

SFG3354

**World Bank-financed Xinjiang Yining Urban Transport  
and Environment Project**

**Resettlement Action Plan**

**Yining Municipal Government (YMG)  
May 2017**

## Letter of Commitment

世行贷款新疆伊宁市城市交通和环境改善项目移民安置计划

### 承诺函

为了进一步完善城市道路网，建立可持续的城市交通系统，提高城市交通系统的运作效率，满足周边县市对外交通联系和发展旅游与物流的需要，伊宁市人民政府决定建设伊宁市城市交通和环境改善项目工程。项目相关的设计文件以及建设用地将报新疆维吾尔自治区相关部门的批准。项目建设计划于 2017 年开始，2022 年结束。伊宁市人民政府通过国家财政部，申请世界银行贷款用于资助本项目的部分费用。因此，项目的实施必须满足世界银行非自愿移民政策（OP4.12）。伊宁市项目管理办公室准备了《移民安置计划》。

本移民安置计划遵守中华人民共和国、自治区和伊宁市的相关法律和当地的法规，并符合世界银行非自愿移民政策（OP4.12）的规定。

伊宁市人民政府和伊宁市项目管理办公室兹确认 2017 年 1 月移民安置计划内容，并承诺将根据移民安置计划的相关要求实施。伊宁市人民政府授权伊宁市项目管理办公室协调相关机构实施移民安置计划。



市长（或分管副市长）： 唐俊荣 （签字） 2017年2月26日 （日期）

## **Foreword**

### **I. Purpose of preparing this RAP**

1 The RAP is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of "developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project, their standard of living is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project".

### **II. Definitions of terms**

#### **Displaced persons**

2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, "Displaced Persons" may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date<sup>1</sup> established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

### **III. Compensation and resettlement measures**

4 To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, an RAP or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:

(a) The Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically

feasible resