved enterprises, institutions, villages, and resettlements about the project site, the compensation methods and standards, according to the "project impact minimization" principle, through the project optimization, and ultimately determine

The resettlement action plan in strict accordance with the "*PRC Land Law*" (2004), "*The State Council on deepening the reform of strict land management decision*" (Guofa No. [2004]28), "*The ordinance of housing levy and compensation on state-owned land*" (State Council Order No. 590),the relevant policies of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region , Urumqi City and the world bank "*Involuntary resettlements business policy*" and the relevant social security policy. Based on the above policy, negotiation with the villagers and resettlements with the local government and affected enterprises and institutions, the principle of the resettlement relocation project is formulated as follows(1) In the real conditions allow and feasible, as far as possible to avoid the occurrence of involuntary resettlements;(2) The affected people to obtain compensation and rights at least to maintain the standard of living before projects, under certain conditions, even increase; (3) The affected people will get the resettlement compensation and re-housing assistance inspire of the legitimate rights ; (4) If the left land is not enough to maintain their basic living requirements after land expropriation, the effected groups will be provided with substantial compensation in cash or through the replacement of land, and other support to income generating activities;(5)The affected people will be fully understood about qualification and standard about compensation, livelihood and income recovery plan, project schedule, and participate in the implementation on resettlement action plan;(6) The project should not be started before satisfactory of affected resettlement about compensation and resettlement (scheme);(7) Project implementation agencies and independent / third party agency will monitor the actual operation of the resettlement compensation and resettlement;(8) Vulnerable groups (including women) will receive special assistance or treatment to ensure that the population production for sustainable living, and all people affected by the project will have the opportunity to benefit from the project;(9) The resettlement action plan will be in consistency with the overall planning of affected township (town); (10) The compensation will be timely and fully paid and covers all affected aspects.

For related projects, also in accordance with the Bank's resettlement policies and Urumqi's implementation of policies related to land acquisition ensure that affected people's rights.

4、Resettlement measures

(1) Resettlement measures of loan project

According to the wishes of resettlement, they can choose a one-time compensation, agriculture resettlement, non-agricultural resettlement and social security placement mode. In addition to one-time compensation and social security, it will through skills training, employment and other measures to ensure the sustainable livelihoods of resettlement. Specific measures include,

Monetary compensation: The project will be provided monetary compensation for the affected farmers in the Donggong village of 108,000 yuan / mu, the Sangong village as 135,000 yuan / mu. In this project, land acquisition and land compensation will be directly paid to the property owner. After obtaining land compensation payments village groups will no longer be adjusted separately. Farmers affected by land acquisition in accordance with the distribution plan after obtaining monetary compensation, it can carry out the following development of agriculture and non-agricultural economic activities, livelihood restoration measures on their own.

Job placement measures: 1) Employment guidance. Employment concert organized landless farmers meet supply and demand, the provision of agricultural surplus labor employment services, providing employment information, labor and social security rights and legal advisory assistance, assisting landless peasants payrolls. 2) Provide jobs and skills training. By land acquisition in the project area affected population can participate in technical and vocational training by the relevant agencies to the affected families free of charge. It is planned to train 100 people. 3) To provide employment opportunities. The project will create some temporary, semi-permanent construction jobs, including material handling and earthwork, food supply, after completion of the project will also provide permanent jobs, such as road maintenance, landscaping, cleaning and so on. Affected households to participate in the labor force will give priority to the construction is scheduled to undertake non-technical work to increase their income and improve the affected households living standards.

Agricultural resettlement measures: According to socio-economic survey and calculation analysis, per capita arable land area changed, but did not change significantly. Affected households have some surplus land. Measures to promote agricultural development in the affected households achieve livelihood recovery

objectives one way. PMO and project implementing agencies in the fully listen to the views of the local township government and adopt the township government' comments as follows: After fully monetary compensate to landless farmers, farmers will choose fine vegetables, greenhouse nursery, fruit cultivation and large-scale breeding in accordance with their own choice under the existing conditions for agricultural development aid. Agricultural technology training costs incurred by the project training costs.

Social security arrangement: The affected villagers can choose whether to participate in the social security of landless farmers based on their family status and the land situation. If you choose to participate in social security resettlement, land compensation funds for the payment of social security contributions, the village collective re-allocation of land for them.

(2) Resettlement measures of related project

Housing units of related projects property rights transposition and cash compensation modes. Resettlement willingness survey results show that nearly 90.48% affected individuals and almost all units want monetary compensation. While respecting the wishes evicted on the basis of house demolition monetary compensation mode. In getting compensation, the relocates can choose to compensation funds for the purchase of new homes or invest in other sectors.

5、The poor and other vulnerable groups, women's groups

According to the survey, the affected populations are mostly Han, there are 19 Wei households and 14 Hui households. In all affected 177 households with 652 people, including 109 female. The project has 1 households (2 people) vulnerable group, which are disabled.

Through information disclosure and the village collective meeting, women will participate in the resettlement activities; women's rights to compensation, employment and training projects is equal to men. In addition, we will implement the following measures to protect women's rights and interests: (1) The process of project construction, to ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) get access to non project opportunities. Besides, if the same job, women should get the same pay; (2) In job training, women will have priority (at least 50% female), including part-time, hairdressing industry, to be ensure their economic

status;(3)In the project process, priority to providing cleaning, catering services jobs for women to ensure that their income restoration;(4) The affected women can obtain the relevant information in the placement process, and may be involved in the public consultation and resettlement;(5) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple, in the implementation of resettlement, held a the special forum for women introduced related policies, so as to improve women's self-help mutual awareness.

According to the relevant policies of the Urumqi City, the township government to help its applicants to the minimum living guarantee; at the same time, this project is expected to cost from 10000 yuan, set up to support vulnerable group fund, to project realistic and potential support of the disadvantaged groups

In the social reality, some of the difficulties of life, lack of capacity or marginalized groups, by the social exclusion is often called the vulnerable groups. Through field investigation, because of construction of Midong district bus stop field, the expropriation of part of farmland of 1 household vulnerable group in Midong Zhen Donggong village, the difficulties mainly in the: The vulnerable households total population 2, 31 year old son, 69 year old mother, son's vision is almost zero because of the traffic accident. So, the son lost the ability to work while the mother is a perennial sick and family life is very difficult. According to the relevant police in Urumqi ,the local government help them to apply for the rural minimum living and disabled certification to ensure the disabled welfare and urban and rural medical assistance residents. Meanwhile, the project will set foundation to help the reality and potential vulnerable groups in the process of the program.

Related project have not found poor and vulnerable groups.

6、Public participation and information disclosure

The project is in the resettlement policy formulation, planning and implementation stages, will attach great importance to resettlement participation and consultation, and widely listen to the opinions of resettlements. In the implementation phase of the project, the relevant resettlement agencies will encourage the masses to participate in the resettlement and reconstruction work and organize affected counties (District), township (town), village cadre and relevant representatives of residents held a forum. In addition, through the notice, mobilization meeting and other measures to strengthen the land requisition and encourage the participation of the

After the project stating, the relevant resettlement agencies will continue to pay attention to the affected farmers about their production and living conditions, and actively encourage the masses to participate in, to ensure that the information channels of communication. Also, community participation and masses of negotiation mechanism is also attached importance to, which social organizations, government, community and resettlement advice is widely listened to. Through the information feedback mechanism, the issue is timely classified and reported and Urumqi Urban Comprehensive Transportation Research Center will depose of the corresponding issue according to the actual situation. At the same time, resettlement Information Handbook and the resettlement action plan will be completed and through the audit timely distributed to the affected people and their villages, the resettlement action plan draft will be timely in the World Bank website.

In the relate project. During the measure of demolition area and survey willingness of resettlement program, demolition office, construction bureau and Chinese research NRCR to participate in the work. In follow-up work, the demolition office will continue to improve the information disclosure mechanism.

7、Complaints and appeals

To make the complain process deal with the conflict in compensation and other relocation in benefits, aiming at to make right reaction to affected masses. The potential complains may produce from land expropriation. In this regard, Urumqi Urban Comprehensive Transportation Research Center and the affected area, town (township) government and the village committee will be responsible for the coordination and the solution to the resettlement work process complaints and appeals. The affected people can target in the process of resettlement any existence question and the unreasonable problem and phenomenon of appeal, including compensation standard. This project complaint channels has been established, the relevant agencies will accept the affected public complaints and complaint free, reasonable expenses thus incurred will be by the project can not pay the cost of foresight.

Currently, the association has established a relatively complete project complaint redress mechanism.

8、Organizations

Urumqi Municipal People's government as a unit in responsible to the project, and Urumqi City Comprehensive Transportation Research Center will be specifically responsible for the project for coordination work and cooperate with the District People's government influence and relocation project office to carry out resettlement work. All levels of government projects within the scope of influence and related agencies, the Department in charge of the project and the project implementing agencies are equipped with specialized staff to carry out resettlement compensation and resettlement work.

In order to ensure the resettlement, resettlement organization will improve the institutional setting and strict management system it is equipped with the high quality, skilled staff to carry out the relevant work. During the project phase of resettlement agencies at all levels to carry out their duties, the normal operation of the organization, supervision, coordination and external monitoring work will be orderly, ensure to complete the task and responsibility of each.

The responsibility unit of relate project are Xinshi Region's demolition office and Shuimo Region's demolition office. Currently, the PMO has become relevant agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement of the reallocates, but also to establish a sound mechanism for complaints complain.

9、Monitoring and evaluation report

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement action plan, the project is going to employment the resettlement status of the internal or external monitoring. This project resettlement internal monitoring is executive by comprehensive transportation project in Urumqi city research center, providing a phase monitoring report to the World Bank every six month. Urumqi City Comprehensive Transportation Research Center will be entrusted to an independent third party monitoring and evaluation mechanism for external monitoring and assessment every half year. Both monitoring and evaluation is included in the cost of resettlement cost estimation.

For related projects, the follow-up mechanism will hire a third party on resettlement to monitor and evaluate production and living conditions.

10、Resettlement budget

Loan project in accordance with the prices in 2014, resettlement fees in the project is total 136538022.6 yuan. Among them, the permanent collective land expropriation costs is 29008000 yuan, the relevant taxes and fees 16190640 yuan, total 45198640 yuan (total cost of 33.1%); the state-owned land related compensation costs 81521750 yuan (total cost of 59.71%); vulnerable groups of special subsidies 10000 yuan (total cost of 0.01%); the affected population training costs 40000 yuan (accounted for the total cost of 0.03%). Therefore, the direct cost of land acquisition demolition, state-owned land compensation fees and related process of resettlement is 136538022.6 yuan. Other costs includes Design fees and resettlement action plan report on the implementation of management fees, technical training fees, monitoring assessment fees, and unforeseen expenses.

Relate projects: Relocation compensation fee is 21323.9555 million (including housing compensation, renovation and ancillary equipment compensation, relocation compensation, compensation and relocation incentives to cease). This part of the cost paid by the the locate demolition office, the owner of the project do not pay the relocation fee, it not included in the resettlement budget, but the overall resettlement monitoring of resettlement should bear the costs of the related project-specific reimbursement process and schedule.

1 Project Outline

1.1 The Project Background

In twenty-first Century, with China's rapid economic development, urbanization and motorization process continues to accelerate. City development form expansion makes the city travel distance lengthened, and the resident travel mode has changed. City traffic planning and public transport infrastructure construction lags behind the pace of construction and development of city ,which leads to insufficient public transportation capacity , incomplete equipment and facilities, low service level , prominent contradiction between supply and demand, unable to meet the rapid growth of the city residents travel demand. At the same time, with the income levels increase, many cities cars soared, urban traffic congestion is becoming a serious problem, resulting in energy consumption continues to increase. A series of problems of air pollution is increasingly aggravated, causing global climate warming, bring great pressure and challenge to the sustainable development of cities.

By the end of 2012, Urumqi city's resident population of 3350000 people, is expected to field population in 2015 will reach 3850000 people and the level of urbanization will reach 93.5%. Urumqi city is a big city China in west area of China, along with the urbanization and motorization tide, so it inevitably face the typical city traffic problems exist throughout the country large and medium-sized city. At the same time, the city of Urumqi as an economic development of middle scale city, standing on the starting point for new development. According to the city the actual situation, we put forward the integration of corridor of Urumqi service oriented sustainable green urban public traffic and green travel slow system construction projects using World Bank loan. It is of great significance and far-reaching historical significance to promote the Urumqi economic society and urban traffic sustainable development, through importing the capital and advanced traffic management concept of World bank; improving the public transport network and supporting infrastructure construction by opportunity; using city intelligent traffic management means to strengthen the relevant institutional capacity training and promotion; bring great challenges to respond effectively to the rapid urbanization and motorization process

of urban planning and management; alleviating traffic congestion; improving the safety level of urban road; constructing a harmonious, livable, ecological environmental pleasant urban infrastructure.

1.2 Project Outline

1.2.1 The Project Component and Resettlement Impact

Recognition

According to the project proposal, feasibility study report of the new, the project is divided into 4 sub projects: the city traffic integration of transit corridor construction; Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction; supporting public transport infrastructure construction; institutional capacity building. Among them, city traffic integration of transit corridor construction is the dominant and core, public transport infrastructure construction is supporting, Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction is the necessary technical means, institutional capacity building is the technical and intellectual support. So as ensure that the project achieved the maximum effect in the limited funds in a full range. Among them :

(1) City traffic integration of transit corridor construction project: a new 3 BRT lines are BRT4 line, BRT6 line and BRT6 line respectively, a total length of 51.7km design. Design consulting content including the transport organization of station platform and line , BRT intelligent transportation system and its ancillary facilities, purchase of vehicles etc.

(2) Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction project., including: The construction of Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform; improve the road traffic information acquisition and processing system; developing public traffic information collection and analysis of demonstration; to carry out comprehensive traffic information analysis application demonstration; to carry out comprehensive traffic information public travel service demonstration a total of 5 individual construction projects.

(3) Public traffic infrastructure construction projects. The sub item including

North Square high Tienan Square bus hub dispatching center, High-speed Rail routine at the end of the first bus station, Beijiao bus station public transit transfer hub station Midong bus stop, Sanguanting bus stop and Midong bus stop, for a total of 6 individual engineering construction projects.

(4) Institutional capacity building project. The sub item construction content includes urban traffic related research, project management and technical support, professional skill training, project publicity and public participation 4 construction projects.

Urumqi city traffic improvement project II with a total investment of about ¥3.274 billion, using world bank loan of \$140 million (at \$1 = 6.1 RMB, over ¥854 million), accounts for the total investment of the 26.1%. Among them, the integration of the urban traffic public transport corridor item with a total investment of ¥1.715 billion, integrated transportation information platform with a total investment of ¥460 million, form a complete set of public transportation infrastructure construction items with a total investment of ¥1.054billion, construction and project management ability items with a total investment of ¥44 million. The project specific led by Urumqi urban comprehensive transportation project research center to organize the implementation, the project construction period from 2015 to 2019, a total of five years. At the same time, the amount of the loan is mainly used in the urban public transport development related construction, equipment procurement, technical assistance and capacity building of institutions and personnel training costs, while local government matching funds is used in the relevant land costs, survey design supervision service fee and project preparation fees etc.. The project sub item and impact are detailed in table 1.

Table 1 The Sub Item Construction Content and Impact Identification

Sub project name	Individual project name	Individual project construction content	Impact identification
Urban traffic integrated public transport corridor construction project	Rapid transit system construction and system improvement	Line BRT4: Machinery Factory Station -- South passenger station	No land acquisition demolition
		Line BRT6: m East passenger station -- Beijiao passenger station	
		BRT6 on the branch line: Kashi Midong road - Road intersection point -- High-speed Rail station	
		BRT has both the platform transformation	

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Sub project name	Individual project name	Individual project construction content	Impact identification
		Altay road's northwest part expansion project	Related project, housing units
Comprehensive traffic information platform construction project	Urumqi Transport Integrated Information Platform	Construction of the platform of computer system, network communication system, data storage system, computer room environment, application software development of data communication, decision analysis, data, video resources gathering, storing and sharing	No land acquisition demolition
	Improve road traffic information collection and processing system	Vehicle license plate recognition, floating car technology and other means, the acquisition vehicle license plate, traffic events and ground main road traffic state information, traffic information collection, processing to achieve full coverage, focus on the important road in urban area on expressway traffic information coverage	
	Conduct public transportation information collection and analysis demonstration	Bus Rapid Transit (BTR), conventional bus passenger flow information related information gathering, Hongshan card data fusion processing, analysis of bus passenger flow characteristics, evaluation of public transit service level, to provide data support for public transport operation management and information service	
	Transport Integrated Information Analysis conducted demonstration	Research and development of expressway traffic simulation and evaluation system and road traffic congestion index evaluation system, analysis of the operating situation of traffic; bus passenger public transport capacity and mining data, evaluation of public transportation operation and service level; rich traffic years, month special report content, provide data support for the decision-making of the government	
	To carry out a comprehensive traffic information service demonstration public travel	Information resources construction of the road traffic service, video, parking and other traffic information database, the development of travel comprehensive web and mobile terminal service software, realize the comprehensive traffic information service variable message signs, intelligent terminal mode	
Public	Midong stop	The parking lot, the grid and dispatching	Rural collective land

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Sub project name	Individual project name	Individual project construction content	Impact identification
traffic infrastructure construction projects	protect field	management facilities and intelligent system equipment	levy
	South Square of High Speed Rail transport hub	Social bus parking, at the end of the first bus station, BRT at the end of the first station and bus dispatching center, and parking, the parking spaces, dispatching management facilities and intelligent system equipment	The state-owned land levy has been finished, no resettlement impacts
	Sangong tingbaochang	Parking, automatic washing workshop, maintenance workshop, fire control, power distribution room, heating, room, underground cistern, water pump room, facilities management and intelligent system equipment	Rural collective land levy
	Midong tingbaochang	Parking, automatic washing workshop, maintenance workshop, fire control, power distribution room, heating, room, underground cistern, water pump room, facilities management and intelligent system equipment	Rural collective land levy
	Beijiao passenger transport hub	The parking lot, the grid and dispatching management facilities and intelligent system equipment	Housing units have been finished
	South Square of high-speed rail transit hub	Parking lot, grid and dispatching management facilities and intelligent system equipment.	The state-owned land levy has been finished, no resettlement impacts
Institutional capacity building project	Research on urban traffic related topics	Public transportation, slow traffic, transit oriented development of green sustainable transportation	No land acquisition demolition
	Project management and technical support	The progress of the project management, bidding management, cost management, technical tender document writing, design document review, review of drawings, project report making etc.	
	Professional skill training	Regular training for the relevant part of key personnel	
	Project communication and public participation	The public questionnaire, focus group interviews	

In the components, land acquisition of south square of High Speed Rail and north square of High Speed Rail, housing units of Beijiao passenger transport hub(south hubei road) are finished. Land acquisition of Midong first and last station construction project, Sangong Tingbaochang construction project, Midong Tingbaochang construction project are loan projects. Housing Units of Altay road's northwest part expansion project is related project.

1.2.2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Projects have been implemented, loan projects and related project affects 117 households with 652 people. Classification according to impact: Permanent collection of rural collective land involving 50 households with 216 people; Beijiao Passenger Terminal Project involves the construction of 45 households demolished on State-owned land with 147 people; Altay road widening project on state-owned land house demolition involves 69 households with 242 people. Project has been imposed state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu). The project involves the demolition of houses demolition, the demolition of houses 18776.98 m² total affects 114 households with 389 people. Project intends to rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu) affects 50 households with 216 people. Considering on the influence amounts of enterprises and shop fronts, the implemented northern suburb of Terminal Project affects 1 enterprise² and 40 Shopfronts with 134 people; Altay road widening project involves 13 enterprises and institutions, the actual influence number is 47.

Resettlement impacts of the projects have been implemented: Recycling state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu), including South Square of High Speed Rail station's transit hub recycle state-owned land 3.78ha (56.77 mu), North Square of High Speed Rail station's bus terminal recycle state-owned land 0.81ha (12.16 mu). Demolition of housing area 3300.29 m², involving residential 4 households with 13 people, 40 shops with 134 people, 1 enterprise and institutions a total involving 45 households with 147 people.

Resettlement impacts of loan project: Loan project requires permanent expropriation of rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu), of which Midong station construction expropriation of rural collective land 0.67ha (10.09 mu); Midong Tingbaochang construction of rural collective land 10.01ha (150.11 mu); Sangong Tingbaochang construction expropriation of rural collective land 5.25ha (78.75 mu). Rural collective land expropriation involves 50 households with 216 people. Loan

² The affected enterprise is Xinjiang Islamic scriptures school, the northern Terminal Project affects only part of the wall of the unit guard room and the window surface, only affecting a small amount, not related to specific employees.

program permanent acquisition of arable land accounted for Sangong village's total amount of 1.64% of arable land, the permanent collection of The Donggong Village, the village of arable land accounted for only 3.39 % of the total amount of cultivated land. Overall, the collection of arable land accounted for 2.51% of the two villages affected by the total cultivated area. It should be said that the project of farmland and villages affected by the proportion of the total cultivated area is very small, so the impact on the Donggong Village and the Sangong Village is very small.

Resettlement impacts of related project: The related project involves house demolition. Construction will require a total demolition of houses 15476.98 m², including housing area 5726.61 m², enterprises Housing 9750.37 m². The construction of the project affects 69 households with 242 people and 13 enterprises with 47 people.

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Table 2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Subproject			Individual project name	Village	Rural collective land expropriation		State-owned Land Acquisition		house demolition on state-owned land	Affected Population			
					ha	mu	ha	mu	m ²	Household	Inhabitant's number	Enterprise's (including shops) number	AP of enterprises
Loan Project	Not yet in	Public transportation infrastructure projects	Midong station	Donggong	0.67	10.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Midongtingbaochang	Donggong	10.01	150.11	0	0	0	19	106	0	0
			Sangongtingbaochang	Sangong	5.25	78.75	0	0	0	31	110	0	0
			Subtotal	-	15.93	238.95	0	0	0	50	216	0	0
	Has been implemented	Public transportation infrastructure projects	Beijiao passenger terminal project	Shumogou region	0	0	0	0	3300	4	13	41	134
			South Square transit hub of High Speed Rail Station	Toutunhe region	0	0	3.78	56.77	0	0	0	0	0
			North Square of High Speed Rail Station bus terminal	Toutunhe region	0	0	0.81	12.16	0	0	0	0	0
			subtotal	-	0	0	4.59	68.93	3300	4	13	41	134
Related project	Urban Traffic Inter	Altay Road - northwest path of reconstruction	沙区		0	0	0	0	4089.85	69	242	13	47
			新区		0	0			11387.13				

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Subproject		Individual project name	Village	Rural collective land expropriation		State-owned Land Acquisition		house demolition on state-owned land	Affected Population			
				ha	mu	ha	mu	m ²	Household	Inhabitant's number	Enterprise's (including shops) number	AP of enterprises
	gratification Bus Corridor Project	works fast	市区									
Total				15.93	238.95	4.59	68.93	18776.98	123	471	54	181

1.2.3 The Benefit and Influence Area of Project

This project is located in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Urumqi City, the main influence area of the project. Urumqi city is the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the International Trade Center for Central and West Asia region of China. Urumqi city is also an important center city and the hub of China's western region with big city representative. Urumqi located in the hinterland of the Eurasian continent, which is in the northern slope of the Tianshan Mountains and the southern margin of the Zhungeer Basin. It is also the inland city far away from the oceans, with the center of political, economic, technological and cultural. Urumqi is a multi ethnic culture of mutual integration and common development of the city. As the only multi-ethnic gathering of mega cities in Xinjiang, service oriented sustainable green city, integrated transport corridor and green travel slow system construction will help to make Urumqi a potential "transit metropolis", "Tianshan Oasis Ecological Garden City" and "low carbon city". It has great meaning to the development of the enterprise, industry, national and regional economic and social.



Picture 1 Map of Urumqi City

Benefit area of the project is the entire city of Urumqi, especially in Urumqi urban residents. This project mainly covers the Tianshan District, Saybagh District, hi tech Industrial Development Zone (new city), economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutun River District) and the District of Shuimogou.

1.2.4 Social and Economic Significance of the Project

1.2.4.1 The Social Impacts of the Project

Through the project construction it will make full use of the control strategy of urban transportation system construction of "south north, West extension, control, expansion eastward" space for the development of Urumqi, which helps to create a "shaft duo, urban spatial structure of two district six groups". Priority to bus promotes a green, low carbon Fast, convenient, efficient and the integrated public transport system. Urumqi in 2012 was listed as one of the first batch of 15 "transit metropolis" pilot city of the State Department of transportation. Construction of the project will not only speed up the Urumqi City "transit metropolis" pilot urban construction and specific goals, with the important practical significance to realize the sustainable development strategy of urban traffic, but also for other Chinese cities construction "play an active role of demonstration bus city".

At the same time, Urumqi is located in the geographic center of the Asian continent, the new Eurasian Continental Bridge bridgehead China West, the East West Economic and cultural exchange center, an important city in central Eurasia. Urumqi is adjacent to the Central Asian countries, which is an important platform for investors

to open up the market of the world in Asia. Urumqi city plan to construct highly efficient, convenient, safe bus integration of ecological "transit metropolis", which is conducive to enhancing the city competitiveness, better attraction to international investment, expansion influence in the west area of Urumqi City, which has very important significance to the overall regional development of our society.

With the central work conference in Xinjiang as a symbol, Urumqi entered into a new stage of the development. Urumqi city is currently healthy and rapid development of national economy, the income of urban and rural residents steadily improved, travel demand and the travel service level requirements are also getting higher and higher. According to the Xinjiang Forum on the work of the spirit of the meeting, to further implement the stability development, safeguard and improve people's livelihood of Xinjiang as a starting point and the foothold. Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project II is the inevitable requirement of implementing the spirit of the meeting and the specific action is an important way to realize, safeguard and improve people's livelihood, is the inevitable requirement to realize the equalization of public service and social sustainable development, is to implement the "the people's livelihood priority, rich as the important point of this".

1.2.4.2 The Economic Impact of the Project

This project has important meaning to the development of public transportation itself and the industry of Urumqi City. Public traffic, business and industry must fully enhance its operation ability and level of service, by providing a convenient, fast and reliable, accessibility, economic, efficient, safe, comfortable, low carbon, environmental protection bus services, enhance public transport attractive, thus to maintain and enhance the competitiveness of the private car traffic This project has important meaning to the development of public transportation itself and the industry of Urumqi City as follows: first, the construction of the project will help to upgrade the public transportation enterprise and industry operation ability and level of service quickly ;Secondly, the construction of integrative public transit corridors will increase line network coverage, improve the accessibility of buses, operation organization and the operational efficiency of enterprises; Third, to facilitate the realization of the bus service integration and intelligent management, reduce operating time and operating costs, improve the public transport overall economic and social benefits; Fourth,

significantly enhanced the bus the attraction and competitiveness, promote “the construction of transit metropolis”; Fifth, to keep the enterprise vitality, and promote the healthy development of public transportation enterprise and industry, make a positive contribution to the sustainable development of city traffic.

At the same time, the implementation of the project, which is beneficial to the development of urban construction and development space, enhance the overall competitiveness of the regional conditions, to lay the foundation for the sustainable development of cities; help to improve the city's comprehensive competitiveness; upgrade the overall urban image, urban investment, rapid development to create the necessary conditions. Micro focus on industry and form the basis of the history of Urumqi city is the layout of the new industry starting point, accessibility through the implementation of the project can make the road unobstructed and the land can be improved, the low efficiency of path dependence of break, through system innovation, the creation of efficient new path dependence, thereby forming a space industry development pattern new. In addition, the implementation of this project can improve the rate of population promote consumption, in the optimization of the mode of economic growth at the same time, the urban traffic construction toward fast, intelligent and economy development, thus increasing the value of land use.

2 Project Impact

2.1 The Impact of the Project Definition

In the World Bank financed projects, the negative social effects of the borrower shall take all necessary measures to reduce the negative influence caused by the project, including land acquisition brings. The World Bank policy OP4.12 on the involuntary resettlement regulations, providing policy objectives and principles of the necessary guidance, which is applied to the project generated and land expropriation and resettlement related effects.

All reasonable measures should be taken to avoid or reduce the expropriation of land, and reduce the negative influence of all and resettlement related. If the expropriation of land and the corresponding effects are inevitable for resettlement action plan, it is designed to make all the affected population (resettlement definition please see below) obtain property or other damages by the replacement cost (replacement cost definition please see below), through appropriate assistance and recovery measures to provide them with adequate opportunity to improve or at least recover their income and standard of living.

The project influenced area is based on the real project design units to determine the actual area of the scope, which is the main content of the World Bank loan in Urumqi city traffic improvement projects, including integrated public transport corridor project, public infrastructure projects, intelligent transportation system and institutional capacity building projects. Due to the physical survey of resettlement of the project when the project is still in the optimization design process, engineering design unit is also likely to optimize the design of the line, covering an area of the data may be adjusted. Data as resettlement work is based on the final influence by Project Office. At the same time, any significant changes in the impact of the project will also be in the implementation of prior to the report, and explain the reasons to affect change. If the affected quantity increased, the resettlement action plan in the resettlement policy applies equally to the increase of the population affected by the project, the affected village. Define the project effect are as follows :

■ "Resettlement": refers to those who because of the above activities, (1) make their living standards adversely affected; (2) the ownership, power or interest or any

housing, land (including land, farmland and pasture) or other movable or immovable property is temporary or permanent charge or occupied; (3) or the production capital is influenced by temporary or permanent; (4) its business, professional, place of residence or work habits have been adversely affected; and "all need to be relocated includes resettlements" in the definition of people.

■Land expropriation ": refers to as a result of the implementation of project, lost ownership, right or approach to land involuntarily. Land expropriation can lead to a series of related effects, including the loss of housing or other fixed assets (walls, wells, graves or with other buildings on the land or the improvement of the facility).o

■"Permanent occupation": refers to the covering the scope of the project, the need for permanent occupation of land;

■"Temporary": refers to the temporary occupation, need construction during the construction period can be resumed after the various types of land;

■"The removal of buildings": refers to the project covers an area within the scope of all residential buildings or non residential buildings, buildings and divided into concreat mixed, masonry-timber, earth-wood types, simple.

■"Affected by the ground attachments": refers to the project covers a range of the ground attachments. Flowers, plants, trees, poles cables and etc.

■"The affected households": refers to all land, buildings or ground attachments in covering the scope of the project or directly within the scope of influence of family households and institutions

■"The affected village": refers to all land, buildings or ground attachments in covering the scope of the project by project and relocation within the scope of influence of the village;

■"The impact of the project on population": refers to the project land acquisition demolition affected by household and demographic composition of the impact of the project on population;

■"Vulnerable groups": refers to the residents because of the ability of

participation in social activities, social security disability, poverty and other reasons, which lack of coping ability, social changes in society disadvantaged social groups lead to vulnerability. Vulnerable groups in the city mainly include children, the elderly, the disabled, women, patients, city poor population, city low-income population. It may cover the above types of population, but may also cover some of the unemployed, poor people, laid-off workers, the disaster of them; the weak population in rural areas mainly including children, the elderly, the disabled, women, patients, five guarantees. Five guarantees refers to in the rural areas without the ability to work, no source of income, will be unable to support obligations or has legal support obligations, but no maintenance support ability of elderly people, disabled people and minors, elderly, orphans, poor families, disabled patients.

■ "Replacement cost": for agricultural land, it refers to effects of land near equal value with potential production or use of land in the project before or resettlement before the market, with a high two value calculation, coupled with the impact of land to be the standard of land acquisition costs and all registration and transfer tax. For the city land, it refers to have equal size and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services, and is located on the impact of land near the land before emigrating market value, plus all the registration and transfer tax. For housing and other buildings, is the construction of a region and the quality is better than similar or affected by building replacement construction, or repair the part affected building materials needed to market costs, coupled with the building materials transported to the construction site cost, labor cost and the Contractor's costs and register transfer tax. In determining the replacement cost of the process, the property depreciation and material salvage value shall not be considered, nor from the affected property valuation is deducted from income derived from the project value. If the national law can not meet the standard of compensation in full replacement cost, will supplement the domestic law of compensation by other measures, so as to achieve the replacement cost standard. This additional assistance with resettlement measures other payments different from World Bank business policy for OP4.12 under the provisions in paragraph sixth.

■ "Placement": refers to the affected staff to provide adequate opportunity, the recovery process of productivity, incomes and living standards. Property compensation is usually not sufficient to achieve complete recovery.

■ "Expiration date" is a date: boundaries, ownership or right to use prior to the establishment of the affected population is eligible for compensation or other assistance. The deadline is determined in the resettlement action plan, usually with the affected population census date or cause specific civil engineering demolition publicity date. To enter the project area after the deadline of people not entitled to compensation or other assistance.

The business policy of OP4.12 of the World Bank has formulated the main guiding principle for the resettlement action plan and implementation, including the principle and the resettlement policy framework related as follows:

(1) In any case, the design project and the relocation plan, we should enhance the opportunity of development to consider resettlement, new process and enable immigrants to carry out, service and related facilities in the project activities in the full benefit.

(2) All immigrants have the right to obtain compensation from loss of property, or to the equivalence of aid in the form of compensation for loss of property instead; the lack of legal rights of the person, also not be excluded from the power of the personnel to obtain compensation.

(3) Compensation rate making originates from to the collective or individual all property loss compensation resettlement plan, must not be allowed according to the depreciation or other reasons to discount or the amount of compensation to reduce the amount of compensation.

(4) When the expropriation of arable land, through common land redistribution in soil placement priority. If the resettlement and land income accounted for only a small part of their income, as long as willing to landless migrants, they can take cash compensation or provide employment.

(5) Because of the land expropriation and housing or replacement of homestead, or commercial business premises, agricultural production sites, should be at least and loss of places have considerable use value.

(6) should be as short as possible for the transition period, before the residents affected should pay the relevant property compensation, in order to build new housing, mobile or replacement of fixed assets, before the actual implementation of resettlement began, some slow relocation impact measures. Response fails to get replacement housing immigrants give certain transition support, until acquire

replacement housing.

(7) The formulation of resettlement action plan process, should and resettlement consultation, to accept the request and advise their. The resettlement action plan should be easy to be understood by the way to the resettlement resettlement announced.

(8) Should be kept or provide better than the original community service and the level of available resources the post placement.

(9) The borrower is responsible for providing and land acquisition and resettlement for all related costs. In the recovery process of resettlement and fully meet the financial and material needs.

(10) The resettlement action plan should include appropriate institutional arrangements to ensure the timely and effective design, planning and implementation of resettlement and recovery measures.

(11) Appropriate arrangements for external monitoring mechanism of internal, effective implementation of the resettlement measures, monitoring.

(12) Formulating Resettlement Appeal way necessary, provide to the Resettlement Appeal program content.

2.2 The Measures to Reduce or Minimize the Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.2.1 The Measures to Avoid or Minimize Land Acquisition

In order to avoid or minimize the impact of construction projects on land acquisition, this project adopted the design idea of program optimization, optimization of construction scheme and the construction site of the project adjustment measures as far as possible to avoid or reduce the maximum possible relocation of the project implementation effect of regional economic development and people's normal production and life.

In the research phase, the design department will discuss repeatedly with the local government and experts, in the premise of reducing project technical standard, follow the following principles, in order to reduce the impact of resettlement:

- Design department try to optimize design, avoid or minimize land new accounts;

- To avoid the cultural landscape (including temples and other places of religious activity and cultural relic protection unit);
- To avoid or minimize the footprint and existing in the planning of residential areas;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive and vulnerable areas;
- The resettlement area with local development planning

The project feasibility study, feasibility study stage in the pre sub projects are put forward for mutual selection of construction scheme of more than two, according to the above requirements through the comprehensive analysis of the project, environmental protection and land acquisition and demolition of the feasibility, will eventually choose a best plan for specific implementation.

In the city of integrated public transport corridor project in BRT4 line for example, the BRT4 corridor north from the south to the southern suburbs of machinery factory station, passenger station, line length 20.1 km, covering the main north-south route passenger corridor, the old city and the northern New District communication. Construction of the contents of the line is the main line in the original traffic lines and expand the facilities optimization, but the optimization at the same time, does not change the original road grade, and maintain the original design of road speed, therefore, this part of the project does not require new land, new road area mainly from the original isolation belt width lanes no adjustment, and a small amount of street space, and account for the new land (road optimization, new pedestrian bridge, widening, greening projects, traffic lights, traffic isolation facilities, parking lot etc.) are state-owned land or space city traffic construction, not involving land.

2.2.2The Measures to Reduce the Influence in Construction Phase

Advocate civilized construction. Require the construction units as much as possible to reduce the impact during the construction process on the surrounding residents, factories, schools, advocate civilized construction, organization construction units, streets, villages and people affected by the liaison meeting, timely coordinate and solve problems in the construction of the impact on the surrounding environment.

Reduction in dust. In the construction of trenches excavated soil piled on the roadside, the spring wind caused by dust, dust led to the construction of mechanical point dusty, affect nearby residents and businesses. In order to reduce construction dust impact on the surrounding environment, will recommend continuous fine weather and windy encounter in the construction case, sprinkler operation on soil surface dust. The Contractor shall deal with project plans in accordance with the spoil, spoil and promptly removed, do not overload on the shipment process, ensure the soil along the car without spilling, pulled out of the site before the vehicle wheels should be removed to prevent dirt, along the spoil ground, affecting the environment clean and tidy, and the construction site to the road in front of the environment the cleaning system, once the spoil, there should be timely cleaning of building materials.

Control construction noise. The construction excavation of canals and ditches, transport vehicle horn, engine sound, sound mixing of concrete and complex earth pressure generated sound road construction noise. In order to reduce the impact of construction on the surrounding residents, from the house of 200m project in the region is not allowed in the evening at eleven PM to six am the next day in the construction, at the same time should be considered in the construction equipment and method, as a low mechanical noise. On the night of the construction must affect the residents around the sound environment of the site, the construction machinery shall take measures to reduce the noise, but also can set up a centralized device around the temporary sound like in or around the residents of the site, in order to ensure the sound quality of the environment of residential areas.

The construction site waste treatment area. The construction requires a lot of labor, the degree of mechanization of artificial need depends on the actual number of engineering contractor. Project developers and contractors should contact the local sanitation department, clean living waste construction site in a timely manner, strengthen the education of personnel to deal with the construction project contractor, do not throw waste, ensure the hygienic quality of the living environment of workers.

Make spoil disposal and transportation plan. Construction units will be with the relevant departments, formulate plans for the disposal of waste soil of this project, as far as possible to the earthwork balance, spoil the main way for road construction, residential construction etc.. Scattered in various construction sites spoil the transportation plan, will contact the relevant departments to avoid driving in the road, at the peak of transportation and construction waste dump. Occupation moral

education project development and transportation departments to prepare units should be in accordance with the provisions of the driver, and transport routes, according to the provisions of the disposal of waste soil and site construction waste, not regularly check execution plan.

In addition, encountered in the construction of toxic and hazardous wastes should temporarily stop the construction and timely contact with the local environmental protection, health, public security and other departments to take measures to deal with them, the rear can continue construction.

2.3 Project Impact Category

Effect of type: According to the investigation and analysis of physical quantity, influence of the project are mainly state-owned land use rights recycling, permanent expropriation of rural collective land, state-owned land and housing demolition, the project does not involve the temporary land, not involving ground attachments. Among them, loan project types: the influence of collective land expropriation; influence of related project type for the demolition of houses on the state-owned land.

Note: The project will involve road widening, including three road, Henan road and Aletai are: widening 2.5 meters; Beijing road to the Aru need to widen 2.5 meters; Suzhou road to West Road widening 2 meters. Through full communication and design units to widen the road, not occupy state-owned road and land expropriation, only compression of the green belt width and space.

2.4 Investigation Method and Process

2.4.1 Survey and Preparation Process

In 2014, from March to July, according to the latest version of the pre feasibility study, feasibility study and the related documents, the resettlement action planning team of project investigated the influence of regional social economic status of the impact of the project, and the advice of solicit local government departments and some influenced villagers within a certain range. Demolition ,analysis, screening and statistics has been done to the influenced area about the social economic development impact of the project, effects of land acquisition, including land acquisition removal effect on population, land, ground attachments and real number. At the same time, a

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sample survey is carried out on the affected area level social economic development, involving Urumqi Tianshan District, Shah Beak District, hi tech Industrial Development Zone (new city), economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutun River District) and the Shuimogou area as well as in Midong district.

Table 3The Item of Survey Process

Date	Venue	Contents
3-10	Project office	The basic situation of the project land acquisition demolition; avoid measures taken
3-11	Villagers Group in DongGong village	The household survey, the understanding of the public life, before the land requisition Farmers Participation
3-14	DongGong village Council	To understand the basic situation about the village; the employment and income of the integration of local farmers; public participation; employment training etc.
3-17	Land, social security, civil affairs, women's federations and other departments in MiDong district	Land related policies; landless peasants; vulnerable groups protection policy
3-21	SanGong village Council	The field of view; meeting with Thai Stone Investment Co. Ltd.
3-22	Beijiao passenger station	Nanhu road along the route survey
3-23	Toutunhe District government	Land acquisition and relocation office; South Lake street agency interview
4-19	MiDongdistrict DongGong village	Site changes, to the affected households surveys and interviews
4-20	SanGong village	The affected village, resettlement investigation and interview
4-21	Shuimogou DistictTransportaion Bureau	Site investigation related content of Beijiao passenger station
4-22	Project Office	Discussion on the resettlement measures etc.
10-15	Shuimogou Distict Demolition Office	The demolition and resettlement policy related project
10-16	Nanhu Community	The demolition and resettlement related project implementation progress
2015-3-1	The New Urban Construction Bureau	Understand the state-owned land on the housing demolition policy, the resettlement program
2015-3-2	Altay Road household survey	Understanding the immigrant resettlement intention
2015-3-2	Project Office	Discussion on Aletai road resettlement compensation resettlement program

2.4.2The Data Sources and Methods of Investigation

The impact of the project background information and the collection of the basic data mainly include two aspects:

First is file, documents and information collection, provide relevant departments of local government and project implementation agencies collect project information and related survey data and statistical data.

Second is the site measurement and data acquisition, complemented by the convening of the forum and related interest groups directly exchange methods further verify the information and data.

Investigation on the effects of physical indexes of the project is divided into:

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land acquisition survey, influenced population survey, land attachments survey etc.

Land expropriation investigation: To investigate all kinds of land by the design unit initially identified the scope of land requisition, by the project impact survey team according to the present situation of land use, decentralization, the area of land investigation statistics;

Influenced population survey: sampling survey was carried out on the affected population, including ethnic, age, education level and employment status etc.;

Ground attachments survey: scattered trees on land within the scope of influence of engineering and other attachments using the field inventory, classification statistics.



Picture 2 Household Survey and Agency Interview

2.5 Project Impact Analysis

2.5.1 Impact Analysis of Implemented Projects

The implemented projects are High-speed rail South Square transit hub construction, high-speed North Square bus terminal station construction, northern suburb passenger hub project. Construction involves state-owned land use rights recycling and house demolition on state-owned land.

Table 4 Affected Type of Implemented Projects

Subproject	The name of subprojec	Single project name	Impact identification	Property owner
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	t			
Subproject three	Public Transportation Infrastructure Projects	High-speed rail South Square transit hub	State-owned land use rights recycling	Xinjiang Chuangda Green Ltd.
		Northern suburb passenger hub project	House demolition on state-owned land	House owner
		High-speed North Square bus terminal station	State-owned land use rights recycling	Xinjiang Chuangda Green Ltd.

1. State-owned land use rights recycling

The projects' construction recycling the barren mountain of Xinjiang Chuangda Green Co.Ltd for green hills. The projects' construction were recovered the state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93mu), including: High-speed rail station South Square transit hub 3.78ha (56.77 mu), high-speed rail in North Square bus terminal stations 0.81ha (12.16 mu).

Table 5 The Influence of State-owned Land Use Rights Recycle of Implemented Projects

The name of Subproject	Single project name	State-owned land use rights recycling	
		Area (ha)	Mu
Public Transportation Infrastructure Projects	High-speed rail South Square transit hub	3.78	56.77
	High-speed North Square bus terminal station	0.81	12.16
Total		4.59	68.93

2. House demolition on state-owned land

Northern suburb of passenger bus transfer Project (Hubei section of the northern suburb of South Terminal) involves house demolition. Total demolition of housing area 3300.29 m², involving residential 4, 40 shops, and 1 enterprises³, involving a total of 45 with 147 people.

Table 6 The Influence of House Demolition State-owned Land in Implemented Project

The name of Subproject	Single project name	Type			Housing construction			Influences			
		Residential	Shops	Enterprises	Brick and Concrete	Brick	Others	Resident Households	Resident number	Number of enterprises	Effect people of enterprises

³ The affected enterprises is Xinjiang Islamic scriptures school. Project affects only the guard room of the school, the school has little effect.

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Public Transportation Infrastructure Projects	Northern suburb passenger hub project	4	40	1	3300.29	0	0	4	13	41	134
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Note: The above data supplied by the demolition of Urumqi Shuimogou District office.

2.5.2 Loan Project Impact Analysis

Loan program permanent rural collective land totaling 15.93ha (238.95mu), including: Midong initial and terminal station construction expropriate rural collective land 0.67ha (10.09 mu); Midong surrender field construction expropriate rural collective construction land 10.01ha (150.11 mu); Sangong surrender field construction expropriate of rural collective land 5.25ha (78.75 mu).Rural collective land acquisition involving a total of 50households with 216 people.

Table 7 Project Collective Land Permanently Situation

Project name	Village	Land category	Expropriation of rural collective land area		Households	Number
			ha	Mu		
Consider the end of the first station	The East Village	Dry land	0.67	10.09	0	0 ⁴
Miton stop Paul field	The East Village	Dry land	10.01	150.11	19	106
The three stop insurance field		Dry land	5.25	78.75	31	110
sum	-	-	15.93	238.95	50	216

2.5.3 The Associated Project Impact Analysis

The project involves the construction of housing demolition association. The construction requires a total of 15476.98 square meters of housing demolition, the housing area of 5726.61 square meters, 9750.37 square meters of housing demolition. Effect household construction of 69 households with 242 people, involves 13 enterprises with 47 people.

Table 8Associated with the Project Demolition and Possession of State-owned Land

Category	The measure of area	Households / number	Number of people
Households	5880.71	69	242
Enterprises and institutions	9596.24	13	47

Note: The above data is provided jointly by the Urumqi sand District and new urban demolition office

⁴ Village collective land, so without involving the farmers.

2.6 Affected Population

2.6.1 Summary

Projects have been implemented, loan projects and related project affects 117 households with 652 people. Classification according to impact: Permanent collection of rural collective land involving 50 households with 216 people; Beijiao Passenger Terminal Project involves the construction of 45 households demolished on State-owned land with 147 people; Altay road widening project on state-owned land house demolition involves 69 households with 242 people. Project has been imposed state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu). The project involves the demolition of houses demolition, the demolition of houses 18776.98 m² total affects 114 households with 389 people. Project intends to rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu) affects 50 households with 216 people. Considering on the influence amounts of enterprises and shop fronts, the implemented northern suburb of Terminal Project affects 1 enterprise⁵ and 40 Shop fronts with 134 people; Altay road widening project involves 13 enterprises and institutions, the actual influence number is 47.

Table 9 Summary of Project Affected Population

Subproject	Individual project name	Village	Rural collective land expropriation		State-owned Land Acquisition		house demolition on state-owned land	Affected Population			
			ha	mu	ha	mu	m ²	Household	Inhabitant number	Enterprises (including shops) number	AP of enterprises

⁵ The affected enterprise is Xinjiang Islamic scriptures school, the northern Terminal Project affects only part of the wall of the unit guard room and the window surface, only affecting a small amount, not related to specific employees.

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Subproject			Individual project name	Village	Rural collective land expropriation		State-owned Land Acquisition		house demolition on state-owned land	Affected Population			
					ha	mu	ha	mu	m ²	Household	Inhabitant number	Enterprise s'(including shops) number	AP of enterprises
Loan Project	Not yet in	Public transportation infrastructure projects	Midong station	Donggong	0.67	10.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Midongtingbaochaing	Donggong	10.01	150.11	0	0	0	19	106	0	0
			Sangongtingbaochaing	Sangong	5.25	78.75	0	0	0	31	110	0	0
			Subtotal	-	15.93	238.95	0	0	0	50	216	0	0
	Has been implemented	Public transportation infrastructure projects	Beijiao passenger terminal project	Shuimogou region	0	0	0	0	3300	4	13	41	134
			South Square transit hub of High Speed Rail Station	Toutunhe region	0	0	3.78	56.77	0	0	0	0	0
			North Square of High Speed Rail Station bus terminal	Toutunhe region	0	0	0.81	12.16	0	0	0	0	0
			subtotal	-	0	0	4.59	68.93	3300	4	13	41	134
Related project	Urban Traffic Integ	Altay Road - northwest path of reconstruction works	Shaqu		0	0	0	0	4089.85	69	242	13	47
			Xinshiqu		0	0							

Subproject	ratio n Bus Corri dor Proje ct	Individua l project name	Vill ag e	Rural collective land expropri ation		State-o wned Land Acquisi tion		hous e demo lition on state- owne d land	Affected Population			
				ha	m u	h a	mu	m ²	Hou seh ood	Inha bitan t' num ber	Enterprise s'(includin g shops)nu mber	AP of enter prise s
		fast										
Total				15.9 3	23 8.9 5	4. 5 9	68. 93	18776. 98	123	471	54	181

2.6.2 Poor and Vulnerable Groups

The loan project: In the affected 177 households, 1 households (2 people) for disadvantaged families (Dong village, gumudi accounted for all affected households 2%). This project will be based on the actual situation of the household facilities special fund for disadvantaged families continued to provide extra help. The basic situation of the disadvantaged family households:

Head of household: Zhang Junyi

Interviewee: Zhang Yunfei

Interview Location: Gumudi Town Village work

Type Affected: landless

Are low: being processed

Basic information Family: Zhang Yunfei, male, 32 years old, Han nationality, the father and mother Ma Jinlan ZhangJunYi aged 69, has three sisters and have a family.

Family hardship: Zhang Yunfei himself a former transport company drivers, as three sisters are married, mother at home farming, Zhang himself has become the main

source of household income basic income. October 15, 2012, Zhang occurs during the transport of goods in a traffic accident caused by retinal detachment, was identified as a disability, basic loss of working ability, he has been staying at home, without formal work. Because his family. There are 13.2 acres of arable land, except for personal use annual household rations; agricultural income will remain at 1.5 million / year. Meanwhile, his mother Ma Jinlan suffering from hypertension, heart disease, nearly three thousand dollars per year resulting in medical expenses and liabilities of the households continue to accumulate, and cause poverty. Existing support measures: At present, Zhang Yunfei parents enjoy 170 yuan monthly pension, guaranteeing that families are undergoing the process of accreditation, Zhang Yunfei disabled card has been issued to him in the hands of the relevant departments of urban and rural residents has been handled difficult medical assistance services. The related project: Do not involve the poor and disadvantaged.

2.6.3 Project Impact on Women

The loan of the project: The actual effect 50 households, 216 people, were caused by the permanent collection of rural collective land. In Landless households, 1 household widowed (vulnerable families above), also found no divorce, widowed, single female labor and other reasons mainly caused by abandoned households. See Annex 1 and 3.3.3 and analysis of the project impact on women.

Related project: The actual impact of 69 households with 242 people, all from Aletai road widening caused by house demolition caused by. Through the investigation and communication with local government, in the street, found no divorce, widowed, single female labor and other reasons mainly caused by abandoned households. See Annex1 and 3.3.3 and analysis of the project impact on women.

3 Evaluation of Social Economic Characteristics and Impact

3.1 Projects Background of City Social Economic

Urumqi (Urumqi), is the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the

center of region's political, economic, cultural, scientific and educational, financial and transportation. It is the communication and connection hub between the mainland, north and South of Xinjiang, and also the transportation hub between West Asia and Europe's, and an important gateway to the second Eurasian Continental Bridge bridgehead and China Chinese Western opening to the west. Urumqi is located in the center of Asia and Europe, the mid Tianshan Mountains Mountain, the southern margin of the Junggar basin. The West and east of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, bordering south and Bayinguoleng, Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture of southeastern Turpan and adjacent, border area, is an important city in Central Eurasia. The city is located in the east longitude 86 degrees 37'33 "-88 degrees, 42 degrees north latitude 58'24" 45'32 "-45 00'00". As 2013 built area is 383.3 square kilometers.

In 2013, Urumqi City, district achieve full year GDP (GDP) 240000000000 yuan, according to comparable prices, rises 15% than last year. Among them, the first industry added value of 27000000000 yuan, an increase of 6.2%; the second industry added value of 930000000000 yuan, an increase of 14.8%; growth of third industrial of 1443000000000 yuan, growth of 15.3%. The three industries promote economic growth by 0.3, 4.7 and 10 percentage points; three industrial structure ratio is 1.1:38.8:60.1. The year 2013 completion of Agriculture Forestry Animal Husbandry and fishery output value is 5903000000 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 6.5%. Among them, the agricultural output value is 2914000000 yuan, an increase of 4.2%; the forestry output value is 373000000 yuan, an increase of 19.4%; animal husbandry output value is 2270000000 yuan, an increase of 6.6%; fishery output value is 96000000 yuan, an increase of 2.6%; services for agriculture production value is 250000000 yuan, 25.9%. In 2013 the year of all industrial enterprises added value is 79400000000 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 14.7%. In 2013 the year of urban resident's per capita disposable income is 20780 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 13%; per capita net income is farmers 12065 yuan, growth of 16.5%. Per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents is 16348 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 18.6%, among them food expenditure is 6014 yuan, accounting for the proportion of consumption expenditure for 36.8%.

3.2 Impact on Social Economy of Township

3.2.1 Tianshan District Social Economic Situation

Tianshan District Urumqi city is the center of political, economic, cultural and financial, the total area is about 200 square kilometers, nearly 50 square kilometers of urban area. Living in the region, there are religions of Han, Uygur, and Kazak. Back to the other 44 ethnic groups, the resident population is more than 60, area under the jurisdiction of 7 CMC, 11 street, 178 community, 1 villages and 1 pasture. In 2012, the Tianshan region achieved a GDP of 293000000000 yuan, a year-on-year growth of 15%. Completed investment in fixed assets 95000000000 yuan, growing 59.6% compared to the same period. Imports and exports totaled \$46000000000, a year-on-year growth of 58%. The local public finance budget income is 21830000000 yuan, growing 33.51% compared to the same period. Total retail sales of social consumer goods are 198000000000 yuan, growing 19% compared to the same period. Per capita disposable income of urban residents is 18400 yuan, a year-on-year growth of 14%. The per capita net income is 9354 yuan, growing 29.97% compared to the same period.

3.2.2 The General Situation of Social Economy in Shayibake District

Saybagh District is one of the central urban area of Urumqi City, which is an important window of opening up land transportation hub. Administer 10 street agency Shah Bea Barker District, 114 community neighborhood committees, and 1 village. The total area is 427 square kilometers (urban area of 30 square kilometers) with 660000 population, inhabited by the Han, Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolia and other 38 ethnic groups. In 2012, Saybagh District GDP reached 251680000000 yuan, of which the primary industry was 1180000000 yuan, 2413000000 yuan in second industries, third industries 226370000000 yuan. Total agricultural output value was 46015200 yuan, and the total industrial output value was 52000000000 yuan. The per capita net income was 9798 yuan, growing 13% compared with last year.

3.2.3 The Social Economy of High-tech Industrial Development

Zone (New City)

In 2011, the Urumqi high tech Industrial Development Zone (new city) integrated the original Urumqi city to implement the "comprehensive of district and administration", and will be part of the original Urumqi County Township incorporated after the establishment of the new increasing stroke. The region has jurisdiction over 1 town, 4 townships, 13 street, 23 administrative villages, and 92 community management committees, inhabited by the Han, Uygur, Hui and other 38 ethnic groups. In 2012, the new urban region's GDP reached 68652000000 yuan, of which the primary industry was 2930000000 yuan, 34935000000 yuan in second industries, third industries 33424000000 yuan. Total agricultural output value was 708057100 yuan, and the total industrial output value was 41021000000 yuan. The per capital net income was 11368 yuan, growing 24.9% compared with last year.

3.2.4 Social Economy of Economic and Technological

Development Zone (Toutunhe District) Situation

In January 2011, the Autonomous Region Party committee, Urumqi municipal Party committee made a major strategic decision, with the 1994 establishment of the Urumqi national economic and technical development zone and Toutun River District in 1961 to build the District, to become the Urumqi economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutun River District). Region's planning and management area was 480 square kilometers, and the park area was 133 square kilometers, which has jurisdiction over 9 streets, 68 communities, and the total population was 274000 people. In 2012, the region's GDP reached 34004000000 yuan in the Development Zone (Toutun River District), of which the primary industry was 5770000000 yuan, 17776000000 yuan in second industries, third industries 15651000000 yuan. Total agricultural output value was 1543720000 yuan, the total industrial output value was 90080000000 yuan. The per capital net income is 10380 yuan, up 13.1% compared with last year.

3.2.5 Shuimogou Distict Social Economy Situation

Shuimogou district is located in the northeast of Urumqi City, which is one of four Urumqi city center. The total area is 277.56 square kilometers, with population of

410000 people, under the jurisdiction of District 8 office of the street (Shuimogou street, six Bay Street, reed Lake beam street, eight Bay Street, Xinmin Road Street, South Lake Road South Street, North Street, South Lake Bay seven street), 1 rural Affairs Management Office, 89 communities, 6 administrative villages, and the resident population is more than 41 people, inhabited by the Han, Uygur, Hui, Kazak and other 29 ethnic groups. In 2012, Shuimogou District GDP reached 13277000000 yuan, of which the primary industry was 360000000 yuan, 2893000000 yuan in second industries, 10348000000 yuan in third industries. Total agricultural output value was 47930000 yuan, and the total industrial output value was 3487000000 yuan. The per capita net income was 10131 yuan, growing 18.8% compared with last year.

3.2.6 MiDong District Social Economy Situation

In August, 2007, with approval of the State Council, MiDongdistrict incorporated by MiQuan City and DongShan District, which is part of Urumqi city. The total area of 3407.42 square kilometers, jurisdiction over 5 towns, 2 townships, 6 neighborhood offices, 81 administrative villages, 48 communities in the area, the resident population of 300000 people. In 2012, Midong District GDP amounted to 24002000000 yuan, of which the primary industry was 744000000 yuan, 17747000000 yuan in second industries, 5511000000 yuan in the third industries. Total agricultural output value was 1299440000 yuan, and the total industrial output value was 58499000000 yuan. The per capital net income was 10602 yuan, growing 18% compared with last year.

3.3 Affected Villages Situation of Social Economy

This project intends to permanently expropriate collectivity-owned lands of 238.95 mu, involving two villages, DongGong village governed by Town of GuMuDi of MiDong District and SanGong village located in high-tech zone. Among them, a permanent expropriate. According to the survey, the basic situations of the village by social-economic effects are shown in table 9. Land expropriation impact on the village of condition see table 10.

Table 10 Basic Situation of Project Impact Village

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Affected villages	households	population	The area of cultivated land (mu)	Per capita cultivated land (mu)	Per capita income (yuan/year)	Among them : proportion of agricultural net income (%)
DongGong village	602	2109	4722	2.23	7556	4.84
SanGong village	1644	5746	4800	0.83	8324	2.27

Data sources: a social and economic investigation

Table 11 The Analysis of Influence on the Village of Cultivated Expropriation

Affected villages	Before expropriation of cultivated land (mu)	The average cultivated land (mu/ household)	Expropriation of cultivated land (mu)	Effect of rate of land requisition (%)	Affected households (households)	Affected population (person)	Land expropriation per capita (mu)
DongGong village	4722	7.84	160.20	3.39	19	106	8.43
SanGong village	4800	2.91	78.75	1.64	31	110	2.54
Total	9522	10.7	238.95	-	50	216	-

Data sources: a survey of social economic and physical effect

See from table 6: to the DongGong village can be, the impact on land requisition is very small due to the sufficient land per capital. For the SanGong village, the village surplus land has very little due to expropriation and close to urban areas, with a high employment opportunity, so the wage income has become the main source, monthly around 2000. In the two villages, wage income and other non-agricultural income accounted for approximately above its annual net total income 91.65%. As can be seen from table 7, for cultivated land expropriation effect is 50 households, the low rate of village land acquisition effect.

MiDong district affected by the project land is mainly planted in oil sunflower. In the Eastern District of Urumqi, oil sunflower planting one year season, the annual output of oil sunflower is about 1200 yuan / mu. SanGong village new urban land is gradually become Gobi, due to irrigation and the deterioration of natural environment, haven't been cultivated for years. Seen from table 15, it can be concluded that the land total income has less influence on villagers.

Table 12 Urumqi MiDong District Oil Sunflower Yield and the Annual Income Statement

Kind	yield (kilometer)	The average price of 3 years ago (yuan / kg)	The output value (yuan)	Cost (yuan) (not including labor cost)	The land income (yuan)
Oil sunflower	300	5.0	1500	300	1200

Data sources: a survey of social economic and physical effect

3.4 Sampling Survey Area Social and Economic Impact of the Project

In order to verify the effect of specific project basic information and the number of affected families, making the project resettlement policy based on the detailed and accurate data basis, we conduct a sample survey of the social economic status of the project implementing agencies and the resettlement Action Plan staff of project affected households.

3.4.1 Loan Project Immigrant Population Statistics

3.4.1.1 Demographic Information

On the social economic survey, we visited a total of 20 families, involving population 89, the survey of family average population of 4.45 people, the basic table 12 sampling.

Table 13 The Basic Information of the Sampling Survey

Affected Town	Village	Households	Population	Affected households	Sampled households	Sampling rate(%)
Gumudi Town	DongGong village	602	2109	19	10	52.63
ErGong Town	SanGong village	1644	5746	31	10	32.26
Total	-	2246	7855	50	20	40.00

Data sources: a social and economic investigation

Data shows, in a survey of 20 households in 89 population, 18 years old minors under a total of 20 people, accounting for 22.5% of the total population; 60 people over the age of 11, accounting for 12.5% of the total population; young 58 people, accounting for 65% of the total population. On census age shows that the population in general showed normal distribution, between the majorities populations ranged from 18-60 years old, according to the Labor Department of labor is defined. it is this

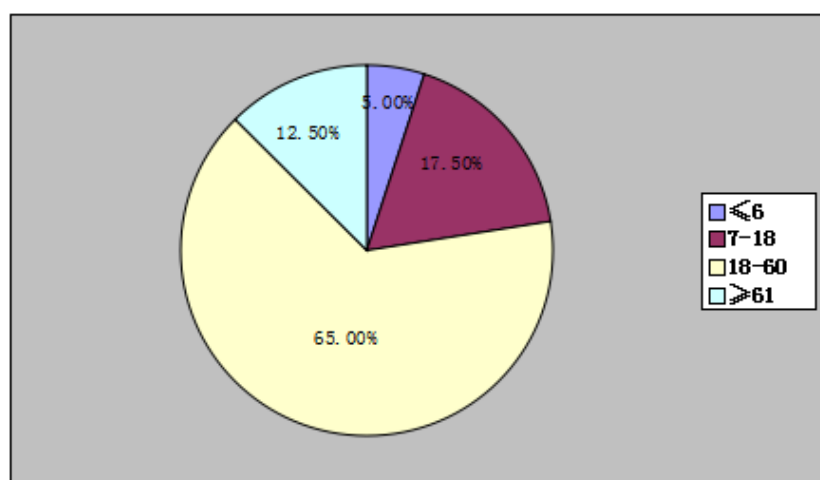
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age constitute the main body of labor, therefore, the survey population in the total population is the 65% samples of labor.

Table 14 The Age Structure of the Sampling Survey of Affected Persons

The age distribution	Population	Porprortion
≤6	4	5.00%
7-18	16	17.50%
18-60	58	65.00%
≥61	11	12.50%
Total	89	100.00%

Data sources: a social and economic investigation



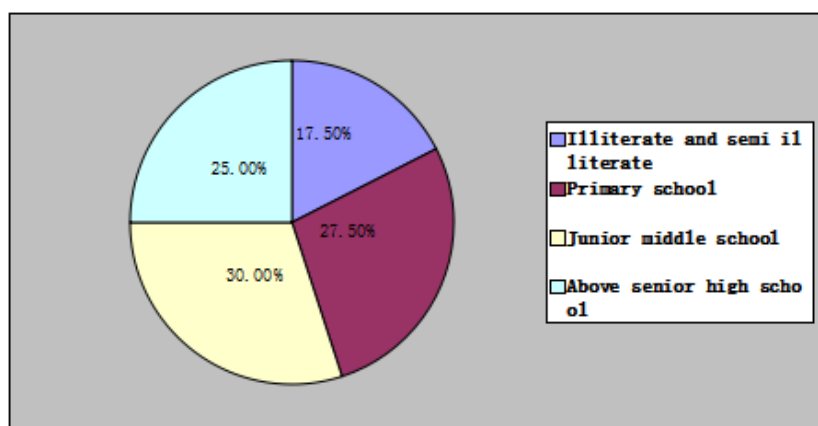
Picture 3 Sampling Survey of People Affected by Age Structure

Table 14 shows, 24 people with primary school culture level, accounting for 27.5% of the population; 27 people have the level of the junior high school culture, accounting for 30% of the population; 22 people with senior high school or above education level, accounting for 25% of the population; a total of illiteracy and not admission 16 people, accounted for 17.5% of the population.

Table 15 Culture and Education of the Household Survey Statistical Data

The education level	Population	Proportion
Illiterate and semi illiterate	16	17.50%
Primary school	24	27.50%
Junior middle school	27	30.00%
Above senior high school	22	25.00%
Total	89	100.00%

Data sources: a social and economic investigation



Picture 4 Sample Survey of Affected People Education Structure

3.4.1.2 Sample Family Social Economic Status

Investigation shows: The sample population, per capital income is 8999 yuan, 6869 yuan per capital spending. Among them production expenditure is 440 yuan, per capital net income is 8559 yuan.

Table 16 The Sample Households Per Capital Income and Expenditure

Items of income	The per capital income	items of expenditure	per capita expenditure
Agricultural income	445	Seed	89
Ancillary revenue	258	Pesticides	103
Enterprise wage income	249	Fertilizer	108
Migrant workers income	7845	Irrigation water fee	45
Other income	102	Machinery cost	95
The annual income amounted to	8999	Charge for electricity	45
—	—	Living water	34
—	—	Communication charges	103
—	—	The children go to school fees	345
—	—	Medical expenses	356
—	—	The cost of fuel	90
—	—	Life food expenses	4730
—	—	Expenditure of non agricultural production	459
—	—	Other expenses	267
—	—	The annual total expenditure	6869

3.4.1.3 The Analysis of Social Gender Status

According to the survey, the affected women enjoy the same legal power with men, including the contracted land, education, family planning, participation in the rights of election. Access of women in the workforce, most of that has the autonomy of production and management and the same male, can choose to work or small business etc.. Of course, division of labor in the family life and production of the men

and women are different, women bear more housework and child rearing to work and in the manual manufacturing factory work, there are more women work outside the home; men mainly engaged in transportation or migrant workers, etc..

In the impact of the project area, the employment structure of the male and the female is similar, compared with men, in addition to work outside, still need to do the housework and take care of the family; women mainly engaged in some skill level requires lower position or the flexibility of employment.

In all population survey, about 10% of the surveyed households is jointly engaged in agricultural production, about 35% of the surveyed households are husband and wife common in migrant workers. The field survey, the husband of migrant families in agricultural production, all the women in charge of; also a part of the family, the husband in busy period will return to the countryside with my wife to engage in agricultural production.

After the implementation of the project, the affected residents will be part of the loss of land, but through the implementation of the project can also obtain the corresponding compensation and the improvement of living conditions. Due to the implementation of regional projects and women bear most domestic service, therefore the living conditions and the improvement of the environment may reduce their labor burden and affected by the adverse environment. In addition, the improvement of living conditions to assume most of housework women with other job opportunities. Of course, to see whether men and women are concerned about fair compensation and timely compensation problem in the social investigation of the gender influence.

According to the survey, the issue of women's concern with men as :(a) The standard of compensation in accordance with the accounting of land output and relocation costs;(b) According to the affected households' demand, compensation funds direct payment to the affected households.

On gender differences, women have the following different from male needs; (a) The women asked to provide monetary compensation and the transfer of compensation; (b) women are required to provide relevant manual manufacturing industry in terms of training;(c) Participation to males in most families, and women also hope to participate in village management.

Through the relocation, the affected people will improve the living conditions, and is mainly responsible for the housework women would more enjoy affect the living conditions improve, resettlement policy and law.

3.5 Associated the Project with Affected People

Demographic Information

March to June, 2014, the resettlement planning unit investigate 37 families (131people). Survey results: relocates dominated by Han Chinese; relocates education in high schools and junior middle school; before relocation, the main house is brick and concrete structure.

Table 17 Evicted Basic Family Situation Before Relocation

Variable		Number of people	Percentage
Age	Under 20 year old	2	1.37%
	21—30 year old	23	17.81%
	31—40 year old	38	28.77%
	41—50 year old	34	26.03%
	51—60 year old	22	16.44%
	above 20 year old	13	9.59%
Nation	Han	66	50.68%
	Uygur	39R	30.14%
	Hui	18	13.70%
	other	7	5.48%
Sex	man	65	49.32%
	Woman	66	50.68%
Education	Undergraduate and above	16	12.33%
	College	32	24.66%
	Senior middle school (Secondary school, Vocational School, Technical school)	48	36.99%
	middle school	20	15.07%
	Primary school	7	5.48%
	Illiterate and semi-literate	7	5.48%
Housing Conditions	Brick Wood	34	26.03%
	Brick Mix	92	69.86%
	other	5	4.11%

Survey results: Survey household per capita income is 19,118 yuan, 9,845 yuan is wage income, transfer income is 5,399 yuan, 2,014 yuan is operating income, property income is 1044 yuan, other income is 813 yuan; per capita expenditure of households surveyed is 14,933 yuan where productive expenditure is 784 yuan, 7,055 yuan is family groceries, purchase clothes is 455 yuan, 1,689 yuan is medical care, transportation and communication are 324 yuan, 872 yuan are culture and

entertainment, education expenses is 1,455 yuan, 634 yuan is to buy furniture, appliances, human contacts are 332 yuan, electricity is 756 yuan, 384 yuan is fuel costs, other expenses are 188 yuan.

Table 18 Surveyed Households Per Capita Income and Expenditure

Revenue Type	Income(yaun)	Percentage	Expenditure Type	Expenditure Amount (yuan)	Percentage
total	19118.2	100.00%	total	14933.1	100.00%
Wage income	9845.5	51.50%	productive expenditure	784.6	5.25%
Transfer income	5399.8	28.24%	family groceries	7055.1	47.24%
Operating income	2014.5	10.54%	clothes	455.3	3.05%
Property income	1044.8	5.46%	medical care	1689.3	11.31%
other	813.6	4.26%	transportation and communication	324.5	2.17%
			culture and entertainment	872.1	5.84%
			education	1455.4	9.75%
			Furniture and appliances	634.6	4.25%
			human contacts	332.8	2.23%
			Electricity costs	756.9	5.07%
			fuel costs	384.2	2.57%
			other	188.3	1.26%

4 Resettlement Policy and Law

4.1 Laws and Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

The basic purpose of the resettlement action plan is to ensure that the resettlement plan and implementation in line with the world bank operational policy OP4.12. At the same time, for the project in any LA and resettlement activities, laws and regulations will follow a series of countries, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi City, the specific details are shown in table18.

Table 19Project Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	The effect of time
Countries with central ministries	"Property law of the people's Republic of China"	In October 1, 2007
	"The PRC Land Management"	In August 28, 2004
	"Regulations" the implementation of the PRC Land Management (the State Council Order No. 256th)	In December 27, 1998
	"Decision of the State Council on deepening the reform of strict land management" (Guofa No. [2004]28)	In October 21, 2004
	"Guiding opinions about perfecting the compensation for LA system" (No. [2004]238 of land and resources)	In November 3, 2004
	"Notice of the State Council on strengthening the regulation of land related issues" (Guofa No. [2006]31)	In August 31, 2006
	"The Ministry of land and resources on notice to carry out the formulation of unified annual output value standard of LA and integrated land area work" (made of [2005]114 number)	In July 23, 2005
	The "Office of the State Council forwarded the Ministry of labor and social security been notified of the LA farmers employment training and social security work guidance about doing" (No. [2006]29)	In April 10, 2006
	"LA notice procedures" (Ministry of land and Resources Order No. tenth)	In January 1, 2002
	"The ordinance of housing levy and compensation on state-owned land " [State Council Order No. 590]	In January21, 2011
	On the issuance of "state-owned land on the housing levy assessments" notice building [2011]77	In June 3, 2011
The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	"Notice on the promulgation and implementation of autonomous region land unified annual output value of the standard" (new made No. [2011]19)	In January 1, 2011
	The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region implementation of "law on the protection of disabled persons" of the people's Republic of China measures	In January 1, 1998
	"Opinions on the implementation of the the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region women's development program" (2011-2020)	In January 1, 2011
Urumqi City	"Urumqi city land expropriated farmer employment training and social security measures for the implementation of rules" (Wu Zheng ban 2009 - 96)	In October 10, 2009
	Interim procedures of Urumqi Municipality on the state-owned land on the housing levy and compensation work	In January 1, 2011
	Urumqi City, the state-owned land on the housing levy and compensation of the shanty towns of the Interim Measures	In January 1, 2011
World Bank	The business policy of "OP4.12" non voluntary resettlement and its accessories	In January 1, 2002
	Business process BP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its accessories	In January 1, 2002

4.2 Chinese Laws and Regulations and Related

Policies

According to "Property law of the people's Republic of China" :

Article 42 To meet the needs of public interests, collectively-owned lands, premises owned by entities and individuals or other real properties may be expropriated in accordance with the power scope and procedures provided by laws.

As for the LA of collectively-owned land, it is necessary to, according to law and in full amount, pay such fees as land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings, arrange for social security fees for the farmers whose land is expropriated, secure their livelihood and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

As for the LA of the premises owned by entities and individuals or other real properties, it is necessary to make compensation for demolition and relocation according to law and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the owners of the real properties expropriated; as for the LA of the individuals' residential houses, it is necessary to safeguard the housing conditions of the owners of the houses expropriated.

No entity or individual may embezzle, misappropriate, privately share, detain or delay in the payment of the compensation fees for LA.

Article 43 The state provides special protection for farm lands, strictly restricts the conversion of farm lands into lands for construction and controls the aggregate quantity of lands for construction. No one may requisition any collectively-owned land by violating the statutory power limit and procedures.

The key provisions of "the land management law". :

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

Compensation fees for LAed 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 requisition of the arable 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 LAed by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. 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 requisition of the arable land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of LAed shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

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

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

In requisitioning 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 requisition.

Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by farmer 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.

The key provisions of "Decision of the State Council on deepening the reform of strict land management" :

(Twelve) The LA compensation. The local people's government at or above the county level shall take effective measures; make the land-loss farmers living standards for LA and not to reduce. In accordance with the law to ensure the full and timely payment of land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments and young crops compensation fee of land. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the existing legal provisions, still can not make the land expropriated farmers to maintain their original standard of living, is not enough to pay for LA as a result of farmers social security costs no, province, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the people's Government shall approve the increase resettlement subsidies. Total of land compensation and resettlement fees of the statutory limit, it is not enough to make the land expropriated farmers to maintain the original level of living, the local people's Government may use of state-owned land shall be subsidies income. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central People's Government shall formulate and publish comprehensive land unified annual output value of standard or district piece city and county LA, LA compensation to do the same with the price of key national construction projects must be included in the budget in full cost of LA.

(Thirteen) The proper placement of land-loss farmers. The local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate specific measures, make the land-loss farmers the long-term livelihood security. A stable income for the project, farmers can legally approved by the construction land use rights shares. In urban planning area, the local people's Government shall be for LA as a result of land-loss farmers into urban employment system, and establishing a social security system; in urban planning area, LA of farmer collective owned land, the local people's Government shall in the administrative area for farmers whose land was expropriated to have the necessary farming land or arrange corresponding job; do not have the basic production and living conditions of the land-loss farmers should use the resettlement of migrants. Labor and social security departments should jointly with the relevant departments as soon as possible puts forward to establish the guidance by

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the opinions of the expropriated farmers' employment training and social security system.

The key provisions of "Guiding opinions" Notification on perfecting the land compensation and resettlement system (238th article) :

(One) Formulating the standard unified annual output value. Provincial Department of land and resources together with relevant departments to formulate provincial counties (city) land unified annual output value of the minimum standard, announced the implementation of the provincial people's government after the approval. To formulate a unified annual output value can be considered the type, quality standard, farmers expropriated arable land investment, on land price of agricultural products, agricultural land grading factors.

(Two) determine the multiple of the unified annual output value. Unified annual output value ratio for land compensation and resettlement fees, should be in accordance with the guarantee of farmers whose land has been expropriated the original living standards are not lowered principle, within the limits prescribed by law to determine; compensation for LA costs according to the statutory unified annual output value calculated, can not make the land expropriated farmers maintain their living standards, not enough to pay for LA and lead farmers social security costs without land, with the approval of the people's government at the provincial level shall improve the multiple; land compensation and resettlement fees by 30 times the combined calculation, it is not enough to make the land expropriated farmers maintain their living level, by the local governments to co-ordinate arrangements, from state-owned land to draw a certain percentage of compensation for the use of income subsidies. Approval occupation of basic farmland, LA compensation according to the highest standards of the local people's government announced the implementation of compensation.

(Three) the formulation of comprehensive land land district. Conditional District, Provincial Department of land and resources can be with the relevant departments to formulate provincial counties (city) land comprehensive premium District tablets, announced the implementation of the approval of the people's government at the provincial level, the implementation of LA compensation. The formulation of Comprehensive Land District piece of factors should be considered to categories,

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output, Land District, agricultural land grade, quantity, Per capita arable land land supply and demand, the level of local economic development and urban residents minimum living level.

(Four) The allocation of land compensation. According to the land compensation fees for land expropriated farmers mainly the principle of land compensation fee should be reasonable distribution in the internal organization of rural collective economy. The specific measures shall be formulated by the people's government at the provincial level distribution. The land was all LA, at the same time, the rural collective economic organizations to revoke the establishment, the land compensation fees for land expropriated farmers should all production and living resettlement.

The key provision of "The ordinance of the housing levy and Compensation on state-owned land":

Article Seventeen The city and county government who make the housing levy decision, should compensate to the expropriated administration include:

(One) The collection of compensation value of the house;

(Two) The removal, temporary resettlement compensation for expropriated house;

(Three) Compensation for cease loss caused by requisition houses.

The city and county government should develop subsidies and incentives to provide subsidies and incentives to the imposed.

Article eighteen: The collection of individual homes, and the imposed meet the housing security conditions, the housing levy decision making city and county government should give priority to housing security. The specific measures of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to develop.

Article nineteen: The compensation value of expropriated house shall not be less than market price of similar real estate on the daily publication of the decision housing. Value of the expropriated houses by real estate price assessment agency with the appropriate qualifications assessment determined in accordance with the housing levy assessment approach.

Article twenty-one: The expropriated can choose monetary compensation, and can also choose property rights exchange.

Being levied chooses property rights exchange, city and county government should provide housing for property rights exchange, and calculates expropriated, the

The key provisions of "State-owned land on the housing levy assessment approach":

(Three) the price of real estate assessment agencies, real estate valuers, real estate appraisal committee of experts (hereinafter called the evaluation committee of experts) members should be independent, objective, fair assessment, identification of the work to carry out the housing levy, and responsible for the assessment, appraisal opinions issued by the.

Any unit and individual shall intervene housing tax assessment, appraisal activities. Interested parties and the housing levy should be avoided.

(Fourth) the price of real estate assessment agencies to be levied by the people within the time specified in the selected in consultation; consultation fails within the time specified by the Department of housing levy, to be imposed by the organization in accordance with the minority obeying the principle of voting majority decision, or take Yaohao draw random mode is determined, etc.. The specific measures shall be formulated by the provincial, autonomous district, municipalities directly under the central government.

(Five) the same LA project housing tax assessments work, in principle, borne by real estate price assessment agencies. The housing levy range is larger, can be shared by two or more agencies to assess property prices.

Take two or more agencies to assess property prices, should be mutually agreed upon a price of real estate assessment agencies as the lead unit; the lead unit shall organize the relevant agencies to assess property prices on the evaluation object, evaluation time, value connotation, basis of evaluation, evaluation, evaluation principle, evaluation of the hypothesis, an important parameter for evaluating the technical route, method the results of the assessment to determine the selection, way of communication, unified standard.

Housing tax assessment of attorney shall specify the name of the client, commissioned by the real estate price assessment institution name, evaluation purpose, evaluation object, evaluation scope requirements and date of entrustment and other content.

Housing tax assessment commissioned by the contract shall include the

following items:

(One) The basic situation of the principal and the price of real estate assessment agencies;

(Two) Responsible for the assessment of projects registered real estate valuer;

(Three) The evaluation purpose, evaluation object, evaluation time to assess basic matters;

(Four) Data required to assess the client shall provide;

(Five) The rights and obligations of both sides of the assessment process;

(Six) Cost of the assessment and LA method;

(Seven) The assessment report delivery time, way;

(Eight) The liability for breach of contract;

(Nine) The dispute resolution method;

(Ten) The other matters need to be specified.

Key provisions of "The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region urban state-owned land use right transfer and transfer of the provisional measures" (2008 Revision):

(Five) The right to use the transfer of land transfer scheme specific plots should first develop. The transfer scheme should include transferring land mass the size, location, boundary, use, transfer period, construction planning requirements, the demarcation of land, transferring and other content. The transfer scheme by the land administration department in conjunction with the construction, planning, real estate management help door according to land transfer investment plan and basic construction, according to the examination and approval authority for approval, the land administration department on behalf of the government (the transferor and the transferred) signed the transfer contract.

(Six) Land management department in conjunction with the city planning, finance, price, planning and state assets department according to the plots of land sold position, area, use fixed number of year and land market conditions and other factors, land grading, the formulation of the benchmark land price, standard land price assessment.

(Seven) The land use right transfer taken tender, auction based approach, also can use agreement, on specific plots of land use right transfer of land, land

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management departments should jointly with the relevant departments to apply for the transferred shall present the following materials and documents:

(One) sold plots position, four boundaries, area, cadastral map and infrastructure introduction;

(Two) the land use planning, construction project completion period, the minimum capital requirement must be put into construction;

(Three) present situation of municipal public facilities and the building volume rate, density, clearance restrictions, the town planning and construction;

(Four) environmental protection and greening, traffic, earthquake, health and epidemic prevention, fire protection requirements;

(Five) the way of transfer, use fixed number of year, bidding or auction sites, date, procedure and rule;

(Six) the transferee shall have the qualifications and conditions, leasing payment request;

(Seven) specific provisions relating to transfer, lease, mortgage, termination;

(Eight) other matters should be stated.

Ten the agreement transferring land use rights program:

(One) for the transferee to the county (city) approval of relevant departments of people's governments at or above the project file and source of fund documents, written application proposed transferee of land use rights to the land management department;

(Two) the land management department received an application, should be in accordance with the provisions in this way seventh, to apply for the transferee issue sold plots of land information and documents;

(Three) for the transferee shall be submitted to the land within the time specified in the business plan development and attached with the delivery of transferring payment amount, currency, mode of payment, credit certificate and other documents and materials; land management departments to review its legitimacy, rationality and feasibility, within 30 days of the transferee and application specific consultations;

(Four) consensus, land management departments on behalf of the government (the lessor) signed a contract transferring land use rights and the transferee. The transferee must be in the date of the contract delivery leasing 20% of the amount of the deposit, within 60 days of paid all leasing. The deposit can be offset by leasing.

"The key provisions of the Urumqi municipal land expropriated farmer employment training and social security rules" implementation measures :

Article 1 in order to accelerate the process of the capital city, and promote coordinated economic and social sustainable development, land-loss farmers living standards to ensure is not reduced, the long-term livelihood security, according to the notice of the Autonomous Region People's government office "on the issuance of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region land expropriated farmers employment training and social security measures for the implementation of the new" (government) 140 (2008 date) spirit, combined with the actual city, the development of the implementation details.

Article 2 of these Rules shall apply to the city administrative areas of land expropriated farmer employment training and social security work.

Article 3 governments at all levels shall, from the urban and rural economic and social harmonious development of height, conscientiously do a good job of land-loss farmer employment training and social security work, the establishment of land-loss farmers social security system.

Article 4 all levels of government and relevant units should improve the employment target responsibility system, to be job training of farmers whose land as the main task of the present employment into rural and urban employment and occupation training work of overall planning and goal responsibility appraisal. Since 2009, signed responsibility warrants, as an important indicator of the level decomposition, performance evaluation, establish the target responsibility system.

Article 5 All levels of the public employment service agency shall improve, implement employment service measures and employment assistance system, the land-loss farmers into urban employment difficult employment difficulties personnel range, the implementation of "employment first, give priority to supporting and training priority" to help measure, create a favorable employment mechanism and environment by LA farmers.

Article 6 valid proof of land expropriated farmers to local authorities identity materials, by the township (town) labor and social security agencies or subdistrict offices for its free of charge "job registration certificate", and in "job registration certificate" shall be indicated "land-loss farmers", which belongs to the employment difficult personnel, by this card can be enjoy equal preferential policies related urban employment difficult personnel.

Article 7 All levels of the public employment service agency shall provide the farmers with policy advice, free employment, job registration, job information and other public employment service.

Article 8 Development of the government investment in public posts shall be given priority placement of land expropriated farmers employment difficult, to achieve employment in public service jobs and employment contract signed more than one year, given the social insurance subsidies and job subsidies in the corresponding period, the required funds shall be borne by the special employment funds. Land-loss farmers resettlement program realization of employment and social insurance subsidies and post subsidy standards in accordance with the Urumqi Municipal People's government office "on the issuance of Urumqi city public welfare jobs management approach to notice in the public welfare jobs" (Wu Zheng ban "2007 No. 64) to inform and Urumqi labor and Social Security Bureau, Urumqi Municipal Bureau of finance" on Forwarding < the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region public welfare jobs subsidies > "(Koolau" 2006 No. 101), "on the forwarding < the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region social insurance subsidies and social insurance continuation > notice" (Koolau "2006 No. 102) execution.

Article 9 in the working age, have the ability to work and employment aspirations, and for the "job" registration certificate for land expropriated farmers, through self employment, independent entrepreneurs realize obtain employment, can be 2 to 50000 yuan small secured loans in accordance with the provisions of the application, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the job secured loan discount document. Land expropriated farmers apply for small loans and interest order in accordance with the people's Bank of China branch in Urumqi center, Finance Department of autonomous regions, autonomous region Department of labor and social security "on the issuance of" the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region small loan management approach "notice" (black hair "2006 No. 24) execution.

Article 10 All levels of government and relevant units shall implement the

employment training funds, the formulation conforms to the land-loss farmers' vocational skills training and entrepreneurship training plans, by the farmers whose land was expropriated choice of training jobs; standard training subsidies in accordance with the Autonomous Region Department of labor and social security, finance hall "on the issuance of the" the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region vocational training subsidy measures (for Trial Implementation) "notice" (the new labor agency, the word "2006 No. 16) implementation, training subsidies assistance way appropriation. Land-loss farmer employment training expenses required funds from local employment special funds.

Article 11 Land expropriated farmers meet the employment and training conditions, by himself to the village (neighborhood) committees to apply, by the township (town) government or street audit office, reported to the district (county) approved by the Ministry of labor and social security.

Urumqi city to carry out "the implementation of the views of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region women's development program" (2011-2020) is the key content :

Increase women's economic rights legal protection efforts. To formulate and perfect the protection of women's equal participation in economic development, enjoy equal labor rights laws and policies, ensure equal access to economic resources and effective services. Strictly enforce the employment promotion law, labor contract law and other laws and regulations. The full implementation of equal pay for equal work. To establish and perfect the income distribution system of scientific, reasonable, engaged in the same work, pay, equal labor workers obtained the same harvest, the employing units shall pay labor remuneration equivalent. Strengthen guidance and supervision of enterprises to establish and perfect the internal wage distribution system, according to the law to correct and punish the men and women of unequal pay for equal work behavior. To encourage and support women workers to solve the equal pay for equal work between men and women in labor disputes by the labor dispute arbitration and other channels.

The elimination of gender discrimination in employment. Specification for recruiting behavior units, in addition to the legal provisions are not suitable for women's trades and positions, any units not in hiring staff to gender or gender when

disguised to refuse to employ women or raise the employment standards for women, shall not stipulate in the labor contract or in other way a disguised restriction on women marry, fertility. Enhancing labor security law enforcement investigated and dealt with according to law by the sex discrimination behavior units and occupation intermediary. To encourage and support women rights in accordance with the law.

Broaden the channels of employment of women. Develop the third industry, creating new employment opportunities for women and employment. Develop and implement more active employment policies, support and guide their own occupation and do pioneering work independently, to strengthen the employment difficulties of women's employment assistance. Take tax relief, skills training, loan interest subsidy, tracking and guidance measures, support and help women entrepreneurial success. Continuously improve the small and medium-sized enterprises and the non-public enterprises to absorb the ability of women's employment. Take effective measures, promote the employment of women in emerging industries and emerging industries. Vigorously developing the domestic service, to encourage women to flexible employment, promoting women's employment stability.

The improvement of women's non agriculture employment rate. To speed up the process of urbanization, much channel to guide and support of women in farming and pastoral areas and orderly transfer to non-agricultural industries. Increase in agricultural and pastoral areas of women's transfer training, improve their employment ability.

Create a favorable employment conditions for women and disabled women employment difficulties have labor ability. The government public placement is inclined to the older, disabled employment difficulties for women; the implementation of unemployed women social insurance subsidies, employment training subsidies, the jot secured loan and re employment support policies, as employment aspirations of the disabled women to provide free vocational guidance, vocational introduction employment service, support and help the disabled women and entrepreneurial unemployed women and re employment; earnestly implement relevant laws and regulations, support the reproductive women back to work. To strengthen the public employment service, common for women to carry out the characteristics of the employment service in the public employment service agencies to promote women's employment, employment difficulties.

Promote the construction of female talents. Increase for all types of vocational

training at all levels of women, improve the initial, middle and senior skilled workers to guide the development of the proportion of women; to promote women's active participation in the field of scientific research and technology, and create conditions for their growth.

Increase in agricultural and pastoral areas of women's economic income. Vigorously promote the development of standardized production and agricultural and pastoral areas of mutual cooperation, promote agricultural and pastoral areas of the scale of production and operation income. Around the agriculture and animal husbandry products deep processing and the needs of farmers, development of the two or three industry, increase the added value of agriculture and animal husbandry products. To facilitate practical technical training in agricultural and pastoral areas of women's participation in the agricultural and pastoral areas of left behind women and returned home to help women achieve various forms of entrepreneurship. Support financial institutions, enterprises and other cooperation with women's organizations, to carry out financial services and training for women in farming and pastoral areas.

Increase support to poor women. Conscientiously implement the subsistence security for urban residents "Regulations" and "Regulations for rural five guarantees", maintain good poor women's rights. Is conducive to the development of poor women poverty alleviation measures. Help and support the agricultural and pastoral areas of poor women poverty alleviation projects. Small secured loans to tilt to the urban and rural poor women project funds. (the City Civil Affairs Bureau, the municipal labor and Social Security Bureau, the Municipal Agriculture Bureau, Municipal Women's Federation)

The establishment of women's entrepreneurship, employment "incubator" training base. Gradually establish women's entrepreneurship, re employment "incubator" training base, for the city of laid-off women, employment difficulties of women, should be all previous female graduates and migrant women workers to provide venues, preferential policies, financial support, business training and other services, in order to promote entrepreneurship to employment, from the basic life safeguard to ensure jobs, solve the employment the difficult problem of employment of women, further expand employment and re employment.

Protection rural women's land rights and interests. Strict implementation of the "law" protection of women's rights and interests, to increase the protection of rural women's land contract management rights and interests related to policy

implementation and inspection efforts through the prescribed procedures of governance and rectification and the laws and regulations conflict village. Gradually increase the proportion of women elected representatives of villagers. Continuously improve the rural women's quality of law and the rights awareness. Process, in the city of villages and land replacement work, should give full consideration to the legitimate rights and interests of women should be promptly corrected to damage the rights and interests of women problems. We should vigorously carry out publicity, efforts to form a good atmosphere of equality between men and women, to create a harmonious.

4.3 The Main Policy of World Bank's

The bank's main resettlement policy World Bank operational policy OP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its annex (since January 1, 2002), the world bank business process BP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its annex (since January 1, 2002).

4.3.1 The World Bank's Policy Objectives

▲ Discussion on the design scheme of all feasible projects, as soon as possible to avoid or reduce the non voluntary resettlement .

▲ If the resettlement inevitably, resettlement activity should be a sustainable development plan to design and implementation.

▲ should provide sufficient funds, the resettlements can share the benefits of the project.

▲ Should be careful consultation with resettlement, so that they have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement program.

▲ Should help resettlements to improve livelihoods and living standards, at least to really make it recover to relocation or higher level before the start of the project.

4.3.2 The Requirements of the Measures

The borrower shall prepare a migrant resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework, Among them covers the following contents: the resettlement plan or

resettlement policy framework to take corresponding measures, ensure that resettlement was told himself in the resettlement issues on the choice of right and other rights; the solution is technically and economically feasible scheme, to participate in the negotiation, and enjoy the opportunity to choose; according to the full replacement cost, obtain the rapid and effective compensation, direct property loss caused by the project to offset. If the effect is including the relocation, resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should take corresponding measures, ensure resettlements get help in the relocation period (such as relocation subsidies); access to housing or residential land, or according to the requirement of access to agricultural production sites. Potential and position advantage in production of agricultural production sites and other comprehensive factors should be favorable conditions and the original place of at least equivalent.

In order to realize the policy goal, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should also take appropriate measures when necessary, to ensure that the relocation, according to restore their livelihoods and living standards may need time, reasonable estimate of the transition period, during this transition period to get help; in addition, but also obtain the development assistance such as credit, training or other aspects of employment.

4.4 Differences between Policy of World Bank and Laws and Regulations of China

Resettlement compensation for land

The difference: the bank policy requires compensation should be enough to offset any revenue loss, restore the long-term revenue potential. Chinese standard is based on the annual output value.

Solution: early solution is to provide a replacement land, but the possibility of practice is relatively small. Cash compensation is the majority of people preferred, although they cannot guarantee the rational use of these compensation. Therefore, the bank needs to support further technology, for the severely affected, particularly vulnerable groups of the family income is monitored, while local governments to provide help to people in need of help.

For compensation and resettlement for the vulnerable groups

The difference: bank policy to give all vulnerable groups of special compensation, especially those facing the serious influence of family poverty. China shall not require social analysis, so compensation based solely on the number of losses.

Solution: special funds are provided to help vulnerable groups, they will be determined during detailed measurement survey. Various measures have been defined in the resettlement action plan.

Negotiation and announced

Difference: World Bank policy requirements affected persons can fully informed, and negotiations as soon as possible and they. The rules of China have improved the notification and the transparency of compensation. However, affected by the personnel in the project decision-making role is not strong, usually the publication period is too short.

Solution: consultation has started in the early. The project office agreed to the bank requires disclosure of resettlement action plan associated to the affected persons.

The lack of legal rights

Difference: World Bank policy requirements for all demolished buildings, whether they are legal or illegal, according to the same standard of compensation. According to Chinese law, no person may have local registered permanent residence and local people have the same right to compensation. In addition, China legal for requisition not legitimate owners of the land and housing without compensation.

Solution: for the World Bank loan project, all legal and affected people not legitimate, whether the ownership or right of use will be protected. According to the World Bank's request will help.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: the resettlement monitoring and the bank's requirements for internal and external. But the Chinese law in addition to the reservoir project outside, no such requirement.

Solution: Resettlement monitoring system for all the World Bank loan projects have established the internal and external, these are written in the resettlement action plan. Internal and external reporting requirements in the resettlement action plan with specific provisions.

4.5 Project Compensation Principles

According to the regulations and policies of the Chinese government and the World Bank's requirements, making compensation and the principle of equity of the project, its goal is to ensure that resettlements receive compensation and assistance measures adequately, the restoration of at least the project before the start of production and living level. Project Resettlement principle are detailed in table 19.

Table 20 Project Resettlement Principle

Principles	
1	If possible, as far as possible to avoid the occurrence of non voluntary resettlement
2	The affected people get compensation and right at least to maintain the "without project" before the standard of living condition, may also improve.
3	Whether or not the legitimate rights, the affected people will receive the resettlement compensation and rehousing assistance.
4	If enough land after LA each livelihood, provide cash or in kind compensation for lost land replacement land, as well as other income generating activities.
5	The affected person on the recovery of qualification, compensation and standards, livelihoods and income plan, project schedule is full understanding of, and participation in the resettlement action plan implementation.
7	Executive agencies and independent / third party will be monitoring the operation of compensation and resettlement of LA.
8	Vulnerable groups receive special assistance or treatment, to ensure that they are living better, all affected persons should have the opportunity to benefit from the project. Every resettlement families have 2 family members get the skills training, Among them at least one is female.
9	Resettlement plan and project affected (District, county, township planning consistent).
10	Resettlement fees will be paid in full and comprehensive coverage of all the affected hand.

4.6 Deadline of Compensation

The definition of compensation qualification deadline is October 1, 2014. After the feasibility study will notice deadline. The affected people in the new reclaimed land, new built houses or in the affected district settled in the range after the closing date. Any purely for the sake of additional compensation and the construction of buildings or planted tree excluding.

4.7 Compensation Standard

According to the provisions of the legal framework, combined with the actual situation of Urumqi's economic and social development, formulate various compensation standards of the project.

4.7.1 The Compensation Standard of Project

4.7.1.1 Permanent Collection of Rural Collective Land Compensation Standard

According to the notice of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Department of land and resources, development and Reform Commission, Department of Finance jointly issued "on the issuance and implementation of the autonomous region land unified annual output standard" (the new land and resources [2011] No. 19) clearly defines the compensation standard for LA.

Table 21 The Land Compensation Calculation Table

Grade	First-class arable land	Second-class arable land	Third-class arable land
Compensation base (yuan / mu)	1500	800	600
Explain :	1.the standard is suitable for planting crops, arable land 2. The annual output value of planting specialty crops arable land, vegetable field, orchard should be higher than the standard table a farmland; cotton shall not exceed a maximum of 1.5 times; the maximum shall not exceed 2 times; vegetable land shall not exceed a maximum of 3 times; the vineyard shall not exceed a maximum of 4 times; other economic crops according to the actual annual output value calculation.		

Based on determining the compensation of arable land, we need to calculate the LA resettlement fees according to the ratio of the unified annual output value. The resettlement fees are compensated, according to different compensation multiples of arable land per capita corresponding including: more than 3 mu of arable land per capita, resettlement fee is 12-13 times of the compensation base; 2.0-3.0 mu of arable land per capita, resettlement fee is 14-16 times of the compensation base; below 1.0 mu of arable land per capita, resettlement fee and land compensation are 17-20 times of the compensation base. Land compensation and resettlement fee are no less than 20 times of compensation base. land compensation fee is 8-10 times of the compensation base.

Table 22 Resettlement Ratio Calculation Table

Arable land per capital (mu)	Multiples of resettlement fee
Over 3 mu	12-13 times
2-3 mu	14-16 times
1-2 mu	17-20 times
Below 1 mu	30 times of land compensation and resettlement fee

Note : Land compensation and resettlement fee are no less than 20 times of compensation base. land compensation fee is 8-10 times of the compensation base.。

Table 23The Influence of Village Land Expropriation Compensation Standard and Payment

Affected village	LA comensation	Compensation standard	Note
Donggong villge	Land compensation : 4500yuan/mu*16 Resettlement fee : 4500yuan/mu*8	108000yuan/mu	According to the calculation of the per mu vegetable base, compensation base is 4500
Sangong village	Land compensation : 4500yuan/mu*10 Resettlement fee : 4500yuan/mu*20	135000yuan/mu	

4.7.1.2 Crop compensation and ground attachments compensation

Crop compensation in accordance with local crop output value compensation. In this project, the East Village and the village three of compensation in vegetables, namely crop compensation standard: 1500 yuan / mu * 3=4500 yuan / mu.

4.7.1.3 The Social Security of Land-loss Farmers

According to the "Notice of the Urumqi municipal land-loss farmer employment training and social security measures issued by the" rules for the implementation of Ukraine([2009]96), Midong District revitalization of the village and the East Village farmers land-loss land expropriated farmers lose can enjoy the basic old-age living subsidies, subsidies are as follows (see annex two):

The all land-loss farmers' pension basic living security measures

Has reached the retirement age (male 60 years of age, women over 55 years of age, the same below) of the land-loss farmers, in accordance with the actual in local agricultural production work service (minimum from the age of 16 years calculated, during the school and was sentenced to criminal detention or except, reeducation through labor during the same year) every two years at the payment period to pay the pension, basic living costs(conversion of the payment period less than a year by year basis, the same below).

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 60% to 100%, the contribution rate is 20%. Press 8% after payment of establishing personal account.

A one-time pay the full 15 years and above, in accordance with the people's Government of the autonomous region "on the adjustment and improvement of the basic pension for enterprise employees in urban areas project to notice" (New Deal (2006) No. 59) regulations issued old-age basic living allowance, but not the implementation of urban employees' basic pension guaranteed minimum number of policy.

In the working age of land-loss farmers, engaged in agricultural production and labor in accordance with the actual local time, every two years a year at the payment period, payment of pension basic living costs.

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 60% to 100%, the contribution rate is 20%. Press 8% after payment of establishing personal account. Compensation fee, by the employer, the employer in accordance with the urban basic old-age insurance to pay pension premiums for their own occupation, in accordance with the measures;Flexible employment urban basic pension insurance payment. The previous payment transfer amount, the payment period can be calculated together. The payment over 15 years and above, reach retirement age, in accordance with the provisions of the new fa (2006) No. 59 document issued pension.

The most land-loss (50%) farmers' old-age basic living security measures

Has reached the retirement age of land-loss farmers, engaged in agricultural production and labor in accordance with the actual local time, every two years a year at the payment period, payment of pension basic living costs.

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 40% to 60%, the contribution rate is 20%. To pay the pension basic living costs are credited to the personal account, the implementation of total accumulation.

A one-time pay 15 years and above, in accordance with the personal account of the accumulated amount divided by 180 monthly total fat pension basic living costs.

In the working age of land-loss farmers, engaged in agricultural production and labor in accordance with the actual local time, every two years a year at the payment period, payment of pension basic living costs.

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 40% to 60%, the contribution rate is 20%. To pay the pension basic living costs are credited to the personal account, the implementation of total accumulation.

After a one-time pay, allowed by the way to pay the full payment, and more than 15 years, to reach retirement age, according to individual account divided by the accumulated amount of 180 monthly total fat pension basic living costs.

The part land-loss(below 50%) farmers' old-age basic living security measures

Has reached the retirement age of land-loss farmers, engaged in agricultural production and labor in accordance with the actual local time, every two years a year at the payment period, payment of pension basic living costs.

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 20% to 40%, the contribution rate is 20%. To pay the pension basic living costs are credited to the personal account, the implementation of total accumulation.

A one-time pay 15 years and above, in accordance with the personal account of the accumulated amount divided by 180 monthly total fat pension basic living costs.

In the working age of land-loss farmers, engaged in agricultural production and labor in accordance with the actual local time, every two years a year at the payment period, payment of pension basic living costs.

Base pay for a fee that last year the average wage of workers in the autonomous region from 20% to 40%, the contribution rate is 20%. To pay the pension basic living costs are credited to the personal account, the implementation of total accumulation.

After the one-time payment, payment in accordance with the above measures to allow full payment, and more than 15 years, to reach retirement age, according to individual account divided by the accumulated amount of 180 monthly total fat pension basic living costs.

For the protection of land-loss peasants' old life level is not decreased, the loss of all land and eligible for pension basic living security for land-loss farmers, in

accordance with the provisions of the basic old-age insurance for urban enterprise workers social autonomous region in rural retirees increase, the increase rate of the adjustment according to the average of 70%, the cost is paid from land-loss farmers pension the basic living security funds. Personal account of endowment of basic living security personnel only for the payment of the amount of storage of land endowment basic living security shall not be paid in advance.

4.7.2 House Demolition Compensation of Related Project

According to the "the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region 'implementation of state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance' way", northwest Aletai road - the rapid reconstruction of the relocation compensation to take market evaluation methods, and no uniform standard of compensation, by turning the selection of third party evaluation in accordance with the market price. Up to now, the house demolition compensation standard the state-owned land is still in pre-assessment stage of the related project, the standard will be left to the monitoring and evaluation tracking survey implementation.

4.7.3 The Other Expenses Standard

Resettlement project of other cost criteria is shown in table 27.

Table 24 Project Resettlement Tax Standard

Num ber	Project	Fee standard	According to
1	Land use tax	6666.7 yuan / mu	"Notice on the issuance and implementation of the autonomous region land unified annual output standard" (the new land and resources [2011] No. 19)
2	Land reclamation fees	3000 yuan / mu	
3	New construction land use fee	13333.4 yuan / mu	
4	External monitoring and assessment fees	6% of the total cost of land requisition	/
5	Internal monitoring fee	0.5% of the total cost of land requisition	/
6	Unforeseen expenses	10% of the total cost of land requisition	/

4.8 Rights Table

Table 25 Rights table

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Affect type	Obligee	Obligee number	Compensation Policy	Compensation Standard
Collective LA	The village collective and affected by the contractor	50HHs , 216 people	Land compensation and resettlement fees consists of land compensation fees, resettlement fees, crop compensation and compensation.	Donggong village : 108000yuan/mu
			In accordance with the land unified annual output value to obtain the land compensation, the young compensation and resettlement subsidies paid to landless households, land compensation fees for handling social insurance	Sangong village : 135000 yuan/mu
			Get training and employment opportunities, take measures to reduce its operating income; training costs 40000 yuan in resettlement budget.	Crop compensation : 4500 yuan/mu
			The priority of enterprise recruitment	
HD project Association	The owner of the property rights	69HHs , 242people and 13 unit	Pay compensation or choose property rights exchange to the property to assess the market price	
Other support	Vulnerable groups	2people (the old and disabled)	According to the relevant policies in Urumqi, the township government to help rural residents into the application.	
			The extraction of 10000 yuan from the project cost, the establishment of project funds to support vulnerable groups, realistic and potential to support vulnerable groups.	
	Women	313people	Women will through the collective meeting information disclosure and full participation in village resettlement activities; they get compensation, employment and training projects have equal rights. In addition, the implementation of the following measures to protect women's rights and interests:	
			(1) in the process of project construction, to ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) technology and employment opportunities for the project to obtain non. In addition, if the same work, women and men will get the same reward;	

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			(2) in terms of technical training, including part-time, hairdressing and other industries, to give priority to the affected women's labor, training people at least 50% female population, in order to ensure its economic status is not compromised;	
			(3) in the process of project operation, give priority to cleaning, green jobs for women affected by the project, to ensure the recovery of income.	
			(4) the affected women can obtain relevant information in the resettlement process, and to participate in the public consultation and resettlement.	
			(5) the affected women can obtain relevant information in the resettlement process, and to participate in the public consultation and resettlement. Compensation agreement must be signed by both spouses.	

5 The Resettlements of Production and Life Rehabilitation Scheme

5.1 Resettlement Target

To ensure that resettlements could get all of their loss compensation, relocation and reasonable recovery so that they can share the benefits of the project, and is given subsidies for their temporary difficulties, which makes their income level, living standard and the profit ability improved or at least truly restored to the level before the start of the project.

5.2 Resettlement Principles

5.2.1 Principle of Resettlement Reduction

Using the characteristics of engineering construction, appropriately modify and optimize the design scheme, to reduce the impact of the project as much as possible , so that the impact of resettlement is reduced to the minimum.

5.2.2 Equivalent compensation principle

To ensure that resettlements living level are not affected by the project and drop, the equivalent compensation principle is implemented. It includes two aspects: one is the property at replacement cost compensation, two is the loss according to the equivalent compensation, which is how many resettlements loss compensation.

(1) The agricultural LA, all losses will be compensated reasonably, compensation will be paid to represent the collective for the development of collective economy, which can not be used for any other purposes. Engaged in agricultural migrants will be in accordance with the "local integration, multi-channel employment" principle by the local government. The project office and the village committee jointly arranged employment, to ensure that resettlements living level are not affected.

(2)Resettlement families will receive its original living place in the transportation, facilities and the surrounding environment, which is at least comparable or obtain

(3) Business unit will maintain the original organization and use of housing scale and function, to restore the original business environment, or its equivalent compensation for housing. At the same time, it will also get compensation due to the project caused by the closure production, namely the compensation for closure.

(4) Public facilities will be fully recovered, at least not lower than the original level, in order to maintain the normal life of people around the range which is not affected by the project.

(5) The resettlements being affected by the project and some property damage without the relocation of migrants, will also be equivalent compensation.

5.2.3 Principle of Focus Attention

(1) The project will focus on vulnerable groups (non adult children living with the elderly, disabled, widows, single parent families, chronic patients and poor families). In the process of relocation, preferential policies should be given, to take reasonable care such as housing, employment and so on. After the relocation regular visit will also be conducted, to help the special difficulties, until handed over to the local civil affairs departments.

(2) The project will be planning the development of the relocation, to mobilize local government forces the resettlement and employment training as much as possible and create jobs, to make resettlement adapt to the environment in the short term and become self-reliance in economy. Responsibility to relocation should be given from the placement agency transferred to the resettlements themselves in a timely manner.

(3) The project will strive to make cost benefit maximization, improve the work ability of resettlement agencies, standardize the work of resettlement behavior, and establish a sound internal control mechanism, to prevent the waste of funds, interception, fraud and corruption. Make sure to the full use of resettlement funds, and achieve the best effect.

5.3 Loan Project Resettlement Measures

5.3.1 The Effect Analysis of Collective Land Expropriation

This project is a permanent collection of rural collective land totaling 238.95 acres, involving 2 villages, which are the East Village and high tech Zone Gumudi town Urumqi Midong district under the jurisdiction of the three villages. Among them, the East Village expropriation of rural collective land expropriation 160.20 acres; three workers Village Rural collective land 78.75 acres. According to the social economic survey, although the per capita arable land loss of the affected village is very small, but per household arable land reduce significantly, by random sampling of the affected villages family socioeconomic status (see 3.4.1.2) we can find that the proportion of per capita non-farm income is up to 91.08% of total revenue of households surveyed,

It can be seen that the proportion of non-agricultural income of farmers is very high; the average arable land reducing has little impact on farmers in terms of overall.

Table 26 The Change of Cultivated Land Area of APs before and after Permanent Land Requisition

Affected village	AHHs (HHs)	AP (People)	Land area before LA (mu)	Land area per capital before LA (mu)	LA (mu)	LA per capital (mu)	Land area after LA (mu)	Land area per capital after LA (mu)
Dongong village	19	106	242.54	11.55	160.2	8.43	82.34	3.92
Sangong village	31	110	94.08	3.03	78.75	2.54	15.33	0.49
Total	50	216	336.62	-	238.95	-	97.67	-

5.3.2 Resettlement Recovery Plan

Monetary compensation is each land resettlement households are willing and available. In monetary compensation, landless households can choose agricultural resettlement or non-agricultural resettlement (including employment training of migrant workers, small businesses, etc.). In 2014 April, the resettlement planning district conducted a survey on the resettlement intention.

Table 27 Resettlement Survey

Affected village	AHHs (HHs)	Resettlement willing (HHs)			
		Monetary compensation	Agricultural Compensation	Non-agricultural Compensation	Social security
Donggong Village	19	16	15	4	3
Sangong Village	31	27	29	2	4
Total	50	43	44	6	7

The placement based on the willingness, after in the social and economic investigation with the affected village and resettlement on behalf of the full consultation, to determine the different resettlement and income recovery scheme. The followings are specific placements and restoration measures.

5.3.2.1 Monetary Compensation and Allocation

This project will provide monetary compensation for land expropriation by affected villages and affected farmers, including the East Village 108000 yuan / mu, three of the village is 135000 yuan / mu. In the land compensation fees, land compensation and resettlement fees will be paid directly to the landless rural collective economic organization, allocation by the villagers held a meeting of villager representatives agreed compensation for land requisition. In this project, land requisition compensation will direct payment to the property after land requisition. To obtain land compensation after the villagers group shall not transfer. The influence of farmers by land in accordance with the distribution plan for monetary compensation can carry out the following development of agriculture and non-agricultural economic activities such as livelihood restoration measures.

5.3.2.2 Employment Resettlement Measures

In the affected farmers fully under the condition of the communication and consultation, planning the following employment resettlement measures:

1) Employment guide

Organization of the employment of landless farmers special meeting, the supply of agricultural surplus labor employment service; provide employment information, labor rights and legal aid; assist the landless peasants to non-agricultural employment.

2) Provide employment opportunities and skills training

In the project affected area, agricultural net income accounted for the total annual income of the family around 3%, according to the wishes of the affected labor plan, agriculture and other technical training for landless farmers. The implementation of

Gumudi Eegong town and township government will assume the landless farmers' skill training and re employment, develop training programs, training curriculum science, training work to implement the first half of the reporting system, timely according to the needs of employment, adjust the training plan.

The training includes pre employment training and occupation skill training. Pre employment training is the main content of the national employment situation, employment policy, labor rights protection and occupation moral training; occupation skill training according to the demand of the post does not hold regular. This project in the region by land affected population can participate by the relevant authorities to the affected households technology and employment training provided free of charge. Plans to train 100 people, the training plan are shown in table 31.

The training plan will be announced in the affected village, by the project management office, Gumudi Ergong Town, township government organization and leadership, organize training in accordance with the wishes of immigrants training costs 40000 yuan into the resettlement budget.

Table 28 Technology Training Project Plan of Effect Area

Distri ct	Town	Trani ng time	Traini ng object	Numbers of training people (people/ye ar)	Training contents	Responsib ility unit	The arrangem ent of funds (10thousa nd yuan)	Funding sources
Mido ng	Gumu di	2015.3 、 2015.9	AHHs	50	Agricultu ral productio n technique s,building materials, materials managem ent, pastry making, garment making, machine repair	Governme nt of Gumudi Town	2	The total cost of resettlem ent
Gaoxi n	Ergon g	2015.3 、 2015.9	AHHs	50	Agricultu ral productio n technique s,building materials, materials managem ent,	Governme nt of Ergong town	2	The total cost of resettlem ent

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					pastry making, garment making, machine repair			
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In addition, resettlement action plan prepared group discuss with Social Council, the Department of Transportation, Construction Bureau, the Municipal Construction Commission and other units of Urumqi, estimate according to urban infrastructure projects over the years: The project will create a temporary, semi fixed construction jobs, including the transport of materials and engineering, food supply, after the completion of the project will also provide some permanent jobs, such as road maintenance, greening, cleaning and so on. Under the influence of rural labor will give priority to participate in project construction, undertake non technical work, to increase their income, improve the living standard of the affected households. This project can provide jobs such as table 32.

Table 29 Provides Employment Information Prediction Table

Provided jobs	Estimated jobs number	Income	The estimated annual income (yuan)
Logistical support	20-50	50 yuan/day	12000
Road maintenance	20-50	50 yuan/day	10000
Green	5-20	50 yuan/day	12000
Cleaning	5-20	50 yuan/day	12000
Total	50-140	——	76000

Note: for the particularity of the financial system and the current position in the project area, the above post payment to pay by the day. Post annual income is in full of the expected workload

5.3.2.3 Agricultural Resettlement Measures

According to the investigation and analysis of social and economic estimates, affected villages before and after land requisition per capita arable land area change, but change is not obvious. Affected people left on some land. The development of agriculture is to promote measures is one of the ways of land users to achieve livelihood recovery target. In fully listen to the views of local township government after the implementation of the project office and the project identified the following agricultural resettlement measures for this project: fine vegetables, greenhouse, fruit planting and breeding scale development. These four kinds of efficient agricultural mode could be expected to increase agricultural income 70%. Project support project funds come from the local government.

5.3.2.4 Social Security Resettlement

In addition, the affected villagers according to their family status and landless condition to choose whether to participate in the social security of landless farmers. The survey results show that 7 households are willing to take part in the social security of landless farmers. If the APs choose to participate in the social security resettlement, land compensation funds used to pay social security fees, the village collective will not provide land for them again.

5.4 Related Project Resettlement Measures

Northwest Aletai road-rapid reconstruction project total demolition of housing area of 15476.98 square meters, involving 69 residential households of 242 people, involving 13 enterprises and institutions. According to the "the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region implementation of the" state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance ", the Northwest Aletai road - the rapid reconstruction of the residents can choose property rights exchange or monetary compensation for the two modes.

Property transfer refers to the demolition of the construction or purchase of property in their own housing and the demolition of houses for property rights exchange, and the exchange difference settlement by the demolition of housing assessment of price and exchange housing market behavior.

Monetary compensation refers to the demolition and relocation of people by consensus, the housing units and its appendages appraised in order to obtain ownership by the demolition of housing demolition by money. The implementations of monetary compensation, relocation of people don't have to be the delivery of housing to be taken a way of compensation. The amount of monetary compensation according to the demolition of housing location, uses, construction area and other factors, to assess the real estate market price determination. The principle of compensation: for property transfer or on the basis of the value of housing levy in accordance with the relevant provisions, the real estate assessment agencies with appropriate qualifications in accordance with the housing levy assessment approach to determine, to give a one-time compensation. The specific content of compensation: compensation for Expropriation Value of the house; because of the relocation

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compensation caused by house expropriation; compensation for loss of business shutdown caused by the house expropriation; expropriation of housing affixed compensation within the prescribed period; the signing of the agreement and the relocation of the reward.

5.4.1 Association Project Reallocates Resettlement Survey

Households and enterprises resettlement planning unit take preliminary investigation of resettlement willingness of the households and enterprises who take relocation in 2015 March.

Table 30 The Resettlement Willing of Households

Property owner	The construction area (m ²)	Property Exchange	Monetary compensation	Select reason	Note
Hot million Guli Zi	13.76		√	Due to the small demolition area, If choose replacement property, in accordance with the existing general 60--120 square meters of commercial housing in Urumqi, it need to fill the post area, so choose direct monetary compensation	Mainly used for "Da nang", there are residential houses in Urumqi
Abdul Krzym	69.37		√	There has other listings in Urumqi	Mainly used for "Da nang"
Yan Peng	67.11		√	There has other listings in Urumqi	For commercial rent
Mr. Yan	1329.8		√	Due to the large area of demolition, compensation is large, the individual plans to invest and do business activities, and needs a larger cash flow, and has other listings in Urumqi, not require much replacement housing currently	For commercial rent
Zhao Zhengjun	1520.62		√	Due to the large area of demolition, compensation is large, the individual plans to invest and do business activities, and needs a larger cash flow, and has other listings in Urumqi, not require much replacement housing currently	For commercial rent
Yang Jinxian	1052.15		√	Due to the large area of demolition, compensation is large, the individual plans to invest and do business activities, and	For commercial

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Property owner	The construction area (m ²)	Property Exchange	Monetary compensation	Select reason	Note
				needs a larger cash flow ,and has other listings in Urumqi,not require much replacement housing currently	rent
Ma Jidong	35.58		√	Due to the small demolition area,If choose replacement property,in accordance with the existing general 60--120 square meters of commercial housing in Urumqi , it need to fill the post area, so choose direct monetary compensation	Facade own business
Liao Yongzhong	62.03		√	Due to the small demolition area, If choose replacement property,in accordance with the existing general 60--120 square meters of commercial housing in Urumqi , it need to fill the post area, so choose direct monetary compensation	Housing and facade business combination
Xun Zhiquan	135.44		√	There are many houses in Urumqi, and does not require much replacement housing	Housing and facade business combination
A Bugiri	53.55		√	Not suitable for property rights exchange, need to make a certain amount of difference	Housing and facade business combination
Liu Fuchang	211.29		√	There are many houses in Urumqi, and does not require much replacement housing	Housing and facade business combination
Wen Yuju	89.72	√		Hope to improve the living environment through housing replacement property	Housing and facade business combination
Tian Yan	1383.81		√	There are many houses in Urumqi, and does not require much replacement housing	For commercial rent
Lei Yongchang	69.52	√		Hope to improve the living environment through housing replacement property	Housing and facade business combination
My poor Ablez	99.38		√	There are other houses, do not need to buy	Housing and facade business combination
Zhang Xiuzhen	63.75		√	There are other houses, do not need to buy	Housing and facade business combination
Ding Yongqing	120.05		√	There are other houses, do not need to buy	Housing and facade business combination

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Property owner	The construction area (m ²)	Property Exchange	Monetary compensation	Select reason	Note
Yang Youming	210.01		√	Don't need too many houses	Housing and facade business combination
Liu Meiju	873.77		√	Don't need too many houses	Housing and facade business combination
Yang Zhifeng	1142.59		√	There are many houses in Urumqi, and does not require much replacement housing	For commercial rent
Li Yongchun	1147.07		√	There are many houses in Urumqi, and does not require much replacement housing	For commercial rent
Total 48 residential in Hongtai, Yanglu Family member courtyard ⁶	2877.48		√	Hope to use the compensation money in other regional conditions better community housing purchase	

Table 31 The Resettlement Willing of Enterprises

Property owner	The construction area (m ²)	Property Exchange	Monetary compensation	Select reason	Note
Petroleum Institute	37.04		√	The impact is very small, There has no substantial influence	Effect makeshift facilities
Hongtai Jiashuyuan	2011.46		√	Public housing, does not involve personal influence, they hope to improve family member courtyard environment through compensation	In addition to residents, it should also include basements and other public buildings in the family member courtyard
Jiashuyuan maintenance	1292.4		√	Public housing, does not involve personal influence, they hope to improve family member courtyard	

⁶ Although the property rights associated with the project is within the road widening sphere of influence, but due to the current business relocation may involve other commercial real estate company established to implement the original, so Write decompose the home, whether or not related to the specific impact of property rights, will be left to immigrants resettlement monitoring and Evaluation in follow-up survey. Which affect only the area of residential housing statistics, the total area affected in Table "Resettlement enterprises will"

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period				environment through compensation	
Jiashuyuan maintenance period	430.8		√	Public housing, does not involve personal influence, they hope to improve family member courtyard environment through compensation	
Support sections duty room	24.64		√	Unit body unaffected, only affects public miscellaneous room, not suitable for transfer property rights	
A construction company	50.13		√	Unit body unaffected, only affects public miscellaneous room, not suitable for transfer property rights	House facade
Xintai real estate	288.05		√	Unit body unaffected, not suitable for transfer property rights	
A construction company	226.27		√	Unit body unaffected, not suitable for transfer property rights	
Xinhua paint factory	1312.35		√	Unit body unaffected, not suitable for transfer property rights	
Security box	15.8		√	The impact is very small, there has no substantial influence	
Vehicle security charges	16		√	Area is too small ,and not suitable for transfer of property rights	
Mobile toilet	10.67		√	Area is too small ,and not suitable for transfer of property rights	
Oil Street lounge cleaners	11		√	The impact is very small, there has no substantial influence	

Preliminary survey results showed that: In 69 households, only 2 households choose property rights exchange, the remaining households choose a one-time compensation. The reasons to choose a one-time compensation are as follows: Due to the small demolition area, If choose replacement property, in accordance with the existing general 60--120 square meters of commercial housing in Urumqi , it need to fill the post area; At the same time due to the large area of demolition, compensation is large, the individual plans to invest and do business activities, and needs a larger cash flow, in addition that some of the affected immigrants in Urumqi have many other housing, they do not need much more house, so the vast majority of migrants generally choose cash compensation

13 enterprises and institutions all choose a one-time compensation. The reasons to choose a one-time compensation are as follows: The demolition area is small, not suitable for property exchange; The demolition of the impact of small, one-time compensation funds can be used for other investments.

For a total of 2 households choose property rights exchange resettlement, project owners commitment, they will coordinate the communication with local government departments, make the greatest efforts to relocate them to the free placement of the housing area for proper placement. Up to now, the specific location of replacement property two placement cell are still need relevant departments to determine and comparison, specifically will be unified by deployment of Urumqi City Real Estate Board within the city, its basic overview of residential placement and resettlement effect will further resettlement monitoring assessment track.

5.4.2 Association Resettlement Project Compensation Plan

In order to avoid the waste of resources, respect the wishes of the relocatees, related project intends to take monetary compensation for the resettlement of residents and enterprises. At present, the demolition has hired professional evaluation institutions to calculate the area of housing and compensation. Therefore, this project adopts relocation compensation assessment agency assessment results. The result of pre assessment shows: Northwest Aletai road - rapid reconstruction project a total area of 15476.98 square meters of housing demolition, relocation compensation of 213239555 yuan (including housing compensation, decoration and ancillary equipment, relocation compensation, compensation cease compensation and relocation incentives), see table 34.

Table 32 The Demolition Compensation Price

property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
Hot Tzu Wan	13.76	458813	11008	2000	6605	19567	497993

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property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
Guli							
Abdul Krzym	69.37	1422042	41636	4000	33298	92490	1593466
Yan Peng	67.11	2237716	57795	6000	32212	95430	2429153
Mr. Yan	1329.80	25388887	2629825	200000	638304	1862749	30719765
Zhao Zhengjun	1520.62	23936909	2280930	200000	729898	2162322	29310059
Yang Jinxian	1052.15	19139107	729376	106000	505031	1496157	21975671
Ma Jidong	35.58	664400	53700	32300			750400
Liao Yongzhong	62.03	632200	6200	24800			663200
Xun Zhiquan	135.44	1730600	190200	48300			1969100
A Bugiri	53.55	1472600	5400	46500			1524500
Liu Fuchang	211.29	5284400	69800	114100			5468300
Wen Yuju	89.72	2228100	9000	57200			2294300
Tian Yan	1383.81	26292400	276800	435900			27005100
Lei Yongchang	69.52	1829500	27000	52700			1909200
My poor Ablez	99.38	0	467100	32700			499800
Zhang Xiuzhen	63.75	0	331500	28500			360000

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property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
Ding Yongqing	120.05	2044600	77800	55800			2178200
Yang Youming	210.01	0	669500	36200			705700
Liu Meiju	873.77	0	3494900	20800			3515700
Yang Zhifeng	1142.59	11219800	114300	303800			11637900
Li Yongchun	1147.07	10660100	204300	290400			11154800
College of petroleum	37.04	44448	0	0			44448
Family member courtyard Hongtai	2011.46	16065500	1091100	706500			17863100
Family member courtyard maintenance section	1292.40	8343000	1089700	374400			9807100
Family member courtyard maintenance section	430.80	6303600	289100	302800			6895500
Support sections duty room	24.64	0	115800	20800			136600
A construction	50.13	1403600	5000	44900			145350

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property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
company							0
Xintai real estate	288.05	6519400	291100		139400		6949900
A construction company	226.27	6335600	22600		129400		6487600
Xinhua Coating Factory	1312.35	0	5165800		207500		5373300
Security box	15.80	0	23700		0		23700
Public security vehicle fees	16.00	0	24000		0		24000
Mobile toilet	10.67	0	0		2000		2000
Oil street cleaners.	11.00	0	16500		0		16500

Special attention is required that in accordance with the overall deployment of Altay road construction project headquarters, the related construction road will be open to traffic again, therefore on July 31, 2015, so the final cut-off point time of the related project resettlement and compensation implementation is initial developed on July 31, 2015. Specific compensation and resettlement process APs of the related project is:

After the Altay related project, the project construction headquarters issued a construction task, the affected Sha city and Xin city resettlement offices take thoroughly preliminary investigation in the affected area, at the same time, on April 10, 2015 the district resettlement offices released state-owned land resettlement advice and began entrust evaluation corporation, issued a bulletin housing levy and compensation and resettlement of public opinion after a month on May 10, 2015, and

then the company conduct physical indicators investigation and assess the results of a list of details, implement the payment of compensation or resettlement property after getting the final signing of compensation agreement of affected immigrant households.

In investigation signature confirmation process, if the affected households do not endorse or doubts detail, they can apply for a review, if they do not the recognized results of the review it will submit to expert committee for a final ruling.

5.5 Resettlement on the Poor and Other Vulnerable Groups

In recent years, Urumqi FIMITIC vigorously carries out free occupation training and free accommodation on the disabled according to their demand. In order to increase the employment of disabled people, training, improve the disabled occupation skill level, improve their employment ability and ability to participate in social, promote and stabilize the employment of the disabled, the Urumqi Federation of the disabled free skills training to meet the conditions of the disabled

Table 33 Urumqi Disabled Training

Project	Training requirement and content	Remarks
Training project	Weaving process; crafts; disabled breeding utility technology; clothing production; the art of flower arrangement; dietitian; business network; intermediate massage; nail; blind massagist intermediate computer; children; scraping division; thermal ceramic transfer; carpet weaving; painting; 16 accounting; calligraphy; photography; beauty salons	Respect the wishes of vulnerable groups, and publicity and guidance for them
Application conditions	Urumqi disabled male, age 16-55 years old, female 16-50 year old, life can take care of themselves, for the training programs can register for all disabled people	Relevant information will be communicated to the village committee and the villagers group level
Participating in the training mode	To participate in the training of the disabled after registration, city FIMITIC to review the application, according to the requirements of classification training of disabled class and arrange training period, the relevant training arrangement and training matters of advance notice registration of persons with disabilities	_____
The cost of training	During the training period, all the expenses shall be borne by the Urumqi city FIMITIC	_____

After identification, the project LA effects related to the vulnerable groups for 1 HHs, the vulnerable population of 2 people, for the elderly (mother) and disabled

(son). Through consultation, we decided to resume the production life of the following measures:

(1) According to the relevant policies in Urumqi City, the town government will integrate the old man and his son into the rural subsistence allowance;

(2) Communicating with local government, finding the right job such as the guard, cleaning and skills and training for vulnerable groups. The government should respect the choice of the affected groups and train them.

(3) To extract of 10000 yuan and set up support funds to help the vulnerable group both reality and potential.

5.6 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

The project influenced about 313 women. Women will participate fully in the resettlement activities through the collective meeting and information disclosure; they have equal rights with men when compensated, employed and training. In addition, the following measures to protect women's rights and interests will be implement:

(1) The process of project construction, to ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) technology and employment access to non project opportunities. In addition, if the work is the same, both men and women will get the same reward;

(2) in technical training, including part-time, beauty salons, hotels and other service industries, women will get the priority, in order to ensure its economic status not compromised, the project by training the crowd at least 50% women;

(3) The project operation process, priority to provide cleaning, Paul Green post to the project affected women, to ensure that their income restoration.

(4) The affected women can obtain relevant information in the placement process, and may be involved in the public consultation and resettlement.

(5) The affected women can obtain relevant information in the placement process, and may be involved in the public consultation and resettlement. The compensation agreement must be signed by the couples.

For related projects of women, they can enjoy the same rights mentioned above.

6 Public Participation

6.1 Public Participation Strategy

According to the resettlement policies and regulations related the nation, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the resettlement and the affected unit , in order to reduce disputes and controversies , in order to achieve the goal of proper resettlement , the public participation and negotiation have been paid quite lot attention to in the phrase of resettlement policy design, planning and implementation , wildly listening to the opinions of resettlement.

In the early phrase of making feasibility study of the project, the project office has repeatedly sought Urumqi city government, the NPC and CPPCC, mass organizations, Aps, enterprises and other suggestions and comments on the project resettlement.

In March 2014 ,during the phrase of formulating the social assessment , the resettlement policy and minority development plan, the project office organized a special group which enter the scene with the consulting unit together, wildly listening to the opinions of APs and enterprises , and encouraging all parties participating into the resettlement and reconstruction. In the future, Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office will also take the following procedures and ways to encourage public participation and consultation:

(1) Resettlement representatives involved in the resettlement work

Elect some representatives in proportion from resettlement and affected units, and then with the relevant departments solicit opinions of the masses resettlement requirements, listen to reasonable suggestions and communicate regularly. Also should give a reply to their questions, comments and give serious consideration about the suggestions.

Resettlement representatives should participate the following work processes: such as LAR detailed investigation, formulating compensation standards, negotiation about compensation for LA agreement ,in order to fully reflect the interests and opinions of APs, to ensure that the resettlement work just, fair, reasonable and transparent.

(2) Land owners and users should negotiate the way of resettlement

Public take part in work fully, then land owners and users can consultate and communicate in many aspects to achieve a reasonable compensation and resettlement proposals.

(3) Hold a consultative meeting

In the three months before the LA, the task team should hold a forum where the HHs affected by LA, enterprises, and representatives of woman (where female representation should be more than 30%) take part in ,the forum should focus on introduce the situation and continue to listen to their views and suggestions , and the recommendations and observations they made should take notes, give future consideration and attention in the implement process.

(4) Hold a mass meeting

In the one months before the LA and before implement resettlement program, the task team should hold a mass meeting in order to continue extensively explain relevant policies, laws and regulations, compensation standards, resettlement programs to the masses, so that the people can know early and they can make plan early too. The purpose is to combine the local actual situation and the suggestions of the masses, and then in accordance with the Bank's policy and national policy implementation projects strictly.

(5) Use of radio, television, newspapers, Internet and other media propaganda tool for project LA policy

Through the TV station, Urumqi Evening News and broadcast widely publicize the LA policy Urumqi relevant as possible,so that the affected population can learn the related information as soon as possible.

On the other hand, send the booklets to the affected people extensively, and can make inquiries and on-site consultation about the information people do not understand properly.

(6) Issued LA announcement

The main content of the announcements: the brief overview of the project, magnitude of the LA, resettlement policy(including compensation standards), the agencies responsible for resettlement, AP housing migration schedules, the rights and obligations of migrants, the way of consultation and grievance redress, resettlement M&Es and so on.

(7) Resettlement action plan for public

Before the World Bank do the project evaluation, the project office should distribute the resettlement action plan to each agency who responsible for project, and broadcast on radio and television. Also should put the related files on the municipal network and major local newspaper announcement, in order to let APs and non-governmental organizations to access anytime. Meanwhile, the copies were sent to the affected villages' office or data room to facilitate people to consult.

(8) Resettlement Information Manual

Project office should compile the resettlement information manual that include the main part of resettlement plan, and then before the project carry out, the information manually should be distributed to the hands of APs. The main contents of the resettlement information manual: Project description, Project impacts, Compensation policies, Implementing agencies, complaint channels, contact methods and so on. Resettlement can learn the entire contents of the project information by reading the manual, and then make the reasonable suggestions about the problems in the project feedback to the project office, see the annex IV.

6.2 Public Opinion Survey

On the March 20, 2014, The Project Office of the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project organized a survey of public opinion and suggestions under the guidance of the team members of Hohai University Research Center for Migration project. The survey includes 45 people, such as LA and resettlement of affected HHs, ordinary villagers and village cadres. The public comments and suggestions survey findings are shown in Table 26.

The survey results shows: In the these people, there are 86.67% of the respondents knew of the project to build, 13.33% of respondents do not know or do not know; There are 77.78% of the respondents mainly through meetings know this project and LA and resettlement matters; There are 100.00% of the respondents are in favor of this project; Think this project beneficial to the country accounted for 100.00%, accounting for 100.00% of the collective beneficial, beneficial to individuals accounted for 100.00%; 91.99% of respondents believe that this project will improve their travel conditions of agricultural production conditions; 80.09% of respondents have a fair idea of the land compensation and resettlement policy; and in the demolition process, 51.11% of people know that the producer of complaint when their legitimate rights and interests are violated; when asked about compensation for LA will, 88.89% people choose monetary compensation and no longer adjust to distribute land, meanwhile most people want to get the employment information or technology training after their land being LA.

Table 34 The Survey Result of Public Opinions and Suggestions

Number	Question	Answer	Result					备注
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Do you know this project will be constructed clearly?	(1) clear (2) not clear (3) unclear	39	3	3			Propaganda to masses who do not know the project on the

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Number	Question	Answer	Result					备注
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
								spot
2	The projects and LA information sources	(1) newspaper (2) meeting (3) neighbor (4) social investigators	7	35		3		
3	You are in favor of this project?	(1) Approve (2) Disapprove (3) Indifferent	45					
4	Do you think in who will favor the construction of this project (more criteria)?	1. the country (1) yes (2) no	45					
		2. the collective (1) yes (2) no	45					
		3. the individuals (1) yes (2) no	45					
5	Do you think what the benefit you can achieve from the program?	(1) Protection of life and property safety (2) Improve traffic travel conditions (3) To increase income (4) Improve the investment environment (5) others		41	2	2		
6	Do you think this project to bring you what adverse effects	(1) no adverse effects (2) The impact of construction traffic conditions (3) Demolition may cause economic losses (4) LA may reduce income (5) Other adverse effects	29			13	3	Although it has some loss, but all immigrants admitted the project has more beneficial
7	You understand land compensation and resettlement policy it?	(1) Understand (2) Slightly understand (3) Do not know	31	5	9			Propaganda to masses who do not know the project on the spot
8	In the LA and resettlement process, when your legal rights have been violated ,do you	(1) I know (2) I do not know	23	22				Propaganda to masses who do not know the

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Number	Question	Answer	Result					备注
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	know how to complaint?							project on the spot, and issue rights handbook
9	The willingness to choose the LA compensation	(1) Cash compensation, no adjustment to land (2) Adjustment of land, the compensation paid to the collective (3) Other (please list)	40		3	2		
10	If you want to get cash compensation instead of just adjusting the agricultural land, after then compensation, you will	(1) Engaged in second and third industries (2) Migrant workers (3) Adjust the industrial structure or develop the HH economy with the remaining families (4) Buy insurance (5) Other (please explain)	3			40	2	
11	(Affected HHs) After LA, you want to get what the type of help	(1) Technical Training (2) Provide employment information (3) Other (please specify)	43	2				Technical training are: Weaving; Crafts; Disabled practical breeding technology; Garment making; floral art; nutritionist; Network business; Intermediate masseur; Manicurist; Blind intermediate computer; Children massage teacher;

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Number	Question	Answer	Result					备注
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
								Scrapping division; Hot porcelain transfer; Carpet weaving; Painting; accounting; Calligraphy; Photography; Beauty salon

In the survey, the majority of affected residents understand the construction of this project, they consider the construction of the project will help improve their traffic operations, and also improve the traffic operations, meanwhile improving the urban environment, they said that they would actively support and cooperate with the project office. This not only reflects the public's right to know, but also help solve problems in the construction and operation of the project that may be encountered during.

6.3 Public Participation in the Process and Information

Disclosure Plan

In order to handle the issues and requirements of affected people in the LA and resettlement timely and properly, it need to work with the affected people to undertake further consultations so that all questions can be solved before the implement of the plan. Resettlement Implement agencies will arrange meetings for public participation, so that each affected person can have opportunities to consult on the matters relating to the compensation before signing an agreement with the resettlement

Table 35 The Plan and Producer of the Affected People Participate in Project

Time	Place	Participants	Contents	Remark	Status
March 2014	The location of the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the local government of offices villages / towns and affected people	Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the staff of all township / town, affected people, national research center for resettlement hohai university	resettlement social economic survey, the range of the project affected, and Physical Survey	the survey of social economic project	Has been implemented
March 2013	The location of the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the local government of offices villages / towns and	Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the staff of all township / town, affected people, national research center for resettlement	Compensation and resettlement policy and initial resettlement program	Preliminary consultations on the preparation of the compensation policy of the Resettlement Action Plan	Has been implemented

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Time	Place	Participants	Contents	Remark	Status
	affected people	hohai university			
April 2013	The location of the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the local government of offices villages / towns and affected people	Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the staff of all township / town, affected people	Compensation and resettlement policy and resettlement programs	Further consultations on the compensation policies and recovery plans when modifying the Resettlement Action Plan	Has been implemented
May 2013	The location of the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, The Municipal Land Bureau, affected people	the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the cadres of town and village, the affected people	Individual issues about the resettlement policies and programs	Supplementary consultation on individual issues when finalizing the Resettlement Action Plan	Has been implemented
December 2013	The affected villages	the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office, the cadres of town and village, the affected people	Prepare to formulate the basic contract about compensation		Plan to do
Before	The affected	All the affected people	Discussing		Plan to

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Time	Place	Participants	Contents	Remark	Status
implement ation	villages		the final income restoration program and compensatio n scheme funds		do
From January 2015 to December 2016	The affected villages	Bureau of Labor Insurance, he cadres of town and village,the affected people	Discuss training needs		Plan to do
From May 2016 to December 2017	The affected villages	External monitoring unit,all the affected people	1) the progress and impact of resettlement 2) Payment of compensatio n 3) Information Disclosure 4) recovery the production and life		Plan to do

Table 36 Disclosure Process of the Items Information

File	Use language and the way of disclosure	Disclosure Date	Responsible units	The place of discloses
the introduction of the aspects relatedthe project	Chinese , the municipal website	June 2014	The Project Office	Municipal website,the affected villages
The introduction of the general LA and relocation information	Chinese , the municipal website	August 2014	The Project Office	Municipal website,the affected villages
Municipal land Compensation policies	Chinese , the municipal website	October 2014	The Project Office , Land Resources	Municipal website,the

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File	Use language and the way of disclosure	Disclosure Date	Responsible units	The place of discloses
			Bureau	affected villages
The notify of the Public of the Resettlement Action Plan	Chinese , Urumqi Evening News	October 2014	The Project Office	the municipal website, Urumqi Evening News, the affected villages
Resettlement information booklet	Chinese , distribute to the resettlement	After review by the World Bank	The Project Office	The affected villages
Resettlement Action Plan Report	Chinese , English	After review by the World Bank , before the end of January 2015	The World Bank, the project office, the rural (town) government, the affected village committee	The World Bank website,Urumqi municipal government website, the offices of the affected villages and towns
LA announcement	Chinese , the announcement about the area of LA, compensation standards and resettlement way, etc.	May 2015	The Project Office, Land Resources Bureau	Village bulletin board, village meetings
Compensation and resettlement program Announcement	Chinese , the fees and payment method of compensation	October 2015	The Project Office, Land Resources Bureau	Village bulletin board, village meetings
The physical volume of the review	The asset list about the occupied land and the loss of migrants	March 2016	The Project Office, Land Resources Bureau	Village bulletin board, village meetings

In the process of project implementation, the local government also implemented a public participation in the work, including for resettlement intention. In subsequent work, according to the World Bank and the Urumqi related policies, strengthen the public participation in work.

7 Complaints Procedure

In the process of the preparation and implementation of resettlement action plan, public participation is encouraged , therefore a huge dispute will not arise. But the whole process will have some unforeseen problems occur. In order to solve the problem effectively and to ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LA, The project has established transparent and effective channels for complaints and appeals. The basic complaint channels as follows:

Phase 1: If APs are dissatisfied Resettlement Action Plan, they may make oral or written complaint to the village committee; If the AP address an oral appeal and then it will have to be dealt with by the village committee in writing. The village committee should be resolved within two weeks.

Phase 2: If the APs are dissatisfied with the decision of the Phrase 1, theAPs can appeal to the Office where the township after receiving the decision; Township government should make a decision within two weeks.

Phase 3: If the APs remain dissatisfied with the decision of the township, APs can appeal to the Central Government after receiving the decision the Central Government should make a decision within 30 days.

Phase 4: If APs are still not satisfied with the decision made by the central government, immigrants can appeal to the municipal project Implementing agencies, or APs may also put the administrative proceedings to the City People's Court. Within three months, according to the Civil Procedure Law.

The APs can make an appeal against any aspects of the resettlement, including compensation standards. The institutions' name, place, person in charge and telephone will inform residents by holding the meeting, issuing a circular and disseminating information on books, etc, so that the APs are fully aware of their right to appeal, meanwhile the project office uses the media for publicity, and compile the comments and suggestions concerning all aspects into the files, processing by resettlement research institutions at all levels timely.

Agencies will be free to accept the affected people grievances and appeals, unforeseen expenses will be paid reasonable expenses incurred in this project. The grievance procedures will be effective throughout the project, which to ensure that the affected people can use them to deal with the problem.

Associated with the project, the project office has also established a complaint mechanism. The user can through the channels to make their ideas and opinions and get timely feedback.

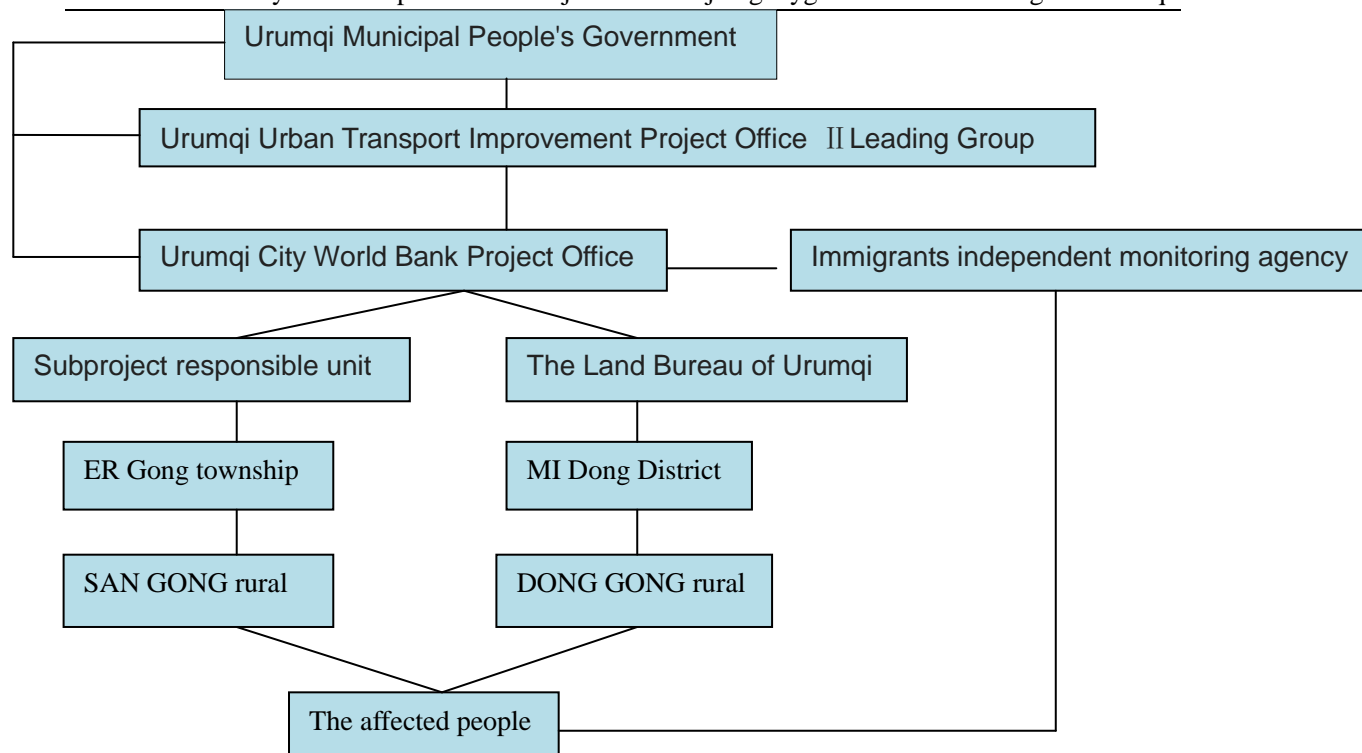
8 Institutions

8.1 The Relevant Agencies of Resettlement Action

To ensure the "Resettlement Action Plan" implement successful and achieve the desired effect, in course of project implementation, it is necessary to set a organization mechanism from top to bottom in order to plan, coordinate and monitor the activities of resettlement. In the implementation of the project, the city of Urumqi traffic improvement projects II resettlement activities planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the responsible agencies have :

- ▲Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Leading Group
- ▲Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office (Integrated Transport Project Research Center Urumqi City)
- ▲Project implement agencies (Urumqi Municipal Authority, Public Transport Company, etc.)
- ▲Urumqi Municipal (District) Bureau of Land Resources Bureau
- ▲Urumqi City (District) the Construction Bureau and LA and relocation office
- ▲The villagers' committee related LA
- ▲Design and Research Institute
- ▲APs independent monitoring agency

8.2The Organizational Chart



Picture 5 Project Organization Chart

8.3 Responsibilities of Each Resettlement Agencies

8.3.1 The Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Leading Group II

Responsible for decision-making and project leadership of this project

8.3.2 The Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project II Project Office

- Responsible for contacting with the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Leading Group and the relevant functional departments of municipal government of Urumqi
- Responsible for achieving the consent and approval about the project and resettlement program from the State, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, as well as the Urumqi City the relevant departments
- Responsible for the inspection and guidance of project implementation unit
- Commission resettlement advisory body does the resettlement preparatory work

- During the preparation, responsible for project coordination between consulting firm with other agencies
- Coordinate the implementation progress of Resettlement Action Plan and The project construction
- Report the resettlement fund plan to the financial bureau of Urumqi and supervise the payment of funds
- Coordination of the work related to resettlement agencies
- Responsible for coordinating the resettlement funds of project
- Resettlement coordinate the implementation of the project
- Responsible for supervising the use of the resettlement funds
- Responsible for handling the complaints and appeals of the AP resettlement process
- Responsible for coordinating the resettlement work of the external monitoring agency
- Responsible for collecting a variety of subproject data required for the internal monitoring reports
- Responsible for managing the project resettlement files
- Responsible for training the person in charge of the subproject

8.3.3 Project Implementing Agency (Integrated Urban Transport Project Research Center)

Responsible for coordinating the resettlement work of the external monitoring agency
Responsible for collecting a variety of subproject data required for the internal monitoring reports

8.3.4 Urumqi Municipal Bureau of Land Resources Bureau

- Implement national policies and regulations related to the project sites
- Participation in reviewing the LA of the project and the compensation standards of the appendages
- Handle approval procedures of LA of project
- Participation in the social-economic survey

- Participation the compile and review of the resettlement action plan
- issue the pre-construction project sites report
- Issued "Notice of LA"
- Guiding, coordinating and supervising the implementation of project LA and resettlement activities
- Coordination and handling the contradictions and problems of LA and the allocation implementation process

8.3.5 Urumqi Municipal Construction Committee

- Implement national policies and regulations about housing demolition
- Participation in the review of compensation standard about the houses and appurtenances of the project
- Participation in the social-economic survey
- Participation the compile and review of the resettlement action plan
- Issued "The Housing demolition notice"
- Guiding, coordinating and supervising the implementation of project LA and resettlement activities
- Coordination and dealing with the contradictions and problems about the housing measure, compensation and resettlement

8.3.6 Design and Research Institute

- Through the optimization design to reduce the engineering resettlement effect
- Determine the scope of LA and resettlement

8.3.7 APs independent monitoring agency

Being a independent monitoring agency, it should observe all aspects of the implementation resettlement action plan, and then give a independent M&E report to the Office of Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project and the World Bank resettlement. Responsible for the following work :

- Doing a survey about the Social-economic status of the planning area;

- Estimate the effect of the project and the production and living status of resettlement;
- Analyze the data;
- Monitor the whole process of the resettlement plan, give a independent M&E report to the Office of Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project and the World Bank resettlement, The responsibility of the external M&E institutions should have a detail instruction in the report.

8.4 Agency Qualifications and Staffing

8.4.1 The Loan Project Organization and Staffing Qualifications

Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office consists of resettlement office and resettlement project department, which responsible for demolished and relocated on requisitioned LA, they all responsible for compile the resettlement action plan and implementation of resettlement work. The members of the office has rich working experience , who organized a number of municipal engineering concerning the LA in Urumqi before doing the demolition and resettlement work. The project team and all levels of government and related functional departments keep good communication channels they can have very good organization and coordination effect in the LA demolition and resettlement work. The other workers who engaged in the LA demolition and resettlement can have rich experience in organization and coordination.

Resettlement agency equipped 7 full-time staff who have a high quality of moral, most of them are very professional and technical, who have good professional quality. When the work become very busy, the numbers of the workers are up to 13, all levels of the workers have a open channels of information. It plays an important role in the compiling and implementation of the resettlement action plan. The demolition project management, assessment and the implementing agencies have good travel and communication channels. The survey design, M&E mechanism has perfect computer tools and techniques, resettlement project implementation and M&E mechanism is rich in LA, demolition and resettlement work.

The table about the project involves the resettlement agency personnel.

Table 37 The Project Involve the Resettlement Agency Personnel

Resettlement agency	The principal person in charge	full-time staff	Peak of staff	The composition of the institute
Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Leading Group	Li Hongbin	1	3	The government personnel
Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office	Zhang Ming	1	2	The government personnel, The engineering and technical personnel
Urumqi Municipal Bureau of Land Resources Bureau	Dai Zhenghua	1	2	The government personnel, The engineering and technical personnel
National Research Center For Resettlement, HOHAI	SHI Guoqin	4	6	The expert in resettlement and society
Total	——	7	13	——

8.4.2 The LA and Demolition Institutions

In the implementation of the project, the institution that is responsible for planning, management, implementation and monitoring are as follows:

- The demolition office in Shuimogou District, Sha District and New District
- The street (community) Office in Shuimogou District, Sha District and New District
- CNCR - Hohai University

The demolition office: for the LA and implementation level, LA and resettlement work according to the plan, to assist in dealing with all kinds of problems in demolition.

The street (community) Office: to assist with the investigation and confirmation of physical indicators, to implement and assist in dealing with various problems of LA and relocation.

CNCR - Hohai University: for the preparation of social responsibility report, monitoring and assessment for the LA and relocation.

Table 38 Institution and Personnel

Institution	Responsible and contact personnel	Tele.
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The project office clerk	Wang Jian	1899904503
The collection of office	Chen Gong	18499990808
The New Urban Collection Office (hi tech Zone)	Tian Hong	13699961279
The New Urban Collection Office (hi tech Zone)	Li Ting	13699966121
The sand collection office	Liu Lu	13999222756
The sand collection office	Sheng Jianliang	13999416533
Actual company	Wang Zhijian	13665981037
Actual company	Cheng Weiwei	18599077860
Water collection office	Wang Gong	13199885356、4684227

8.5 Measures of Strengthening the Institutional Capacity

The project office will continue to organize training which for the staff who engage in the demolition and resettlement of the LA of the project, the training contents including the world bank resettlement business guidelines, the laws and regulations about the implementation and management of resettlement demolished and relocated etc, in order to improve staff professional quality, the ability to handle policy. In terms of money, equipment shall be fully guarantee, in order to improve work efficiency.

Reasonable division of labor, establish and perfect the LA demolition and resettlement staff rewards and punishments measures, in order to arise the enthusiasm of the staff. Establish Migration the management information system about demolished and relocated on requisitioned land, strengthen information feedback, guarantee all levels of staff have a good communication channels, major issues should be decided by Xinjiang uygur autonomous region, Urumqi city traffic improvement project office, strengthen the reporting system, strengthen internal monitoring, found the problem to solve in time. To strengthen the independent M&E, Independent M&E mechanism should point out the problems they have found to the relevant department in a timely manner

For related projects, also in accordance with the above recommendations and measures to strengthen capacity building authority.

9 The Implementation Schedule

9.1 The Implementation of the Principle which Link to the Progress of Resettlement and Construction of the Project

According to the schedule of the project, the project will begin from the year of 2015 to the year of 2019, over five years. The resettlement plan can connect each component of corresponding plans, The main work of the resettlement plan over 5 years ,from 2015 to 2019. The basic principles of scheduling is as follows :

- The requisition of works should be finished before the one month of the construction beginning the start time should be decided by the requisition and the resettlement work.
- It must leave plenty of time to the requisition and resettlement work before the project construction.

9.2 The Critical Mission of Permanent LA

(1)The project office is responsible for applying to the planning department for land use certificate and to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for land application;

(2) The approval of LA request;

(3)The project office negotiate land compensation matters with the related City (District) Bureau of Land and Resources, sign the agreement about the LA compensation and go through the formalities of land;

(4) Measure the scope of LA and quantity by The District of Land and Resources Bureau with the relevant committee of streets or village;

(5) The District of Land and Resources Bureau with the relevant committee of streets or village sign “LA agreement”;

(6) Notice the affected people;

(7) Appropriate compensation fees;

(8) Handle legal formalities;

(9) LA.

9.3 The Critical Mission of Temporary LA

The project does not involve now, if it involves, it will :

(1) Sign a contract for the temporary use with the original land users;

(2) Sign a contract for the temporary uses with the main department of urban road;

(3) Occupy the land during the contract time;

(4) After the use, by the construction unit.

9.4 The Critical Mission of the Schedule of the Resettlement

9.4.1 The Principle of Making a Plan about the Requisition and the Resettlement

- Engineering requisition range according to each individual engineering drawings eventually need to requisition of actual measurement calculation completed before work starts.
- According to the requisition of the red line graph, the resettlement department of the project office and the property owner do the requisition of physical measurements, all work should be finished before sign the compensation and resettlement agreement.
- Before sign the compensation and resettlement agreement, the resettlement department of the project office should hold resettlement of mobilization meeting to release the LA, demolition and compensation and resettlement policy and method of resettlement, the participants include the APs and demolished unit, after the mobilization meeting, the project office should release the requisition notice formally.

- When finish the measurements of requisition of physical and release the requisition notice, the two sides sign the agreement of compensation and resettlement.
- Build the infrastructure construction in advance, and then demolition.
- Distribute the compensation fees after the two sides sign the agreement and before the APs move out.
- According to the schedule of LA demolition and the resettlement, make the schedule of processing of the project.

9.4.2 The Total Schedule of Resettlement

According to the schedule of LA demolition and the resettlement, make the schedule of processing of the project. Specific implementation time can make appropriate adjustments if the whole project schedule makes some change. See the table 41.

Table 39 The Implementation Schedule of Thee Resettlement Task

Phrase	The name of the task	Time
Preparing	Determine the scope of LA	March 2014 - April 2014
	Do a survey about the LA and	April 2014- May 2014
	Do Social-economic preliminary	November 2013-August 2014,
	Make consultation about the resettlement plan	July 2014- August 2014,
	Compose the resettlement action	October 2014
	Release the resettlement action plan	December 2014.
	Get approval of the resettlement action plan	January 2015,
Implementation	LA of rural collective land	July 2014-June 2015
	Hold resettlement of mobilization meeting and release the requisition notice	November 2014-December 2014
	release the requisition notice	November 2014-May 2015
	Discuss and sign the agreement	June 2015-June 2016
	The relocation of the ground attachments and facilities	April 2014- October 2015
	Construction land available for	May 2014-June 2016
	Recovery Resettlement revenue	January 2015- December 2017
M&E	M&E	June 2015 - December 2017

Related project: at present, related project demolition scope, demolition scope

investigation has ended in 2015 March; in 2015 June began to implement the compensation payment, housing demolition began in July, is expected in 2015 September to complete all related project resettlement and compensation task. In this work, the relevant departments will do the demolition and amplitude in accordance with the relevant policies of the bank and the Urumqi is the implementation of the resettlement.

10 Fee and Budget

10.1 Fee

1. The loan project budget

In addition to the payment of permanent land acquisition costs, including land planning fees and other expenses. Secondly, the loan project construction project has been implemented to transfer state-owned land, state-owned land transfer fee to pay High-speed Rail headquarters office and Urumqi traffic bureau by the project office needs, this part of the funds should be included in the resettlement budget. According to the price of 2014, the project resettlement cost a total of 309387700 yuan.

Among them, the permanent collective land expropriation costs 161050000 yuan, accounting for 52.06% of the total expenses; state-owned land transfer costs 116380000 yuan, accounting for 37.62% of the total expenses. Vulnerable groups and special subsidies for 10000 yuan, the affected population training costs 40000 yuan.

The resettlement project budgets see table 42.

Table 40 Comprehensive Resettlement Costs

Num ber	Type	Subproject	Planni ng fee + land fee (ten thousa nd yuan)	LA copensati on (ten thousand yuan)	Other fee ((ten thousa nd yuan))	Total(te n thousan d yuan)	Proportion (%)	
1	The rural collective land	Midong bus stop station	1519.2	1621.188	6277.8 12	9418.16	30.44	52.06
		Midong bus start-end station	117.1	108.972	287.77 8	513.81	1.66	
		Sangong stop station	740.3	1063.125	4370.0 75	6173.54	19.95	
2	The state-owne d land	North transport hub	61.4	144	0	205.35	0.66	37.62
		High speed ail North square start-end station	101.7	1649	0	1750.7	5.66	
		High speed rail South square transportatio n hub	563.5	9119	0	9682.51	31.3	
3	Vulnerable groups		1			1	0	0
4	Aps training fee		4			4	0.01	0

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5	Outer M&E fee	1% of LA fee	277	277	0.9	0.9
	Inner M&E fee	0.5% of LA fee	138.72	138.7	0.45	0.45
	Un-estimated fee	10% of LA fee	2774	2774	8.97	8.97
6	Subtotal			30938.77	100	100
7	Related projects	Compensation for demolition		21323.9555		
Total				52262.7255		

2 Related project budget

Associated with the project relocation compensation fee is 213239555 yuan (including housing compensation, decoration and ancillary equipment, relocation compensation, compensation cease compensation and relocation incentives). This part of the cost of the project is located in the demolition of payment to the property, the project owners do not need to pay relocation fee, and resettlement is not included in the budget.

10.2 Annual Fund Use Plan

According to the specific implementation of the project schedule, compile the use plan of annual fund. Except state-owned land-related Compensation fees 81,521,750 yuan one-time payment, the remaining costs plan are shown in Table 43.

Table 41 Annual Fund Use Plan of AP

Year	2015	2016	2017	小计
Investment	3300.9764	1650.488	550.1627	5501.6273
Proportion (%)	60%	30%	10%	100%

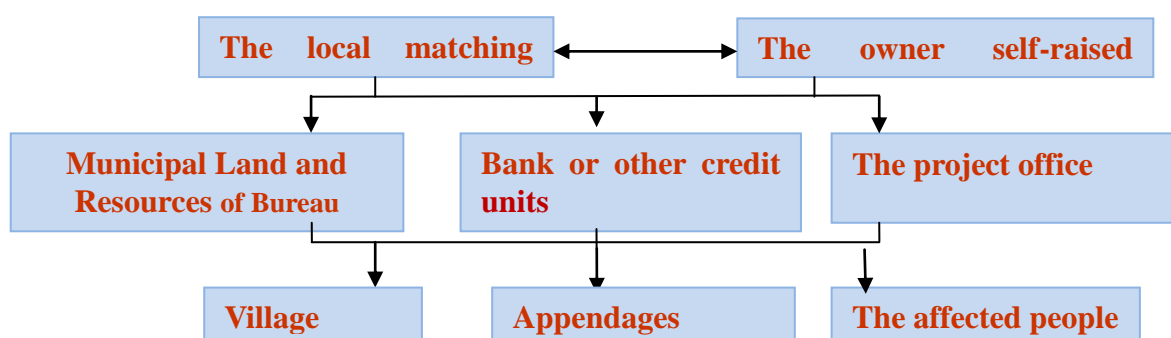
10.3 The Sources of Resettlement Funding

According to the overall project schedule, this project resettlement funds by domestic and foreign bank loans and state funding。Immigrants of all funding sources are the local matching funds.

10.4 The Flow of Funds and Allocation Plan

10.4.1 Funds Flow

In order to ensure that the resettlement compensation funds promptly and fully paid to the affected people in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan identified compensation policies and standards. The project funds to pay for the program as follows: disbursed land taxes to the land bureau directly by the Urumqi city traffic improvement project implementation agency, Meanwhile deposits the land compensation and resettlement subsidies into a bank or credit union directly; By a bank or credit union shall pay to the village or individuals concerned directly by virtue of the grant of the Urban Traffic Improvement Project Office; Crop compensation will be paid directly to the affected people; The compensation of infrastructure and attachment paid to the relevant units or individuals.



Picture 6 Funding Specific Processes

10.4.2 Disbursement and Management

(1) All costs associated with the relocation of the total budget for the project will be included in total budget.

(2) Land compensation and resettlement costs, house demolition compensation fee shall be paid in full prior to the completion of LA for the benefit of ensuring that all affected personnel are properly placed.

(3) To ensure that LA, resettlement smooth implementation and supervision of financial institutions must be established at all levels to ensure that all funds allocated

11 M&E

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, to achieve the goal of proper resettlement, The project compile by the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 "Involuntary APs" and "The World Bank Loan Project resettlement M&E China Business Guide", to the requisition and regular M&E of the implementation of the resettlement activities, internal monitoring and external monitoring are the two parts of the resettlement mechanism. The monitoring objects are projects that have been implemented: High-speed rail South Square transit hub, High Speed Rail North Square bus terminal station construction, Northern Suburb Passenger Terminal Project construction; The projects not yet implemented: Mingdong first and terminal station construction, Sangong stop security field construction and Midong Surrender field construction projects; The related project: Altay Road - Northwest section of the expansion project has three major components.

Internal monitoring performed by Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement project leading group office and the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement project office, to ensure the responsible unit to comply with the principle of resettlement action plan and timetable to implement land demolition and resettlement. In the implementation, the purpose of the internal monitoring is to guarantee the institute run well.

Independent M&E is mainly performed by the independent surveyor to regular land demolition and resettlement activities. Project office need APs retain independent surveyor to carry out the resettlement external monitoring. The main content of resettlement external monitoring:

- The ability and efficiency of resettlement agency work;
- LA, resettlement implementation schedule and compensation
- Investigation of production and living standards

Independent monitoring of the project is to implement the resettlement of LA independently evaluate the resettlement with a comprehensive, long-term view to check all implementation activities. The independent monitoring organization will follow the resettlement activities, to evaluate whether the implementation of the national resettlement LA and resettlement of the relevant laws; whether compliance

with the World Bank operational policies OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement"; Whether APs living standards improved or at least maintain the level of non-project. Independent monitoring agency will make recommendations to the implementation of the monitoring unit according to the problem found , in order to make the process of resettlement implementation problems appear to be resolved in a timely manner

11.1 Internal Monitoring

Project Office to implement an internal monitoring mechanism to check resettlement activities, to establish LA and resettlement basic database and use it to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan and for all APs and families affected by the LA unit for monitoring, the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation of internal supervision and inspection.

11.2 Implementation Procedures

During the implementation of the process, The Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office and the Project Implementation Unit according to the monitoring samples, collect records about resettlement and resettlement to the affected units of information, and transfer current active record to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Urumqi City Traffic Improvement Project Office in a timely manner, to keep the continuous monitoring about implementation. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Urumqi City Traffic Improvement Project Office will conduct regular inspection of implementation.

In the monitoring mechanism, formulate rules table format information in order to realize from the project implementation unit in the provincial project office of the continuous flow of information. Urumqi urban transport improvement project office、Municipal Land Bureau as an important part of the internal monitoring system, will be regularly checked and verified.

11.1.2 Monitoring Content

- Payment of compensation for LA funds, use and place of production and

development situation and resettlement project implementation progress and quality;

- Survey the main problems existing in the process of resettlement and implementing agencies LA and resettlement implementation, and then coordinate the problems;
- Recovery the level of family income status;
- Recovery of vulnerable groups;
- Immigrants and the units under the requisition compensation funds to pay, use and in place;
- Degree AP participation and consultation during the LA and resettlement implementation;
- Resettlement training and its effect;
- The training and working time of the local AP work.

11.1.3 Internal Monitoring Reports

Every three months, the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office written an internal monitoring report , submit to the Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office and the Provincial Project Office, and then the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Project Office report to the World Bank at the end of the summary once a year.

11.3 External Independent Monitoring

11.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency

The project office will hire an independent resettlement institution to carry out external monitoring of resettlement monitoring. Independent M&E unit track the implementation of the resettlement activities M&E on a regular basis, track the progress of resettlement, quality, financial monitoring and put forward advice. For APs to track the production and living level , and then submit M&E reports to the project office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project and the World Bank.

11.2.2 Monitoring Procedures and Content

- Prepare the outline of M&E work
- M&E information database development
- Prepare the outline of investigation, investigation form and YiMinHu, enterprises, the affected village card;
- Survey design
- Sampling ratio: the affected APs HHs levy covers 30%
- Baseline survey

Do an independent M&E survey on the affected APs and villages, get monitored APs HHs and the affected unit production and living standards (life, production management and income level) data base.

- Establishment of M&E information system
- Establishment of M&E information system, and then evaluate a database of all kinds of resettlement monitoring data, provide aided analysis and monitoring.
- M&E survey

Social economic survey: the social economy development condition of the Project area;
Resettlement agency monitoring : Investigate the ability and efficiency of resettlement work;
Monitor the typical temporary covers an area of influence APs : Compensation funds rate, the production resettlement, the rate of change in income, employment, resettlement satisfaction; public facilities; Public Facilities: Monitoring cash compensation funds, public facilities functional recovery, reconstruction progress; Public consultation and information disclosure: Participants APs public Resettlement Action Plan during the preparation and implementation of the activities involved in monitoring the effect of APs participation, public disclosure of information; Resettlement appeal: monitoring the operation mechanism and efficiency of resettlement appeal; The sorting of monitoring data, establish a database; Comparison and analysis.

● M&E report

Apr. 2015, establish Resettlement independent M&E team and write a working outline.

May 2015, prepare for resettlement independent M&E, including: curriculum and form written survey, establish monitoring system, make a clear mission, select monitoring stations.

Oct. 2015, put forward the M&E report No. 1 (the basic investigation report)

Apr. 2015, put forward the M&E report No. 2

Oct. 2016, put forward the M&E report No.3

Apr.2016 , put forward the M&E report No.4 ;

Oct. 2017, put forward the M&E report No.5

Apr. 2017, put forward the completion of assessment of the project

11.4 Monitoring Indicators

- Social and economic indicators: per capita income, gross domestic product (GDP), ratio of employment
- Institutional indicators: personnel structure, personnel quality, rules and regulations, equipment, processing transaction completion
- The affected APs: compensation funds, the production resettlement way, income rate, rate of employment, satisfaction for resettlement
- Infrastructure: the compensation funds

Annex I: Analysis of the Project Area of Gender

A-Analysis of project area of rural women's gender			
1 of the women's legal rights	On the basis of legal documents China, although some women are not aware of, but women and men have the same legal rights.		
The 2 women's social status	The project area of women better, major issues family is decided by both husband and wife to negotiate. Men are the backbone of the family, they attended the village main meeting, but women to men attend the meeting influence make a decision.		
3 of the land and property rights	Women have the same rights. In other regions and the Chinese project area, since 1982, the household contract responsibility system, when the daughter gets married, her mother's home in the land, only to share her husband family owned soil, however, if the affected village in the two round of land contracting (around 1999), this situation has been corrected. If involved in land acquisition and resettlement compensation, women enjoy equal rights.		
4 collective property rights	Women have equal rights		
5 life and sex role	No gender restrictions, but in rural areas, women China with housework and do everything in one's power agricultural production work, men engaged in agricultural production and migrant workers. Generally speaking, women's work time is 1.3 times that of men. At the same time, many young women go out to work.		
6 of household income contribution	Women's income on household sideline and factory workers, accounting for about 35% of household income, agricultural income and family income in aquaculture mainly		
7 family status	Women have the same right to speak, when men away from home for migrant workers, women decide many issues		
The 8 level of Education	The girl and the boy's education is equal, if children study hard, parents always try their best to support their children to school.		
9 health status	Women's health is good, compared with men, no obvious difference of nutrition; but the medical expenses in the proportion of household expenditure increases, women may aggravate the burden.		
10 villages and government agencies	In the villagers' committee, both women representatives. At the same time, in the village and the village, women have good informal networks. Women can participate in the election of villagers' committee, has the right to vote and to be elected; the local government attaches great importance to the development of women, especially poverty		
The overall evaluation and the main risk	The project area of women better, no gender restrictions; while women are less involved in the village collective public affairs decisions, but they can express their views through various channels (such as male family members).		
B—Analysis of affected women in gender			
Gender issue	relationship/risk	Project affect	Messures for minimum
1, the land property right and compensation	Women will be stripped of land or property or rights without compensation	Women and men have the same land acquisition and resettlement, compensation and other rights; the project will not have a significant adverse impact on women	(1) monetary compensation or improve the quality of surplus land, and planting structure adjustment
2 housing demolition and	Women do not have the right to	Women enjoy the housing property; the reconstruction of houses by	(2) the women of the reconstruction

A-Analysis of project area of rural women's gender			
reconstruction	participate in decision-making or use compensation	family members jointly decided, therefore, women can participate in the selection of land, housing construction and transitional housing arrangements	of the property
3 after the land acquisition, production and income restoration	Women are more severely affected, get less aid	All of the affected households is only part of their land, therefore, the affected households only lose part of their income. The use of compensation by the affected households decide. Only the affected households to change the source of income. In addition to cash compensation, the project will mention the auxiliary measures to help the affected households to resume income (such as during the construction of priority employment, technical training and later support)	(1) women will get land compensation fee; (2) in the number of technical training, women accounted for at least 50%; (3) during the project construction, the unskilled women can obtain at least 30%
The 4 increase in gender inequality	Resettlement in women is heavier or less	Will not lead to gender inequality, for most families, resettlement is not serious. The loss of land and adequate compensation will help women to change the planting structure (such as planting more crops), which will increase the income of women	Monitoring
5 community network system	The social network is destroyed	The project will not have a serious impact on the community network.	No effect
6 the health effects/increasing social problems)	Because of resettlement pressures lead to health problems or serious social problems (violence, AIDS etc.)	The project will not have a serious impact on the village. However, some affected households and vulnerable groups encounter difficulties	In conjunction with the civil affairs departments to provide assistance

Annex II: The Notification of the Implementation Details of Urumqi the Affected Farmers Employment Training and Social Security

Urumqi government offices [2009]96 号

Urumqi County, District People's Government, Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hi-tech Development Zone industrial, municipal various commissions, bureaus, offices:

“The notification of the implementation details of Urumqi the affected farmers employment training and social security” is passed already at Municipal People's Government 13th executive meeting on 27 February 2009, please follow.

April 10, 2009

The first, To accelerate the process of the capital urbanization, and promote coordinated and sustainable economic and social development, to ensure that the affected farmers living level, long-term livelihood security, according to the Autonomous Region People's Government Office "on the issuance of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region the affected farmers employment training and social security implementation Measures of notice "(New Zheng Ban Fa [2008] No. 140) spirit, combined with the actual situation, compile the file of the implementation details of the development.

Secondly, these rules apply to our city administrative region employment training and land-loss farmers social security work.

Thirdly, Governments should be a high degree of economic and social harmony from urban and rural development, earnestly finish work of the affected farmers employment training and social security, establish the social security system about the affected farmers.

Fourth, Governments and relevant units should improve responsibility system of the employment target, the land-loss peasants employment training to work as the main task of the current employment into urban and rural employment and vocational training for the overall planning and objectives responsibility assessment. Since 2009, the staff of government signs a target liability form to establish target responsibility system step by step, as an important index of performance appraisal.

Fifth, all levels of public employment service agencies should improve the implementation of the measures of employment services and employment assistance system, the employment difficulties land-loss farmers into the cities and towns within the scope of employment difficulties, implementation of "employment first, training first priority support and help, create favorable employment mechanism of land-loss peasants and the environment.

Sixth, affected farmers hold local authorities identified valid proof of identity, the township

(town) or street agency labor safeguard mechanism to deal with the registration certificate of cover for its free, belong to the employment difficult personnel, with this card can enjoy equal town employment difficult personnel related preferential policies.

The seventh, the public employment service agencies at all levels shall provide free policy advice for land-loss peasants, employment, employment registration, post information such as the public employment service.

The Eighth, government invest the public welfare jobs which should give priority to the land-loss farmers who have difficulty in finding a job, pay social insurance subsidies and the corresponding fee to people who get the public welfare jobs and sign labor contract of more than one year, the money by special funds for employment. The producers of land-loss farmers achieve resettlement public service jobs and social insurance subsidies should be in accordance with the standard employment Urumqi Municipal People's Government Office "on the issuance of public service positions management approach Urumqi notice" (Urumqi Municipal People's Government Office 2007 No.64) and Urumqi city labor and social security bureau, Urumqi city bureau of finance 《About forwarding <Xinjiang Uygur public service jobs subsidies> notice》(Urumqi city labor and social security bureau (2006) No.101), "About forwarding <Xinjiang Uygur social insurance subsidies and social insurance continuation approach> notice" (Urumqi city labor and social security bureau (2006) No.101).

Ninth, the working age, with the ability to work, employment aspirations, and for "job registration certificate" land-loss farmers, through self-employment, self-employment in business, according to the provisions apply for small loans 2-50000 yuan, and enjoy the discount small loans in accordance with the relevant documents. Land-loss farmers to apply for small loans and interest subsidy program should execute in accordance with the People's Bank of China branch in Urumqi Center, Department of Finance of the autonomous regions, autonomous regions of Labor and Social Security Department "on the issuance of <Xinjiang Uygur small secured loans management approach> notice" (Ukraine Yin Fa [2006] No. 24)

Tenth, at all levels of governments and relevant units should implement the training funds, formulates the land-loss farmers' vocational skills training and entrepreneurship training program and by the land-loss peasants choose training work; Training subsidy standards according to the autonomous region of labor and social security hall, the departments on the printing of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region vocational training subsidy (try out) > notice (new word [2006] no. 16) by performing, training subsidies to support appropriated manner.

The funds of land-loss farmers to carry out the necessary job training should be disbursed from the special funds in local employment.

Eleventh, land-loss farmers who comply with the conditions of employment and training

apply to the village committees, and then by the township (town) government or neighborhood offices audit report to the district (county) labor and social security department for approval.

The twelfth, after realize the employment in cities and towns, land-loss peasants to participate in unemployment insurance in accordance with the relevant provisions, enjoy unemployed insurance treatment.

Thirteenth, The land-loss farmers social security system in the city should be established and implement as a unit.

The social security objects are included in the administrative area of the city, due to the government imposed a unified peasant collectives losing land and all, most or part of the land, in the LA are of working age (16 years of age, more men under 60 years of age, 55 female discontent years of age, the same below) and above, enjoy the rural collective land contract rights registered in the agricultural population.

Fourteenth, in urban planning area, the basic living security measures of the loss of all the land of land-loss farmers.

(1) Have reached retirement age (male year full 60 one full year of life, female year full of 55 one full year of life, the same below) of the land-loss farmers , according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year (minimum age from 16 to calculate, the time of going school and the time which was sentenced to criminal detention according to law or be except during the reeducation through labor, hereinafter the same), translate every two years into a year of payment period, pay the fee of the basic living conditions of insurance premium (converted into a capture to expend fixed number of year of less than a year of calculation by a year, the same below).

The expends basic is account 60%—100%of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, create a personal account by 8% after overdue.

Disposable pay the full 15 years and above, according to the provisions of the basic old-age way of calculation and living allowance of the autonomous regional people's government on the adjustment to perfect the town enterprise worker is basic annuities plan hair method notice , but does not perform the basic pension for enterprise employees the minimum guaranteed number of urban policy.

(2) The affected people who are at the working age group of, according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year, every two years reduced year capture to expend fixed number of year, basic living conditions for payment of endowment insurance.

The expends basic is account 60%—100%of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, create a personal account by 8% after

overdue. After pay the fee, the affected people who was recruited by the employer, by the employer in accordance with the urban basic old-age insurance for enterprise employees to continue their way to pay pension premiums; Self-employment, flexible employment in accordance with the urban basic old-age insurance premium payment methods. Shown with the transfer of its previous payment, before and after the payment period can be combined, those people who pay the pension over 15 years and above and reaches retirement age, sued pension with the methodology prescribed in accordance with the New Deal Fa [2006] No. 59 .

Fifteenth, In urban planning area, the affected people who loss of most of the pension basic subsistence way (over 50%).

(1) The affected people who have reached retirement age, according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year ,translate every two years into a year of payment period

The expends basic is account 20%—40% of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, create a personal account by 8% after overdue.

Disposable pay the full 15 years and above, according to personal accounts divided by the total accumulated sum total fat 180 monthly pension basic subsistence expenses.

(2) The affected people who are at the working age group of, according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year, every two years reduced year capture to expend fixed number of year, basic living conditions for payment of endowment insurance.

The expends basic is account 40%—60% of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, payment of the pension insurance premium of primary life writes down individual account entirely, completely accumulation.

After pay the fee, those people who pay the pension over 15 years or above ,when they reach retirement age, according to personal accounts divided by the total accumulated sum total fat 180 monthly pension basic subsistence expenses.

Sixteenth, In urban planning area, the measures for the affected people who loss of part (below 50%) of land land-loss farmers endowment basic living security.

(1) The affected people who have reached retirement age, according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year ,translate every two years into a year of payment period.

The expends basic is account 20%—40% of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, create a personal account by 8% after overdue.

Disposable pay the full 15 years and above, according to personal accounts divided by the total accumulated sum total fat 180 monthly pension basic subsistence expenses.

(2) The affected people who are at the working age group of, according to the actual work in the local agricultural production fixed number of year, every two years reduced year capture to

expend fixed number of year, basic living conditions for payment of endowment insurance.

The expends basic is account 40%—60% of the last year's autonomous region on-the-job worker average wage, the contribution rate of 20%, payment of the pension insurance premium of primary life writes down individual account entirely, completely accumulation.

After pay the fee, those people who pay the pension over 15 years or above ,when they reach retirement age, according to personal accounts divided by the total accumulated sum total fat 180 monthly pension basic subsistence expenses.

Seventeenth, to protect the living standards of the elderly land-loss farmers do not fall, the loss of all the land and receive a pension in line with the basic living allowance of land-loss farmers, accordance with the regional urban enterprise employees' basic pension insurance for retirees increase in provisions, the average increase by 70% given the magnitude of the adjustment required to pay the cost of land-loss farmers from basic subsistence pension funds.

Eighteenth land-loss workers basic protection of personal pension account is only used to store the amount of basic living allowance paid pension, not early withdrawal.

The affected people who die for some reason after pay the fee, lose all the land and to participate in basic pension insurance for urban enterprise coordinator, enjoy funeral urban enterprise workers pension in accordance with the standard treatment;the affected people who loss the most of the land , the amount of principal and interest on their personal accounts to store a one-time payment to the legal heirs or beneficiaries, while terminating the pension basic living security relationship.

No.19 The measures of the affected farmers' basic medical insurance.

(1) The standard of the payment years of the affected farmers. For at least 16 years of age the affected farmers, as last year the city's average wage basic, multiplied by 5% of the contribution rate paid,Pay the fees all included in health insurance pooling account.

1、 When the affected people has reached retirement age, the man pay 25 years basic medical insurance one time ; the woman pay 20 years basic medical insurance one time.

2、 When the affected people has not reach retirement age, they should pay the basic medical insurance one time according to the year of their labor actually, convert every two years in capture expends fixed number of year.

(2) The affected people who participate in the basic medical insurance must participate the large medicaid insurance

(3) After the affected people pay the fee of the basic medical insurance, for those people who reach the retirement age and regulation capture expends fixed number of year, enjoy the treatment according to the city personnel of flexible obtain employment in cities and towns ; For the affected people who in the age of labor employment continue to join insurance according to

the measures of the urban employee basic medical insurance to; For the self-employed, according to staff employed in a flexible way to continue the basic medical insurance insured, When the y reaches retirement age, the related institute can combine the year of paid the basic medical insurance payment period and the basic medical insurance together, if it achieve the required payment period, then the affected people can enjoy basic medical insurance benefits; For the people who do not reach the required payment period, you can continue to pay or you can also press the retirement community in our city last year the average monthly wage for a one-time base is deficient contribution years, enjoy basic medical insurance benefits for retirees.

(4) The affected farmers who translate into urban residents and who eligible to the conditions of medical insurance for urban residents, may participate in the seat of the medical insurance for urban residents, in accordance with the provisions of the respective urban residents to enjoy basic medical insurance benefits.

(5) Original implementation of the new rural cooperative medical care continue to participate in the new rural cooperative medical care, do not participate in the basic medical insurance for urban residents.

No.20 The affected farmers' basic pension subsistence expenses, basic medical insurance costs, the risk reserve need to pay by the government, the village collective, individual respectively, Of which: government subsidies 30%, 30% of the village collective burden, the personal burden of 40%. Village collective is listed in the cost of the burden from the land compensation fees, the cost of the individual burden from land resettlement fees to pay.

No.21 The affected farmers who comply with the conditions of the basic living allowances and the basic medical security can apply to the village (neighborhood) committees, people's congresses village (neighborhood) discuss the actual time which the affected farmers engaged in productive labor in rural areas, and then audit by the township (town) government or neighborhood offices, finally report to the district (county) labor and social security department for getting a approval; After examination and approval by the municipal departments, municipal social security institutions handling this thing.

No.22 In order to guarantee the treatment of the land-loss peasants, extracting part of the funds from the acquired land revenue, establish the municipal risk reserve concerning the affected farmers pension and medical basic security, to Use to solve the basic living allowance and basic medical insurance costs which aimed to extend the personnel life expectancy.

No.23 The affected farmers' basic pension subsistence expenses, basic medical insurance costs, the risk reserve manage by the two line of revenue and expenditure and the expert financial accounts, Municipal audit department, finance department to audit supervision. In this work of abuses, corruption and fraud protection illegally obtained payments, be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions, constitutes a crime shall be investigated for criminal liability.

No.24 Labor and social security department is responsible for the land-loss peasant

employment training and improve social security work, Department of land resources, finance, construction, civil affairs, agriculture, public security and auditing work closely with their respective responsibilities, Actively and steadily make the land-loss farmers' employment training and improve social security work.

No.25 These rules shall come into force from the date of release.

Annex III: Information Handbook

1. Project outline

According to the project proposal, feasibility study report of the new, the project is divided into 4 sub projects: the city traffic integration of transit corridor construction; Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction; supporting public transport infrastructure construction; institutional capacity building. Among them, city traffic integration of transit corridor construction is the dominant and core, public transport infrastructure construction is supporting, Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction is the necessary technical means, institutional capacity building is the technical and intellectual support. So as to ensure that the project achieved the maximum effect in the limited funds in a full range. Among them :

(1) City traffic integration of transit corridor construction project: a new 3 BRT lines are BRT4 line, BRT6 line and BRT6 line respectively, a total length of 51.7km design. Design consulting content including the transport organization of station platform and line , BRT intelligent transportation system and its ancillary facilities, purchase of vehicles etc.

(2) Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform construction project including: The construction of Urumqi comprehensive traffic information platform; Improve the road traffic information acquisition and processing system; Developing public traffic information collection and analysis of demonstration; to carry out comprehensive traffic information analysis application demonstration; to carry out comprehensive traffic information public travel service demonstration a total of 5 individual construction projects.

(3) Public traffic infrastructure construction projects. The sub item including North Square high Tienan Square bus hub dispatching center, High-speed Rail routine at the end of the first bus station, Beijiao bus station public transit transfer hub station MiDong bus stop, Sanguanting bus stop and MiDong bus stop, for a total of 6 individual engineering construction projects.

(4) Institutional capacity building project. The sub item construction content includes urban traffic related research, project management and technical support, professional skill training, project publicity and public participation 4 construction projects.

Urumqi city traffic improvement project with a total investment of about ¥3.274 billion, using world bank loan of \$140 million (at \$1 = 6.1 RMB, over ¥854 million), account for the total investment of the 26.1%. Among them, the integration of the urban traffic public transport corridor item with a total investment of ¥1.715 billion, integrated transportation information platform with a total investment of ¥460 million, form a complete set of public transportation

infrastructure construction items with a total investment of ¥1.054billion, construction and project management ability items with a total investment of ¥44 million. The project specific led by Urumqi urban comprehensive transportation project research center to organize the implementation, the project construction period from 2015 to 2019, a total of five years. At the same time, the amount of the loan is mainly used in the urban public transport development related construction, equipment procurement, technical assistance and capacity building of institutions and personnel training costs ,while local government matching funds is used in the relevant land costs, survey design supervision service fee and project preparation fees etc

2. Project impact

Projects have been implemented, loan projects and related project affects 117 households with 652 people. Classification according to impact: Permanent collection of rural collective land involving 50 households with 216 people; Beijiao Passenger Terminal Project involves the construction of 45 households demolished on State-owned land with 147 people; Altay road widening project on state-owned land house demolition involves 69 households with 242 people. Project has been imposed state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu). The project involves the demolition of houses demolition, the demolition of houses 18776.98 m² total affects 114 households with 389 people. Project intends to rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu) affects 50 households with 216 people. Considering on the influence amounts of enterprises and shopfronts, the implemented northern suburb of Terminal Project affects 1 enterprises ⁷and 40 Shopfronts with 134 people; Altay road widening project involves 13 enterprises and institutions, the actual influence number is 47.

Resettlement impacts of the projects have been implemented:Recycling state-owned land 4.59ha (68.93 mu), including South Square of High Speed Rail station's transit hub recycle state-owned land 3.78ha (56.77 mu), North Square of High Speed Rail station's bus terminal recycle state-owned land 0.81ha (12.16 mu). Demolition of housing area 3300.29 m², involving residential 4 households with 13 people, 40 shops with 134 people, 1 enterprise and institutions a total involving 45 households with 147 people.

Resettlement impacts of loan project: Loan project requires permanent expropriation of rural collective land 15.93ha (238.95 mu), of which Midong station construction expropriation of rural collective land 0.67ha (10.09 mu); Midong Tingbaochang construction of rural collective land 10.01ha (150.11 mu); Sangong Tingbaochang construction expropriation of rural collective land 5.25ha (78.75 mu). Rural collective land expropriation involves 50 households with 216 people. Loan program permanent acquisition of arable land accounted for Sangong village's total

⁷ The affected enterprise is Xinjiang Islamic scriptures school, the northern Terminal Project affects only part of the wall of the unit guard room and the window surface, only affecting a small amount, not related to specific employees.

amount of 1.64% of arable land, the permanent collection of The Donggong Village, the village of arable land accounted for only 3.39 % of the total amount of cultivated land. Overall, the collection of arable land accounted for 2.51% of the two villages affected by the total cultivated area. It should be said that the project of farmland and villages affected by the proportion of the total cultivated area is very small, so the impact on the Donggong Village and the Sangong Village is very small.

Resettlement impacts of related project: The related project involves house demolition. Construction will require a total demolition of houses 15476.98 m², including housing area 5726.61 m², enterprises Housing 9750.37 m². The construction of the project affects 69 households with 242 people and 13 enterprises with 47 people.

3. Project policy

This project in any land expropriation and resettlement activities shall abide by the laws and regulations, the World Bank business policy OP4.12 and the national, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi.

Hierarchy	Policy	effectie time
The state and central ministries	"Law of the people's Republic of China"	October 1, 2007
	"The PRC Land Management"	August 28, 2004
	The implementation of "Regulations" management law of the people's Republic of China (State Council Decree No. 256th)	December 27, 1998
	"Decision of the State Council on deepening the reform of strict land management" (the [2004]28)	October 21, 2004
	"Guiding opinions on improving the land compensation and resettlement system" (land and resources No. [2004]238)	November 3, 2004
	"Notice of the State Council on strengthening the regulation of land related issues" (the [2006]31)	August 31, 2006
	"The Ministry of land and resources to develop circular on carrying out unified annual output value of land expropriation and comprehensive land area work" (MLR No. [2005]114)	July 23, 2005
	"The State Council forwarded the Ministry of labor and social security of landless farmers is notified of employment training and social security work guidance on the good" (SCS No. [2006]29)	April 10, 2006
	"Expropriation notice procedures" (Order No. tenth of the Ministry of land and resources)	January 1, 2002
	"Ordinance of housing levy compensation on state-owned land" (State Council Order No. 590)	January 21, 2011
	On the issuance of the "state-owned land on the housing levy assessment procedures" Notice of building [2011]77	June 3, 2011
The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region The World Bank	"Notice on the issuance and implementation of the autonomous region land unified annual output standard" (new land and No. [2011]19)	January 1, 2011
	The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to implement the "law on the protection of disabled persons" measures of the people's Republic of China	January 1, 1998
	"The opinions of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	January 1, 2011

Hierarchy	Policy	effectie time
	women's development program" (2011-2020)	
Urumqi City	"Urumqi City landless farmer employment training and social security measures for the implementation of rules" (Ukraine, 2009 96)	October 10, 2009
	Interim Measures of Urumqi state owned land on the housing levy and compensation work	January 1, 2011
	Urumqi City, the state-owned land shantytowns housing levy and compensation procedures	January 1, 2011
World Bank	OP4.12 "business policy of non voluntary resettlement" and its accessories	January 1, 2002
	Business BP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" program and its accessories	January 1, 2002

According to the regulations and policies of the government and the bank China requirements, compensation and equity principle of this project is to ensure that immigrants get enough compensation and assistance measures, at least back to the project before the start of production and living standards. Details are shown in the table below.

Principles	
1	If possible, as far as possible to avoid the occurrence of involuntary resettlement
2	The affected people get compensation and rights at least to maintain the "without project" living standards before the state, may also have improved.
3	Regardless of whether or not the legitimate rights of affected people will get compensation and resettlement assistance.
4	If the land per capita enough land to maintain their livelihood, provide cash or in kind compensation for lost land replacement land, and other income generating activities.
5	The affected person on the recovery of qualifications, compensation and standards, livelihood and income plan, project schedule is fully understood, and participate in the resettlement action plan implementation.
7	Executive agencies and independent / third party will monitor the operation of land expropriation and compensation.
8	Vulnerable groups receive special assistance or treatment, to ensure their lives better, all of the affected people should have the opportunity to benefit from the project. Each of the immigrant families have 2 family members to obtain skills training, at least one of women.
9	Resettlement plan and project affected city (county, district), township planning agreement.
10	Resettlement fees will be paid in full and comprehensive coverage of all affected areas.

4. Compensation standard

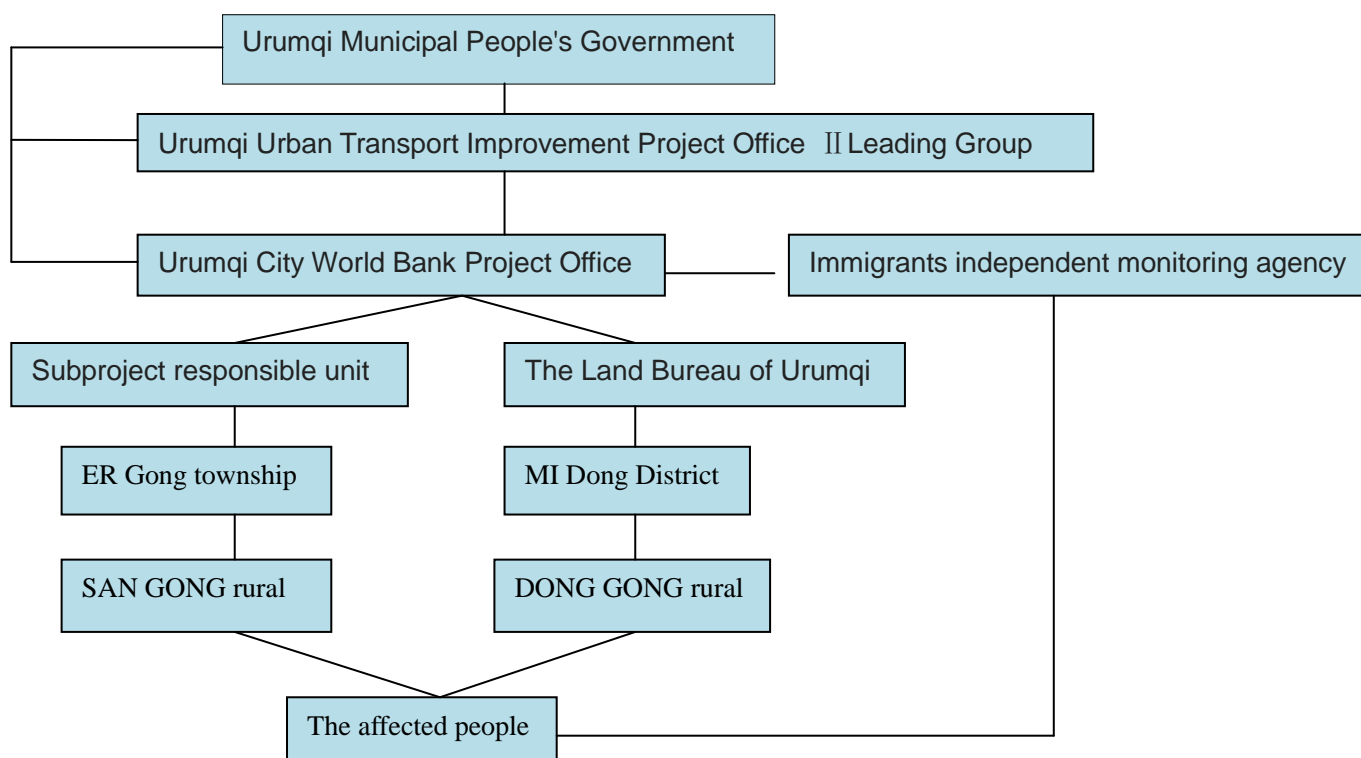
Affect type	Obligee	Obligee number	Compensation Policy	Compensation Standard
Collective LA	The village collective and affected	50HHs , 216 people	Land compensation and resettlement fees consists of land compensation fees, resettlement fees, crop compensation and compensation.	Donggong village : 108000yuan/mu

	by the contractor		In accordance with the land unified annual output value to obtain the land compensation, the young compensation and resettlement subsidies paid to landless households, land compensation fees for handling social insurance	Sangong village : 135000 yuan/mu
			Get training and employment opportunities, take measures to reduce its operating income; training costs 40000 yuan in resettlement budget.	Crop compensation : 4500 yuan/mu
			The priority of enterprise recruitment	
HD project Association	The owner of the property rights	69HHs , 242people and 13 unit	Pay compensation or choose property rights exchange to the property to assess the market price	
Other support	Vulnerable groups	2 people (the old and disabled)	According to the relevant policies in Urumqi, the township government to help rural residents into the application.	
			The extraction of 10000 yuan from the project cost, the establishment of project funds to support vulnerable groups, realistic and potential to support vulnerable groups.	
	Women	313people	Women will through the collective meeting information disclosure and full participation in village resettlement activities; they get compensation, employment and training projects have equal rights. In addition, the implementation of the following measures to protect women's rights and interests:	
			(1) in the process of project construction, to ensure that a certain number of women (at least 20% of unskilled labor) technology and employment opportunities for the project to obtain non. In addition, if the same work, women and men will get the same reward;	
			(2) in terms of technical training, including part-time, hairdressing and other industries, to give priority to the affected women's labor, training people at least 50% female population, in order to ensure its economic status is not compromised;	
			(3) in the process of project operation, give priority to cleaning, green jobs for women affected by the project, to ensure the recovery of income.	

			(4) the affected women can obtain relevant information in the resettlement process, and to participate in the public consultation and resettlement.	
			(5) the affected women can obtain relevant information in the resettlement process, and to participate in the public consultation and resettlement. Compensation agreement must be signed by both spouses.	

5. The implementation mechanism

To ensure the "Resettlement Action Plan" implement successful and achieve the desired effect, in course of project implementation, it is necessary to set a organization mechanism from top to bottom in order to plan, coordinate and monitor the activities of resettlement. In the implementation of the project, the city of Urumqi traffic improvement projects II resettlement activities planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the responsible agencies have: Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Leading Group, Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project Office (Integrated Transport Project Research Center Urumqi City), Project implement agencies (Urumqi Municipal Authority, Public Transport Company, etc., Urumqi Municipal (District) Bureau of Land Resources Bureau, Urumqi City (District) the Construction Bureau and LA and relocation office, The villagers' committee related LA, Design and Research Institute, APs independent monitoring agency. the organizational chart



6 Compliant

In order to solve the problem effectively and to ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LA, The project has established a transparent and effective channel for complaints and appeals. The basic complaint channels as follows:

Phase 1: If APs are dissatisfied Resettlement Action Plan, they may make oral or written complaint to the village committee; If APs address an oral appeal and then it will have to be dealt with by the village committee in writing. The village committee should be resolved within two weeks.

Phase 2: If the APs are dissatisfied with the decision of the Phase 1, the APs can appeal to the Office where the township after receiving the decision; Township government should make a decision within two weeks.

Phase 3: If the APs remain dissatisfied with the decision of the township, APs can appeal to the Central Government after receiving the decision the Central Government should make a decision within 30 days.

Phase 4: If APs are still not satisfied with the decision made by the central government, immigrants can appeal to the municipal project Implementing agencies, or APs may also put the administrative proceedings to the City People's Court. within three months, according to the Civil Procedure Law.

The APs can make an appeal against any aspects of the resettlement, including compensation standards. The institutions' name, place, person in charge and telephone will inform residents by holding the meeting, issuing a circular and disseminating information on books, etc, so that the APs are fully aware of their right to appeal, meanwhile the project office uses the media for publicity, and compile the comments and suggestions concerning all aspects into the files, processing by resettlement research institutions at all levels timely.

Agencies will be free to accept the affected people grievances and appeals, unforeseen expenses will be paid reasonable expenses incurred in this project. the grievance procedures will be effective throughout the project, which to ensure that the affected people can use them to deal with the problem.

Associated with the project, the project office has also established a complaint mechanism. The user can through the channels to make their ideas and opinions and get timely feedback.

7. Contacts

Unit: Project of Urumqi City Comprehensive Transportation Research Center Room optimization

Contact :Sun chief

Tel:0991-4662748

Annex IV: Information Handbook

1 Identify the implemented projects

According to the project proposal, the latest report of the feasibility study, Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project II divided into four sub-projects, namely: the integration of urban transport bus corridors; Urumqi integrated transportation information platform construction; public transport supporting infrastructure; institutional capacity construction. At present, the project has been implemented are land acquisition of south square of High Speed Rail and north square of High Speed Rail, housing units of Beijiao passenger transport hub(south Hubei road).

Table 1 Resettlement Impacts of the Project Have Been Implemented

Subproject	Title	Individual project name	Impact identification	Property owner
Third	Public transportation infrastructure projects	South Square transit hub of High Speed Rail Station	State-owned Land Recycling	Xinjiang chuangda lvhua Ltd.
		Beijiao passenger hub	House demolition on the state-owned land	House owner
		North Square of High Speed Rail Station bus terminal	State-owned Land Recycling	Xinjiang chuangda lvhua Ltd.

2 Content and impact of the project

2.1 Contents

South square high speed Rail transit hub dispatch center. The parcels of land formerly Xinjiang Chuangda lvhua Ltd. owned barren hills for planting seedlings. Early need to be imposed because of the high-speed railway construction, land acquisition Toutunhe region management office and Xinjiang Chuangda lvhua Ltd. signed a land acquisition compensation agreement (the compensation agreement Annex II). Then, because of the need Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project, which is part of the land from Urumqi high

North square of high speed rail conventional bus terminal station. The parcels of land formerly Xinjiang Chuangda lvhua Ltd. owned barren hills for planting seedlings. Early need to be imposed because of the high-speed railway construction, land acquisition Toutunhe region management office and Xinjiang Chuangda lvhua Ltd. signed a land acquisition compensation agreement (the compensation agreement Annex II). Then, because of the need Urumqi Urban Transport Improvement Project, which is part of the land from Urumqi high

Beijiao passenger bus transfer hub. South Lake Road because the road is too narrow, unable to meet the BRT run, need to broaden the demolition part of the house. The road belongs to the number BRT7 and number BRT6 coincide sections by BRT7 line project implementation unit responsible for the demolition and resettlement. In addition, Beijiao passenger hubs centers need

to transfer state-owned land in Urumqi Department of Transportation for the construction of the transfer station.

2.2 Affected by the project

2.2.1 State-owned Land Acquisition

The project levy barren hills for greening form Xinjiang chuangda lvhua Ltd. The project levy land total 4.59ha (68.93 mu), including South Square transit hub of High Speed Rail Station land 3.78ha (56.77 mu), North Square of High Speed Rail Station bus terminal land 0.81ha (12.16 mu).

Table2 Effect of State-owned Land Acquisition

Title		Individual project name	State-owned land	
			Area (ha)	Mu
Public transportation infrastructure projects		South Square transit hub of High Speed Rail Station	3.78	56.77
		North Square of High Speed Rail Station bus terminal	0.81	12.16
Total			4.59	68.93

2.2.2 House Demolition on the State-owned Land

Beijiao passenger and bus transfer project (south Hubei section of Beijiao station) involves demolition. Total demolition of housing area 3300.29 m², involving residential 4 households, 40 shops, enterprises and institutions 1 household, involving a total of 45 households, 147 people.

Table 3 House Demolition of Projects Have Been Implemented

Title	Individual project name	Type			Housing construction			Affect	
		Residential	Shop	Enterprises	Brick and Concrete	Brick	Other	Households	Person
Public transportation infrastructure projects	Beijiao passenger hub	4	40	1	3300.29	0	0	45	147

Note: The above data is provided by the Urumqi Shuimogou district office relocation.

2.3 Project Progress

Currently, south square of high-speed rail transit hub and north square of high-speed rail

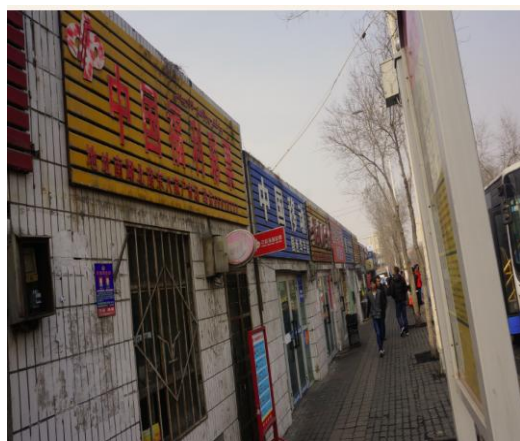
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levy Xinjiang Chuangda Lvhua Ltd. land compensation work completed in May 2013 (see annex II compensation agreement). Xinjiang Chuangda Lvhua Ltd. in getting the compensation funds for business investment, land acquisition does not involve the early resettlement.

Beijiao passenger terminals owned land demolition work has been completed, the compensation funds have been honored; completion time table below.

Table 4 Project Progress

Title	Individual project name	Progress	Completion Time
Public transportation infrastructure projects	Beijiao passenger hub	Compensation funds have been paid to resettlement; resettlement work has been completed	Dec.2014
	South square high speed Rail transit hub dispatch center	Land acquisition has been completed; the land transfer of funds has not been paid	May.2013
	North square of high speed rail conventional bus terminal station	Land acquisition has been completed; the land transfer of funds has not been paid	May.2013



demolition of houses

Figure 1 2014.3--2015.3 Contrast before and after Houses Demolition (Facade) in North Nanhu Road

3 Social Economic Survey

3.1 Investigation and preparation process

In March to October, 2014 and March, 2015, according to the latest version of the preliminary feasibility study, project progress and related documents, resettlement action planning team investigate the progress influence on projects associated impact regional social and economic status. Related project influence area includes social and economy development condition make a carding, screening and statistics, including to investigate the influence on the requisition population, land, ground attachments and physical. .

The influence of related project involves only the house dismantlement. In related project, The rebuilding project of Altay road - Northwest fast road include rebuilding house area is 15476.98 m², involving 48 residential households, 29 stores, 11 enterprise or business units, total of 88 households, 273 people; Northern suburbs terminal-South lake northern road carrying a total of demolished houses area is 3300.29 m², include residential houses is 1559.08 m², doors area is 1524.04 m², school area is 217.7 m². Involves 45 households, 4 residential households, 40 stores, 1 enterprise or business unit. Based on the survey data and information of analysis and processing, and according to the resettlement policy of the country and the World Bank, the preparation to plan work on the related project resettlement.

Table 5 Project Investigation Process

Time	Places	Contents
March 10, 2014	PMO	Basic Information; Take measures to avoid land acquisition and demolition;
March 17, 2014	Land, social security, civil affairs, women federations departments in Shuimogou district	Land acquisition policies; landless peasants security; vulnerable groups security policies

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Time	Places	Contents
March 22, 2014	Northern suburbs terminal	Investigate residents along the South Lake northern Road
April 21, 2014	Department of Transportation in Shuimogou district	Related Content Survey on Northern suburbs terminal
April 22, 2014	PMO	On resettlement measures carried out informal discussion
October 15, 2014	Shuimogou district Demolition Office	Demolition and resettlement policies of associated project of the northern suburb Terminal-South lake northern road
October 16, 2014	South Lake Community	Associated demolition and resettlement progress
March 10, 2015	PMO	Docking the rebuilding project of Altay road - Northwest fast road
March 11to15, 2015	Sand dictrect,Demolition office of new urban district , Land community Association community	Investigate residents along Altay Road - Northwest Road
March 16 to 21, 2015	along Altay Road - Northwest Road	Home interviews, investigate ,registrate and aggregate physical indicators



Figure 2 The Scene of Household Survey in March to April,2014 and March,2015

3.2 Source and Survey Method

The background of the project influence and basic data collection mainly include two aspects:

One is the documents, literature review and information collection, collect the relevant government departments and local project implementation agencies provide project information and related survey data and statistics.

Second is field measurement and data acquisition, supplement to make a talk and by the methods such as the related interest groups to direct communication further verify the information and data.

The physical indicators of project impact investigation can be divided into: the house acquisition survey, project affect population survey, etc.

House acquisition investigation: survey statistics such as the house property rights, the area of the house, structure.

Project affect population survey: sampling survey on the affected population, including nationality, age, level of education and employment, etc.

4 Policy system of related project

4.1 Housing demolition on state-owned land policy

The basic purpose of the resettlement action plan is to ensure that the resettlement plan and implementation in line with the world bank operational policy OP4.12. At the same time, for the project in any land acquisition and resettlement activities, laws and regulations will follow a series of countries, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi , the specific details are shown in table 7.

Table 6 Project Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	The effect of time
Countries with central ministries	"Property law of the people's Republic of China"	In October 1, 2007
	"The PRC Land Management"	In August 28, 2004
	On the issuance of "state-owned land on the housing levy assessments" notice building [2011]77	In June 3, 2011
	" the housing levy on State-owned land and Compensation Ordinance"	In January 21, 2011
The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	"Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region <the housing levy on state-owned land and Compensation Ordinance> means "	In January 1, 2014
	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the housing levy on state-owned land and compensation procedures	In April 16, 2014
World Bank	The business policy of "OP4.12" non voluntary resettlement and its accessories	In January 1, 2002
	Business process BP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its accessories	In January 1, 2002

4.2 Demolition policy of related project

(1)Housing compensation

The government and housing department of being responsible for housing the collection

work shall not lower house living and conditions of use due to housing collection of compensation.

Land use area within the scope of the house land area beyond the part of housing area, should be compensated for in accordance with the land market price valuation alone.

The government and housing department of being responsible for housing the collection work shall not restrictive provisions on real estate price appraisal institutions in evaluate in accordance with the market price due to not collect the land use fee or provide cheap house property right exchange house.

(2)House price evaluation

House value evaluation by real estate price evaluation agencies of the corresponding qualification in accordance with the relevant provisions of the country and autonomous region house acquisition value evaluation. House acquisition department determine the housing compensation value on the basis of a consensus expropriated compensation plan, from the contract.

The government and housing department of being responsible for housing the collection work shall not restrictive provisions on real estate price appraisal institutions in evaluate in accordance with the market price due to not collect the land use fee or provide cheap house property right exchange house.

House value evaluation by real estate price evaluation agencies of the corresponding qualification in accordance with the relevant provisions of the country and autonomous region house acquisition value evaluation. House acquisition department determine the housing compensation value on the basis of a consensus expropriated compensation plan, from the contract.

Real estate price evaluation institutions selected by negotiation expropriated; If consultation fails, determine selection by majority, randomly, and comply with the following provisions:

- (1)Housing collection department to release the social assessment information;
- (2)Real estate price evaluation organization of corresponding qualification registration;
- (3)House acquisition department publish the real estate price evaluation agency list according to registration order;
- (4)In the list published within 10 working days, selected evaluation institution by consultations, and inform the house acquisition department of the consultation results;
- (5)Expropriated people within the allotted time if consultation fails, the house acquisition departments determine according to the principle of the minority is subordinate to the majority voting decision, also can take a lottery, lottery random way;
- (6)The house acquisition department determines the price of real estate appraisal institutions by consultation, majority vote, lottery, lottery and other random way.

The selected process of real estate price evaluation should made public. Expropriated people decide house acquisition department organization as the price of real estate appraisal institution,

shall make a written decision about the process, expropriated people or local credible representatives oversight, and after a notary public notary in accordance with the law.

Any unit or individual shall not interfere expropriated people to select appraisal institution according to law, shall not exclude administrative areas outside of the appraisal institutions engaged in house value appraisal business, shall not intervene in the independence of assessment agencies, objective and fair evaluation on house value

Real estate price evaluation institutions should make publish home in separate in the scope of the preliminary assessment results. Expropriated people have objections to the preliminary results, the real estate price appraisal institutions shall explain, shows that there is wrong, and revised.

Expropriated people or house acquisition department have objects to the assessment results; go to the original real estate appraisal agency to apply for review within 5 days from the date of receiving the assessment report. The original real estate appraisal agency shall review within 10 days from the date of receiving the application for review, and inform the applicant of the review results.

Expropriated people or house acquisition department have objections to the re-checked results; can apply for appraisal to real estate price evaluation expert committee.

(3) The resettlement plan

Expropriated people can choose monetary compensation, also can choose the building property right exchange. House acquisition department shall not force option.

House by monetary compensation, value compensation shall not lower location similar to the real estate market price within the day of publication; which collection of residential shall not lower the new ordinary commercial housing market average price of the location.

House compensation by the way with property rights exchange, house acquisition department shall calculation and settle difference in value of expropriated home and the exchange house, and in accordance with the nature of house property to register exchange houses property. Shared area of Property exchange house is greater than expropriated house area , house acquisition department shall give more compensate due to impose shared area and reduce usable area.

(4) The rights and interests of demolition households

Verify expropriated people who after winning housing collection and resettlement compensation, the interested party on the rights of the resettlement compensation, can seek a settlement through negotiation, arbitration or civil litigation.

Levy personal residence, expropriated people in conformity with the housing conditions, shall be given priority to solve. House building area is lower than the local minimum of the housing area, shall get resettlement compensation, in accordance with the minimum housing area.

House acquisition department and expropriated people disagree compensation agreement within compensation agreement term, house acquisition department shall make report to government who is responsible for the collection work, government who is responsible for the house acquisition shall make house acquisition compensation decision according to the

compensation scheme in accordance with the law, served expropriated people, and make a public announcement within the scope of house acquisition. House acquisition compensation decisions before the house value assessment report without evaluation by autonomous regional real estate price appraisal expert committee, shall apply for appraisal.

Expropriated people disaffect decision for compensation, can apply for administrative reconsideration in accordance with the law, also may institute an administrative lawsuit in accordance with the law.

(5) Relevant subsidy costs

Due to relocation by house collection, house acquisition department shall pay relocation compensation for expropriated people in accordance with the market price .

Compensation with property rights exchange house, before delivery, expropriated people require to provide the turnover occupancy, house acquisition department shall provide the turnover housing; expropriated people solve turnover housing alone, house acquisition department shall pay temporary resettlement compensation in accordance with the similar housing lease price.

Temporary resettlement compensation with paid term is agreed by the house acquisition department and expropriated people in accordance with the delivery of property rights exchange houses expropriated and reasonable expectations in the compensation agreement; Actual date of delivery of property rights exchange houses beyond the period of agreement, house acquisition department shall repay temporary resettlement compensation in accordance with the actual deadline.

House acquisition causes the produce suspension, the compensation according to the following ways: expropriated people select property rights exchange, according to the suspension period, according to house acquisition on the day of publication, the suspension loss compensation should be paid by similar 2 times basis for the price of house market rent on a monthly; expropriated people think that compensation is not enough to make up for the actual loss, shall provide proof materials to house acquisition department, such as the actual management benefit a year before, the worker severance pay, facilities to dismantle or transfer loss, inventory sale poorly, the real estate price appraisal agency make a appraisal, and compensate according to the assessment results; expropriated people choose monetary compensation, house acquisition department shall give not less than two months of one-time suspension loss compensation to expropriated people by negotiator in accordance with the standards of the preceding paragraph.

4.3 The bank's main policy

The bank's main resettlement policy World Bank operational policy OP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its annex (since January 1, 2002), the world bank business process BP4.12 "non voluntary resettlement" and its annex (since January 1, 2002).

4.3.1 The bank's policy objectives

- ▲Discussion on the design scheme of all feasible projects, as soon as possible to avoid or

reduce the non-voluntary resettlement.

▲If the resettlement inevitably, resettlement activity should be a sustainable development plan to design and implementation.

▲should provide sufficient funds, the resettlements can share the benefits of the project.

▲Should be careful consultation with resettlement, so that they have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement program.

▲Should help resettlements to improve livelihoods and living standards, at least to really make it recover to relocation or higher level before the start of the project.

4.3.2 The requirements of the measures

The borrower shall prepare a migrant resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework, Among them covers the following contents: the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework to take corresponding measures, ensure that resettlement was told himself in the resettlement issues on the choice of right and other rights; the solution is technically and economically feasible scheme, to participate in the negotiation, and enjoy the opportunity to choose; according to the full replacement cost, obtain the rapid and effective compensation, direct property loss caused by the project to offset. If the effect is including the relocation, resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should take corresponding measures, ensure resettlements get help in the relocation period (such as relocation subsidies); access to housing or residential land, or according to the requirement of access to agricultural production sites. Potential and position advantage in production of agricultural production sites and other comprehensive factors should be favorable conditions and the original place of at least equivalent.

In order to realize the policy goal, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should also take appropriate measures when necessary, to ensure that the relocation, according to restore their livelihoods and living standards may need time, reasonable estimate of the transition period, during this transition period to get help; in addition, but also obtain the development assistance such as credit, training or other aspects of employment.

5 . Resettlement compensation and resettlement plan and implementation effect

5.1 Compensation and resettlement program

5.3.1 State-owned Land Acquisition

Work in accordance with the implementation of the land acquisition compensation "state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance", "Urumqi Municipal People's Government on the implementation of the views of barren hills and green notice",

"Urumqi barren hills and green trees compensation standard project" and other documents. Compensation price for land acquisition by the head office and Xinjiang Tunhe Year of Green Company negotiated.

5.3.2 State-owned land house demolition compensation and resettlement program

According to "Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region <on state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance" means "that the demolition could take property swap and cash compensation modes. Property swap refers to the demolition of people with their own property to build or buy houses and the demolition of housing to be exchanged property, according to assess the price of housing demolition and replacement of housing market prices settled swap spreads behavior. Monetary compensation refers to the demolition by consensus with the demolition, the demolition of houses and appendages price paid by the demolition of money in order to obtain ownership of the house to be demolished. Monetary compensation, the demolition would not have a separate way of compensation for the delivery of houses to be demolished. The amount of monetary compensation under the demolished house location, purpose and building area and other factors, in order to evaluate the real estate market price is determined. Compensation principles: to give or exchange of property rights in accordance with the relevant provisions of the levy based on the value of the house, after the real estate appraisal agency with the appropriate qualifications assessment determined in accordance with the housing levy assessment approach, to give a one-time compensation. Details of compensation: expropriation compensation value of the house; relocation compensation for expropriated house caused; cease to compensate for losses caused by the expropriated house; attachment compensation expropriated house; an agreement within a specified period of time and relocation incentives.

5.2 Implementation of compensation and resettlement program

5.2.1 State-owned land acquisition compensation and resettlement

According to the Xinjiang Chuangda greening Co. Ltd and Toutun River land acquisition office reached "on Xinjiang Chuangda Green Limited green hills expropriation compensation work minutes", Toutun River land acquisition office to pay land compensation fees for 114332100 yuan, of which the high iron square transportation hub land compensation fee is 96825100 yuan, High-speed Rail North Square at the end of the first bus station the land compensation fee of 17507000 yuan. In 2013 May, land acquisition Office of Toutun River district has the land compensation payment to Xinjiang Chuangda green co.

5.2.2 implementation of state-owned land on the housing demolition plan

According to the results of the survey, the demolition work of Beijiao passenger transport hub project completed, all of the affected people all choose monetary compensation mode. In 2014

December, the housing demolition compensation fee of 45555354 yuan has been paid to the affected people. Compensation costs include: compensation for expropriation of housing value, decoration and ancillary equipment compensation, relocation compensation, compensation and relocation incentives to stop the loss of business. Housing demolition compensation has no unified standard, assessment agencies by immigrants make or choose according to market evaluation price determination.

Table 7 Houses on state-owned land compensation fees

Property owner	Building area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation fee (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	Relocation incentives (yuan)	Subtotal (yuan)
Zhao DengLi	310.7	4623431	506880	6336	121651	513031	5771640
Zhao DengLi	376.88	4008940	371920	3649	89261	438086	4912233
XiaZeng Yun	824.26	7986757	766450	9581	183948	196441	9144001
WangGuoJun	47.24	630534	47480	594	11395	15156	705206
40 window	1524.04	20239251	1524040	19051	365770	486.489	22150123
Scripture school	217.17	2669492	200000	2442	0	0	2872151
合计		45555354					

Note: the above data from the demolition of Shuimogou District Office

1、households housing compensation and resettlement

Households choose lump sum payments. Why choose a one-time compensation are: (1) section of the North South Lake belonged to the rural areas, farmers have the housing area. Zhao Dengli has a building area of 310 square meters, Xia Cengyun has a housing area of 824 square meters. If the choice of property transfer, Zhao Dengli can get 2-3 set of 100 square meters around the house in the resettlement area; Xia Yun if you choose property rights exchange can be 7-8 set of 100 square meters around the house. For these families, they don't need so much of the housing.

Even if they will be able to obtain a rental housing rental, is also very limited. Therefore, these households will choose a part of the funds for the purchase of housing for investment, a part of the two or three industry. (2) most of the infrastructure and public facilities in resettlement areas compared with the non residential placement there is still a certain gap, including shopping, travel and other facilities are insufficient. These households hope after the demolition, they can be in the infrastructure and public facilities more complete area to buy housing, to improve the living environment and children's education environment. (3) these households have more than a house, they want a one-time compensation.

2 shops compensation and Resettlement Implementation

Store property people choose one-time compensation are: (1) the facade of choice, most people want the freedom to choose the store; (2) affected by the facade (shop) is not special shops, but in the street has yet to turn to simple houses between urban residents covered, many shops are not registered in the business sector. Therefore, the shop buildings want lump sum payments.

3.Compensation and resettlement institutions

The guard room of Urumqi Islamic schools project construction influence, impact on the school is very small; the project owner and Scripture school consultation, to take a one-time compensation way.

5.3 compensation effect analysis

5.3.1 The social economic situation of before the relocation of households

In 2014, March and June, the resettlement planning units of 22 households (including shops) were investigated (Sampling ratio is about 44.4%). The survey results show that: the demolition of households mainly in the Han nationality; street culture in high school and junior high school; before the relocation housing with brick and concrete structure.

Table 8 The basic situation of the relocation of households before demolition

Variable		Number of people	Percentage
age	Under the age of 20	1	1.37%
	21 - 30 years old	13	17.81%
	31 - 40 years old	21	28.77%
	41 - 50 years old	19	26.03%
	51 - 60 years old	12	16.44%
	Over the age of 61	7	9.59%
Nation	Han	37	50.68%
	Uygur	22	30.14%
	Hui	10	13.70%
	Other	4	5.48%
Gender	Man	36	49.32%
	woman	37	50.68%

Variable		Number of people	Percentage
The degree of culture	Bachelor degree or above	9	12.33%
	Junior College	18	24.66%
	High school (secondary school, vocational school, technical school)	27	36.99%
	Junior middle school	11	15.07%
	Primary school	4	5.48%
	Illiterate and semi literate	4	5.48%
Housing situation	Brick	19	26.03%
	Brick	51	69.86%
	Other	3	4.11%

The survey results showed that: the surveyed households per capita annual income of 19118 yuan, of which the wage income of 9845 yuan, transfer income 5399 yuan, operating income of 2014 yuan, 1044 yuan of property income, other income 813 yuan; surveyed households per capita expenditure 14933 yuan, of which the production expenditure of 784 yuan, 7055 yuan home food, buy clothes, 455 yuan, 1689 yuan of medical care, transportation and communication of 324 yuan, 872 yuan of entertainment, education spending 1455 yuan, 634 yuan to buy furniture and home appliances, human exchanges 332 yuan, 756 yuan electricity, fuel costs 384 yuan, other expenses 188 yuan.

Table 9 Before the relocation of households surveyed per capita household income and expenditure

The type of income	Income (yuan)	Percentage	Type of expenditure	The amount of expenditure (yuan)	Percentage
Sum	19118.2	100.00%	Sum	14933.1	100.00%
Wage income	9845.5	51.50%	Productive expenditure	784.6	5.25%
Transfer income	5399.8	28.24%	Family Grocery	7055.1	47.24%
Operating income	2014.5	10.54%	Clothes	455.3	3.05%
Property income	1044.8	5.46%	Healthcare	1689.3	11.31%
other	813.6	4.26%	Transportation and	324.5	2.17%

The type of income	Income (yuan)	Percentage	Type of expenditure	The amount of expenditure (yuan)	Percentage
			communication		
			Entertainment Culture	872.1	5.84%
			Education	1455.4	9.75%
			Furniture, appliances	634.6	4.25%
			Human contacts	332.8	2.23%
			With electricity	756.9	5.07%
			Fuel	384.2	2.57%
			Other	188.3	1.26%

5.3.2 The social and economic status of households after the removal of

In respect of the wishes of the relocates, combined with the local reality, Beijiao passenger transport hub project all monetary compensation, the affected households' resettlement work completed in 2014 November to 2015 January. In 2015 March, the research group on the relocation of affected households tracked.

5.3.2.1 after the relocation of resettlement satisfaction

The survey results showed that: 95.45% of the residents said the compensation and resettlement housing can reflect the true value of the original; the street appeal complain, there are 95.45% problems can be resolved timely and effective; 31.82% households living in other original houses, no problem living space after the demolition; 90.91% households that after the relocation quality of life does not change or change, only 9.09% of households believe that the decline in the quality of life, which is the main consumption level after removal increases as a result based on the absolute majority of households; that the relocation of satisfaction. Overall, after the relocation of households housing, living standards can be guaranteed.

Table 10 After the relocation of resettlement satisfaction

The problem	Item	比例
Housing Compensation attitude	Housing compensation standard can reflect the true value	95.45 %
	Housing compensation standard can not reflect the true value	4.55%
Complaint channels	The complaint can be resolved in a timely manner	95.45 %
	The complaint can not be resolved in a timely manner	4.55%
Life Quality Evaluation	To improve the quality of life after placement	40.91 %

The problem	Item	比例
	Quality of life did not change after placement	50.00 %
	Decline in the quality of life after placement	9.09%
Overall life satisfaction	Very satisfied	9.09%
	Satisfactory	36.36 %
	General	54.55 %
	Is not satisfied	0
	Extremely dissatisfied	0

5.3.2.2after the removal of livelihood patterns

Survey: For households, they have to buy a new house or living in a non-demolition of housing in (they have more than one set of housing); for stores, due to the small area, is mainly engaged in some low-end experience, most property owners will be compensated funds for other investments, part of the property owner to find a new storefront continue to engage in business.

Table 11 The livelihood of households and shops after placement type distribution

	The shop and the Households	The relocation of livelihood status	Remarks
Households	Zhao DengLi	In the non residential housing demolition	
	XiaZengYun	In the non residential housing demolition	
	WangGuoJun	Have to buy a new house	
Shop	Huaying 199 mobile phone shop	Have found a new store	
	Cheap leather luggage shop	Have found a new store	
	Ou Lika Children's Photography	Engaged in other industries	Property funds for investment
	Lu Xiang Township roasted shop	Have found a new store	
	Perkins communication	Have found a new store	
	Fine cashmere sweater	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for

	The shop and the Households	The relocation of livelihood status	Remarks
	store		investment
	Jun Jun shop	Have found a new store	Property funds for investment
	Business Hotel	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for investment
	Meet bar	Have found a new store	
	Ma Yili noodles	Have found a new store	
	Yi Tao guest house	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for investment
	Color Blaupunkt Hotel	Have found a new store	
	Cozy Hotel	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for investment
	Chuan Xiangfu Wang Xiaochao	Have found a new store	
	Weekly snacks	Have found a new store	
	The industrial source Hotel	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for investment
	Jiayi Salon	No longer to find a new store	Property funds for investment

5.3.2.3 After the relocation of family economic status Survey

Survey results showed that: After the relocation, the survey household income of 19,563 yuan per capita, of which wage income 9901 yuan, 5723 yuan transfer income, operating income 1899 yuan, 994 yuan property income, other income 1044 yuan; surveyed households per capita expenses 15,218 yuan, 677 yuan of which productive expenditure, household foodstuffs 7233 yuan, 433 yuan to buy clothes, health care 1702 yuan, transportation and communication 338 yuan, 874 yuan culture and entertainment, education expenses 1,602 yuan, 645 yuan to buy furniture, appliances, human contacts 334 yuan, 759 yuan electricity, fuel costs 399 yuan, 205 yuan other expenses. Before and after the relocation of evicted from the point of view of income and expenditure, with no major changes before and after the relocation, demolition of the relocatees little effect.

table12 After the relocation of households surveyed per capita household income and expenditure

The type of income	Income (yuan)	Percentage	Type of expenditure	The amount of expenditure (yuan)	Percentage
Sum	19563.5	100.00%	Sum	15218.1	100.00%
Wage income	9901.3	50.61%	Productive expenditure	677.4	4.45%
Transfer income	5723.5	29.26%	Family Grocery	7233.9	47.53%
Operating income	1899.4	9.71%	Clothes	433.8	2.85%
Property income	994.5	5.08%	Healthcare	1702.5	11.19%
other	1044.8	5.34%	Transportation and communication	338.9	2.23%
			Entertainment Culture	874.5	5.75%
			Education	1602.4	10.53%
			Furniture, appliances	645.6	4.24%
			Human contacts	334.7	2.20%
			With electricity	769.2	5.05%
			Fuel	399.4	2.62%
			Other	205.8	1.35%

Overall, before and after the relocation of immigrants living conditions have not changed much, income has not been taken effect; turning to higher life satisfaction after the relocation, most buildings have been buying houses.

6 The to-be relocated household survey (Aletai Road - NorthWest Road rapid reconstruction project)

The total demolition of housing area of Aletai Road - NorthWest Road rapid reconstruction project is 15476.98 m², involving 48 households, 29 shops 11 units, a total of 88 households, 273 people. At present, the project is in the stage of housing price assessment.

6.1 The compensation scheme and AHs willingness

According to the "the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region implementation of 'the

state-owned land on the housing levy and Compensation Ordinance' way", two schemes of property rights exchange or monetary compensation for Aletai Road - NorthWest Road rapid reconstruction project can be chosen. Willingness of AHs' were studied by resettlement planning unit in March, 2015. According to the survey: 92% AHs want to implement a one-time compensation while 9% AHs want a property right exchange.

Table 13 willness of AHs'

Scheme of relocation	People	propotions
Property right exchange	2	9%
Monetary compensation	25	92%
Total	27	100%

The reasons why the vast majority of AHs choose monetary compensation are as follows: (1) There are no possible places for residential relocation. Property rights exchange may be placed in areas that are not infrastructure and facilities well-equipped. Comparatively, monetary compensation can improve their living environment by purchasing houses themselves; (2) the AHs on Aletai Road -Northwest Road are mainly residential buildings and shops along the street with two or more housing units in Urumqi city, and they generally tend to a one-time monetary compensation, so that they could use it to other types of investment activities or housing conditions improvement. The problem that AHs are unwilling to move to newly-built relocation housing area occurred in many places. For example, it occurred in Guangzhou sewage treatment project.

In order to avoid the waste of resources and to respect the willingness of AHs, project owners decided to adopt the way of monetary compensation. At present, the demolition office has hired professional evaluation institutions to calculate the area of housing and compensation. Therefore, assessment results are adopted by the project. The results show that: a total demolishing area of the Aletai Road - Northwest Road rapid reconstruction project is 15476.98 m², relocation compensation 213,239,555 yuan (including housing and ancillary equipment, decoration compensation, relocation compensation, discontinuation of business loss compensation and relocation award), see table 14.

Table14 The price of house demolition compensation and pre-assessment Aletai Road - NorthWest Road rapid reconstruction project

property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
Hot Tzu	13.76	458813	11008	2000	6605	19567	49799

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property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
Wan Guli							3
Abdul Krzym	69.37	1422042	41636	4000	33298	92490	1593466
Yan Peng	67.11	2237716	57795	6000	32212	95430	2429153
Mr. Yan	1329.80	25388887	2629825	200000	638304	1862749	30719765
Zhao Zhengjun	1520.62	23936909	2280930	200000	729898	2162322	29310059
Yang Jinxian	1052.15	19139107	729376	106000	505031	1496157	21975671
Ma Jidong	35.58	664400	53700	32300			750400
Liao Yongzhong	62.03	632200	6200	24800			663200
Xun Zhiquan	135.44	1730600	190200	48300			1969100
A Bugiri	53.55	1472600	5400	46500			1524500
Liu Fuchang	211.29	5284400	69800	114100			5468300
Wen Yuju	89.72	2228100	9000	57200			2294300
Tian Yan	1383.81	26292400	276800	435900			27005100
Lei Yongchang	69.52	1829500	27000	52700			1909200
My poor Ablez	99.38	0	467100	32700			49980

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property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensa tion value (yuan)	Decorati on and ancillary equipme nt compensa tion (yuan)	Relocatio n compensa tion (yuan)	Discontinua tion of business loss compensati on (yuan)	relocati on award (yuan)	Total (yua n)
							0
Zhang Xiuzhen	63.75	0	331500		28500		36000 0
Ding Yongqin g	120.05	2044600	77800		55800		21782 00
Yang Youmin g	210.01	0	669500		36200		70570 0
Liu Meiju	873.77	0	3494900		20800		35157 00
Yang Zhifeng	1142.59	1121980 0	114300		303800		11637 900
Li Yongchu n	1147.07	1066010 0	204300		290400		11154 800
College of petroleu m	37.04	44448	0		0		44448
Family member courtyar d Hongtai	2011.46	1606550 0	1091100		706500		17863 100
Family member courtyar d mainten ance section	1292.40	8343000	1089700		374400		98071 00
Family member courtyar d mainten ance section	430.80	6303600	289100		302800		68955 00
Support	24.64	0	115800		20800		13660

property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	relocation award (yuan)	Total (yuan)
sections duty room							0
A construction company	50.13	1403600	5000		44900		1453500
Xintai real estate	288.05	6519400	291100		139400		6949900
A construction company	226.27	6335600	22600		129400		6487600
Xinhua Coating Factory	1312.35	0	5165800		207500		5373300
Security box	15.80	0	23700		0		23700
Public security vehicle fees	16.00	0	24000		0		24000
Mobile toilet	10.67	0	0		2000		2000
Oil street cleaners.	11.00	0	16500		0		16500

6.2 The production and living conditions survey of resettlement

At present, in addition to the Aletai Rad - Northwest Road rapid reconstruction project demolition work has not yet started, other related project land demolition work has been completed. In order to carry out the preliminary understanding of the economic and social situation before the relocation households, a questionnaire survey on AHs of the Aletai Road-Northwest Road rapid reconstruction project is conducted, involving 27 households, 88 people. The basic situation of the families are as follows:

Table 15 The basic situation of AHs

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Variable		People	propotion
Age	20 years old of the following	1	1.60%
	21 - 30 years old	17	19.30%
	31 - 40 years old	24	27.20%
	41 - 50 years old	26	30.00%
	51 - 60 years old	12	13.70%
	Above 61 years old	7	8.20%
Nation	The Han nationality	47	53.30%
	Uighur	25	28.60%
	Hui	11	12.90%
	Other	5	5.20%
Gender	Male	38	43.40%
	Female	50	56.60%
Cultural degree	Bachelor degree or above	12	13.10%
	Junior College	25	28.60%
	High school (secondary school, vocational school, technical school)	28	31.50%
	Junior middle school	16	18.40%
	Primary school	5	5.20%
	Illiterate and semi literate	3	3.20%
Housing condition	Brick-wood	26	29.60%
	Brick-mixture	59	66.90%
	Other	3	3.60%

The income and expenditure of the survey of 27 households, 88 people are as follows: the surveyed households per capita income is 21201 yuan, of which the wage income 11900 yuan, the transfer income 5609 yuan, operating income 1925 yuan, property income 1062 yuan and other income 703 yuan; the surveyed households per capita expenditure is 15915 yuan, of which the productive expenditure 1082 yuan, food expenditure 7198 yuan, clothes expenditure 652 yuan, health care expenditure 1710 yuan, , transportation and communication expenditure 388 yuan, entertainment expenditure 923 yuan, education expenditure 1620 yuan, furniture and home appliances expenditure 550 yuan, Social interaction expenditure 364 yuan, electricity expenditure 843 yuan, fuel costs expenditure 386 yuan, other expenditure 194 yuan.

Table 16 surveyed HHs per capital income and expenditure

Income type	Income (yuan)	proportion	Expenditure type	expenditure (yuan)	proportion
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Income type	Income (yuan)	proportion	Expenditure type	expenditure (yuan)	proportion
Total	21201.00	100.00%	Total	15915.00	100.00%
Wage income	11900.12	56.13%	Productive expenditure	1082.22	6.80%
Transfer income	5609.78	26.46%	The family food	7198.3545	45.23%
Operating income	1925.05	9.08%	Clothes	652.515	4.10%
Property income	1062.17	5.01%	Medical and health care	1710.8625	10.75%
Other	703.87	3.32%	Transportation and communication	388.326	2.44%
			Entertainment culture	923.07	5.80%
			Education	1620.147	10.18%
			Furniture appliances	550.659	3.46%
			Social interacts	364.4535	2.29%
			With electricity	843.495	5.30%
			Fuel costs	386.7345	2.43%
			Other	194.163	1.22%

7 poor and vulnerable groups

According to the Urumqi state owned land on the housing levy policy, the relocation subsidy will be given to vulnerable groups. AHs with "minimum living guarantee" certification will be given 10000 yuan subsidy; disables belonging to the first or second level with certification will be given another 10000 yuan subsidy; disables belonging to the third or forth level with certification will be given another 5000 yuan subsidy in Urumqi city.

According to field survey, associated project does not involve the poor population and vulnerable groups. If it comes to the poor and vulnerable groups in the project, project owners will support the vulnerable groups in accordance with the above policy.

8 Public participation, consultation and information disclosure

In the project design and planning stage, Urumqi Department of housing and LA PMO have organized public participation, such as social economic survey of the AHs, meetings with AHs; listened to the opinions of the AHs; discussed the resettlement plan of vulnerable groups; made sure of the vulnerable groups in project affected area; and gave full consideration to the requirements of vulnerable groups in accordance with their willness. In the preparation stage of LA and demolition, LA and demolition units announced the document on notice and plan of domolition and released the supervision and complaint of telephone numbers to ensure

information disclosure.

In the process of implementation, working group consisting of bureau of land, demolition office, community and AHs listened to the opinions of the AHs to ensure effectiveness of demolition. The working group is composed of various stakeholders, so it facilitate communication and consultation in the demolition process timely, reducing the influence of the various stakeholders to the maximum extent, which has received the good effect.

8.1 Public participation organized by LA and demolition institute

From February to November 2014 and March 2015, 5 seminars and 7 household surveys have been implemented in affected area such as Shuimogou District, Sha District and New District with 73 people attended. The opinions of AHs on standard of compensation, resettlement plan and other issues have been listened to.



Figure 3 demolition announcement posted in the communication

8.2 other units of the organization of public participation

In the survey process, CNCR of Hohai visited Bureau of New Urban Construction, Bureau of Civil Affairs, Bureau of Labor and Social Security, the housing levy and demolition office, South

Lake Street office, Jinshan community in Shuimogou area, Sha area, and New area, and conducted household interviews and questionnaire survey. According to the survey, they learned that all institutions attached great importance to negotiations with AHs, to listen to the opinions of AHs widely, to review the plan repeatedly, in order to reduce the number of demolition and resettlement, to reduce the impact on the AHs. The relevant agencies and the village committee organized a number of villagers' Congress for public participation.



Figure 4 public participation activities between CNCR and resettlement office, project office, Jinshan community in New city

9 complaints and appeals procedures

The 9.1 complaint procedures

In the process of LA and resettlement dispute, AP can resort to the relevant institutions. Ways of complaint and appeals are as follows:

way 1: If the AP have doubts about the LA and demolition, they can appeal to staff on bureau of land and resource, demolition and Nanhu Steet Office and the investigation team will negotiate and answer them in person;

way 2: AP can appeal directly to special petition mechanism of the government.

Way 3: AP can appeal to the jurisdiction of administrative for arbitration step by step according to the "administrative procedure law of the People's Republic of China. If they are not satisfied, they can prosecute to the court according to the civil procedure law after receipt of the arbitration decision.

Ap can appeal at any aspects of resettlement and relocation, including the compensation

standard. They will be informed the ways of appealing by meeting and other methods to be fully understood of the rights. At the same time, media toolswill be used and the resettlement of the opinions and suggestions of the compiled information provision will be collected, handled by resttlement authorities at all levels. Complaints and appeals will be handled for free.

9.2 The contents of complaint

CNCR team learned that, the complaints of LA and demolition mainly concentrated in the following aspects:

1 Due to the rapid changes of husing prise, AP hope to get compensation as soon as possible so that they can make timely decision for housing purchase;

The 2 Some AP lacks labor force or have serious illness and have difficulties in life, so they hope to get help from the government;

LA and demolition unit has dealt with the above-mentioned problems, explained the policies to AP, conducted survey to identify the vulnerable groups including people in perennial sick, loss of ability and distributed subsidies to them by community, street, village committee and the district civil affairs departments.

10 mechanism

10.1 the LA and demolition institutions

In the implementation of the project, the institution that are responsible for planning, management, implementation and monitoring are as follows:

- The demolition office in Shuimogou District, Sha Disrtict and New Dstrict
- The street (community) Office in Shuimogou District, Sha Disrtict and New Dstrict
- CNCR - Hohai University

The demolition office: for the LA and implementation level, LA and resettlement work according to the plan, to assist in dealing with all kinds of problems in demolition.

The street (community) Office: to assist with the investigation and confirmation of physical indicators, to implement and assist in dealing with various problems of LA and relocation.

CNCR - Hohai University: for the preparation of social responsibility report, monitoring and assessment for the LA and relocation.

Table 13 Institution and personnel

Institution	Responsible and cotact pesonnel	Tele.
The project office clerk	Wang Jian	1899904503
The collection of office	Chen Gong	18499990808
The New Urban Collection Office (hi tech Zone)	Tian Hong	13699961279
The New Urban Collection Office (hi tech Zone)	Li Ting	13699966121
The sand collection office	Liu Lu	13999222756

The sand collection office	Sheng Jianliang	13999416533
Actual company	Wang Zhijian	13665981037
Actual company	Cheng Weiwei	18599077860
Water collection office	Wang Gong	13199885356、4684227

10.2 Capacity building

To strengthen the ability construction of resettlement agencies, the relevant units mainly take the following measures:

(1) Meet the demand of staff on technicians and administrative of resettlement institution prioritily and strengthen the professional quality and level of management training;

(2) Organize the business training irregularly and make the main personnel understand the relevant policies of resettlement and requirements of ADB, to improve the service quality and policy processing ability;

(3) Strengthen information feedback, making two-way flow of information from top to down and down to top;

(4) Strengthen responsibility of internal monitoring system, solve problems timely as soon as they are found, and establish the risk warning system.

11 Budget

According to the national and Xinjiang on state-owned land on the housing demolition policies, the compensation for houses should be evaluated according to the market. Associated projects of compensation related to housing, decoration and ancillary equipment, relocation, incentives to stop the loss of business and relocation awards. The total amount of funds related to compensation is 258,794,909 yuan, among which, the northwest section of Aletai road relocation compensation is 213,239,555 yuan and Beijiao passenger transport hub of South Lake Road section of the relocation compensation is 45,555,354 yuan.

Until April 2015, housing compensation assessment of Beijiao passenger transport hub of South Lake Road section, mode selection of AHs relocation have been completed and the following-up work will be carried out in an orderly manner. Housing compensation for Aletai Road-Northwest Road project is in the pre-assessment stage, the compensation mode is primarily one-time monetary compensation and the following-up work will also be gradually carried out in an orderly manner. House demolition compensation funds of associated project will be raised and distributed by the domolition office in Shuimogou District, Sha District and New District in Urumqi City. Associated project relocation compensation and resettlement work is expected to be completed in 2015 5-6 months (see Table 14).

Table 14 The relocation compensation budget

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Property owner	Construction area (m²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	Relocation awards(yuan)	Total (yuan)
Hot Tzu Wan Guli	13.76	458813	11008	2000	6605	19567	497993
Abdul Krzym	69.37	1422042	41636	4000	33298	92490	1593466
Yan Peng	67.11	2237716	57795	6000	32212	95430	2429153
Mr. Yan	1329.80	25388887	2629825	200000	638304	1862749	30719765
Zhao Zhengjun	1520.62	23936909	2280930	200000	729898	2162322	29310059
Yang Jinxian	1052.15	19139107	729376	106000	505031	1496157	21975671
Ma Jidong	35.58	664400	53700	32300			750400
Liao Yongzhong	62.03	632200	6200	24800			663200
Xun Zhiquan	135.44	1730600	190200	48300			1969100
A Bugiri	53.55	1472600	5400	46500			1524500
Liu Fuchang	211.29	5284400	69800	114100			5468300
Wen Yuju	89.72	2228100	9000	57200			2294300
Tian Yan	1383.81	26292400	276800	435900			27005100
Lei Yongchang	69.52	1829500	27000	52700			1909200
My poor	99.38	0	467100	32700			49980

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Property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	Relocation awards(yuan)	Total (yuan)
Ablez							0
Zhang Xiuzhen	63.75	0	331500		28500		360000
Ding Yongqing	120.05	2044600	77800		55800		2178200
Yang Youming	210.01	0	669500		36200		705700
Liu Meiju	873.77	0	3494900		20800		3515700
Yang Zhifeng	1142.59	11219800	114300		303800		11637900
Li Yongchun	1147.07	10660100	204300		290400		11154800
College of petroleum	37.04	44448	0		0		44448
Family member courtyard Hongtai	2011.46	16065500	1091100		706500		17863100
Family member courtyard maintenance section	1292.40	8343000	1089700		374400		9807100
Family member courtyard maintenance section	430.80	6303600	289100		302800		6895500
Support	24.64	0	115800		20800		13660

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Property owner	Construction area (m²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	Relocation awards(yuan)	Total (yuan)
sections duty room							0
A construction company	50.13	1403600	5000		44900		1453500
Xintai real estate	288.05	6519400	291100		139400		6949900
A construction company	226.27	6335600	22600		129400		6487600
Xinhua Coating Factory	1312.35	0	5165800		207500		5373300
Security box	15.80	0	23700		0		23700
Public security vehicle fees	16.00	0	24000		0		24000
Mobile toilet	10.67	0	0		2000		2000
Oil street cleaners	11.00	0	16500		0		16500
Zhao Dengli	310.7	4623431	506880	6336	121651	513031	5771640
Zhao Dengli	376.88	4008940	371920	3649	89261	438086	4912233
Xia Cengyun	824.26	7986757	766450	9581	183948	196441	9144001
Wang Guojun	47.24	630534	47480	594	11395	15156	705206

Property owner	Construction area (m ²)	The housing levy compensation value (yuan)	Decoration and ancillary equipment compensation (yuan)	Relocation compensation (yuan)	Discontinuation of business loss compensation (yuan)	Relocation awards(yuan)	Total (yuan)
40 the facade	1524.04	20239251	1524040	19051	365770	486.489	22150123
Scripture school	217.17	2669492	200000	2442	0	0	2872151
Total		258794909					

Note: the above data from demolition office in Shuimogou District, Sha District and New District

Table 19 the relocation compensation funds payment

Time	2015-1	2015-2	2015-3	Total
Proportion	33.3%	33.3%	33.4%	100%
The amount (yuan)	86178704.7	86178704.7	86437499.61	258794909

12 M&E

In order to ensure that the implementation of LA and demolition work in accordance with the relevant policy, to achieve the proper relocation of AHs, the project will conduct regular M&E of the implementation of LA and resettlement activities according to the relevant policies and requirements of WB.

12.1 M&E institution

External M&E is mainly composed of independent regular M&E mechanism for LA and demolition. Content of independent monitoring:

- Functions of resettlement network;
- The relocation and recovery of AHs and units;
- Investigation and analysis of the production and living standard of resettlement.

Independent monitoring is a comprehensive, long-term monitoring of all activities and conducted by institutions independent of the resettlement project to evaluate the LA and resettlement. Independent monitoring institution evaluate the whether the implement is in accordance with relevant laws according to the resettlement activities in the project; whether the implement is in accordance with the policies of WB; whether the life level of AHs is improved or at least no worse than the no-project level. Independent monitoring institution will propose

suggestions according to the problems when found in the implementation of the unit to the relevant suggestions, in order to make the resettlement implementation process, in order to make problems resolved in a timely manner.

12.2 monitoring procedures and content

- (1) Make M&E outline
- (2) Develop the M&E system software
- (3) Make investigation outline、survey form and record cards of the AP and units
- (4) Design the sampling survey plan

According to the influence of the total LA, the sample size is no less than 15% of AHs.

- (5) The basal investigation

Base on the investigation of the demolition AHs, gain the demolition unit production of standard of living (life and production and income level) data base.

- (6) Establish M&E information system

The establishment of M&E information system and the classification of various types of data will be involved in monitoring assessment of resettlement database, providing computer aided analysis and monitoring.

- (7) The investigation of M&E

- To evaluate the ability of institutions: investigate the work ability and work efficiency of resettlement institution
- Payment to the progress of resettlement, compensation standards,
- Analysis of the influence of the LA and resettlement
- The typical household monitoring: monitoring the implement of demolition of urban housing compensation funds, relocation, revenue recovery, resettlement housing construction quality; schedule, compensation funds, housing construction quality.
- The units monitor: monitor the cash compensation funds, land, housing construction, the relocation of the new schedule, production recovery, recovery and resettlement workers' income quality
- The restoration measures to vulnerable groups.
- The public facilities: monitoring and compensation funds, public facilities, restoration of function reconstruction progress
- The public participation and negotiation: the monitoring of implementation of LA and effect of public participation
- The AP appeal: the monitoring of registration and handling of AP appeals

- (8) Establish the database according to monitoring data

- (9) Comparative analysis

- (10) Write M&E report

- In May 2015, establish independent M&E group and write outline.
- In June 2015, implete M&E, including: the preparation of outline and table of

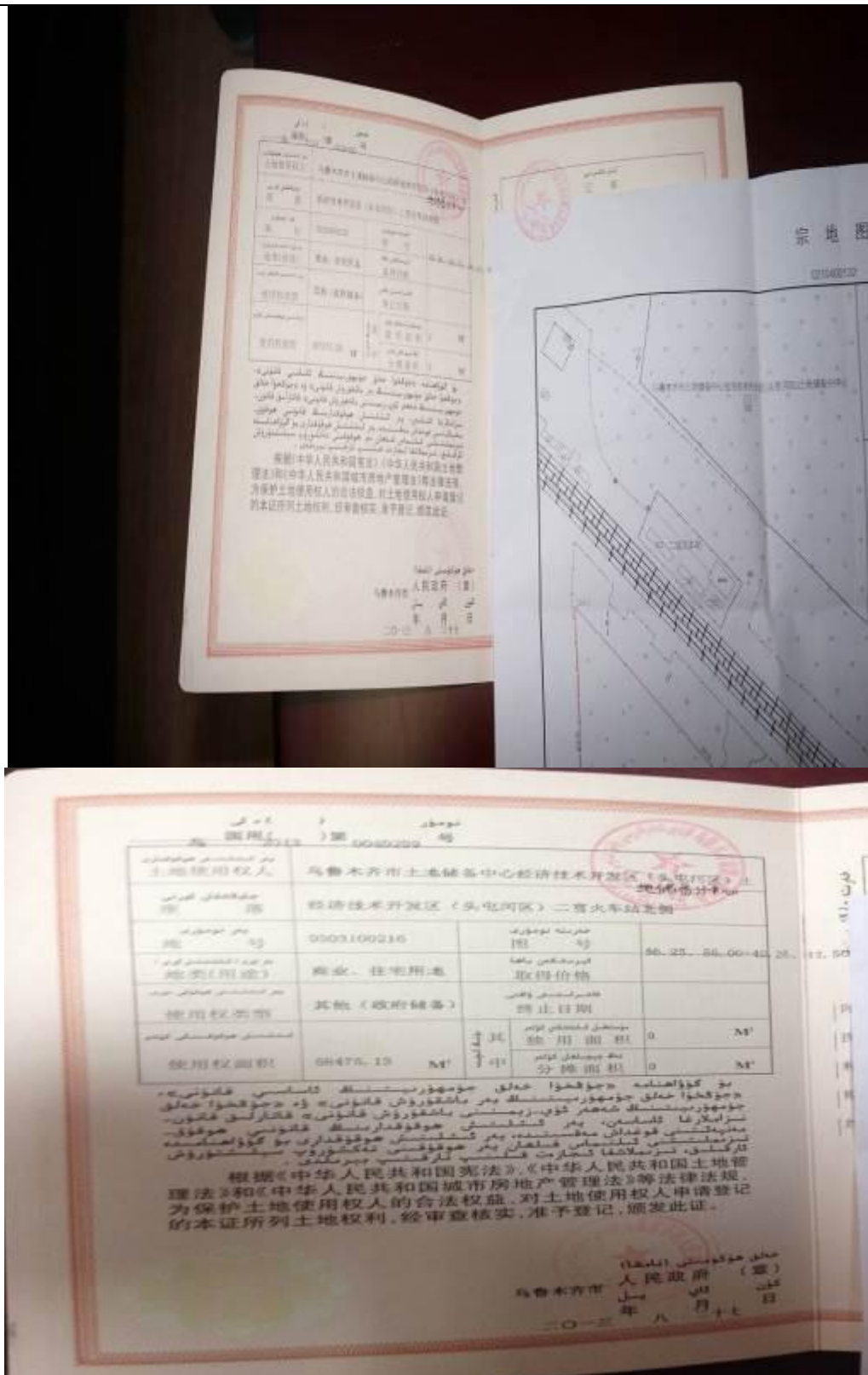
independent investigation, establishment of monitoring system, distribution of task, and selection of monitoring points.

- In September 2015, put forward the M&E report No.1 (report of monitoring substrate);
- In September 2016, second monitoring, put forward the M&E report No.2
- In September 2017, third monitoring, put forward the M&E report No.3
- In September 2018, forth monitoring, put forward the M&E report No.4

12.3 monitoring indicators

- The social and economic indicators: per capita net income of rural residents, GDP, employment rate
- The institution indicators: the personnel structure, personnel quality, regulations, equipment, transaction completion rate
- The impact of AP: LA compensation funds rate, the number of various types of life insurance, the non-agricultural income in the proportion of income, training situation (the number, content, training funds, training effect), economic income, the employment rate (the rate of change of employment), the placement of satisfaction
- Rural demolition AP: compensation funds rate, the placement of the housing construction progress and quality (built households), the placement of satisfaction (placement location, infrastructure facilities, Fangxing, building quality)
- The infrastructure: the compensation funds rate, recovery rate
- The public participation: the number, content, impact of public participation

Appendix A: State owned land use certificate (High-speed Rail South Square project)



South Square transportation hub station and High-speed Rail Station North Square Station first-end state-owned land use permit

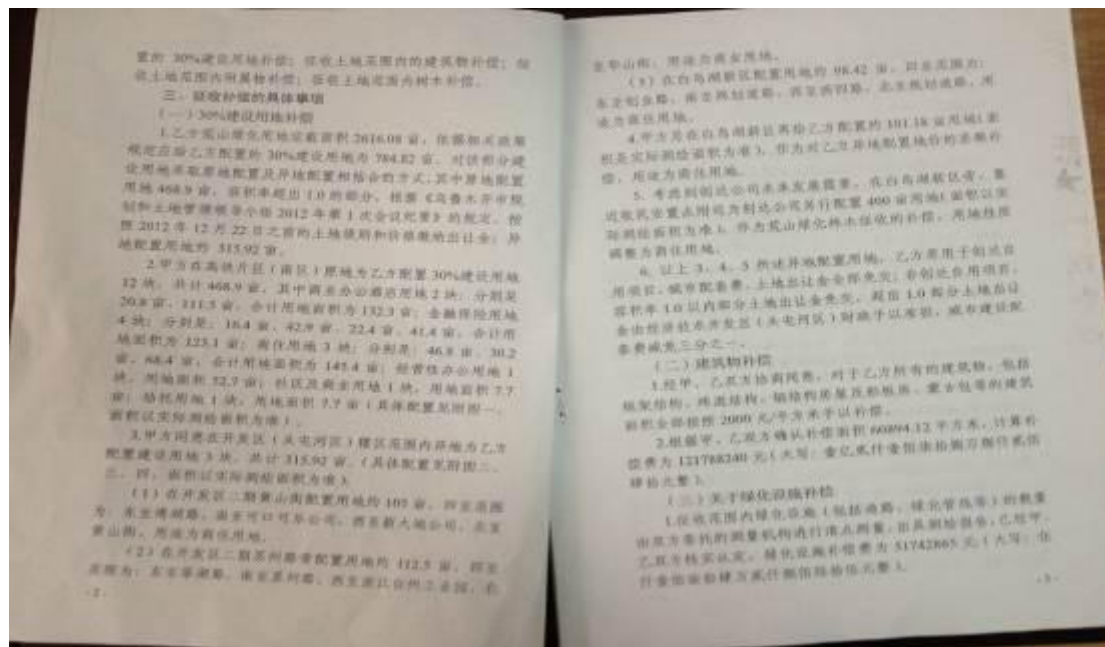
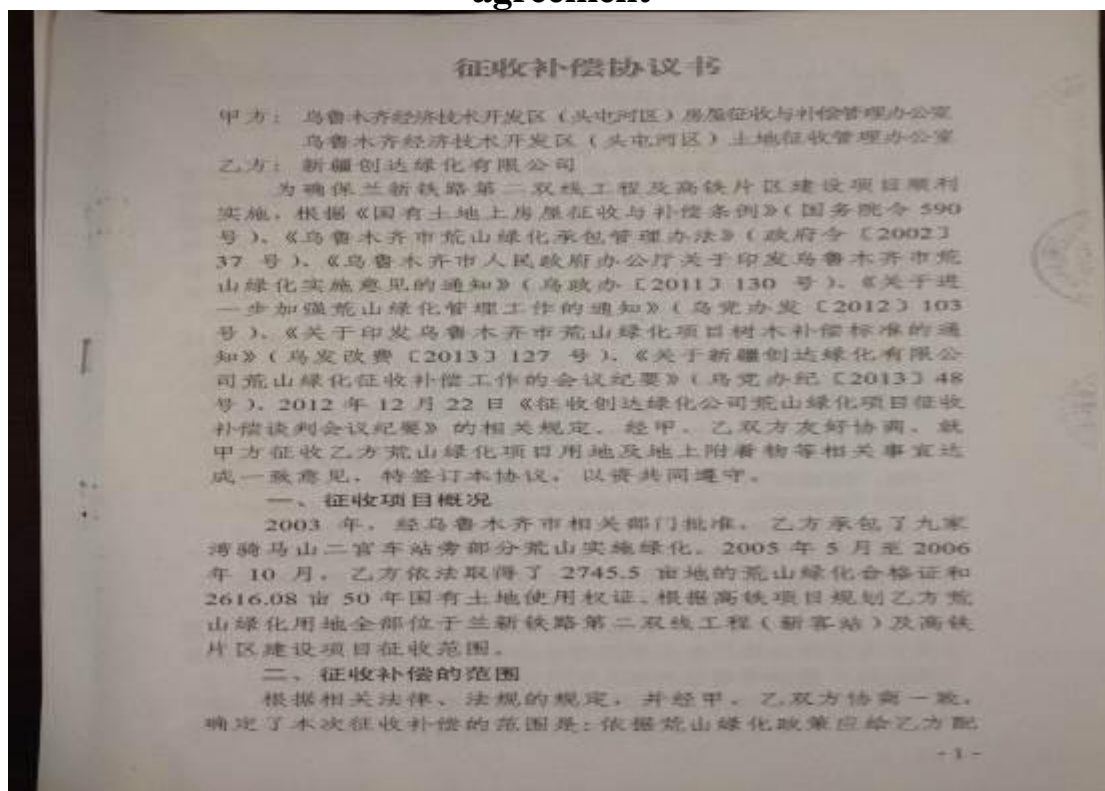


the letter for land use of BRT6 line transit hub of Beijiao implement by traffic bureau
in Urumqi



state-owned land use certificat of Beijiao bus station public transit transfer hub

Annex B: High-speed Rail South Square project compensation agreement



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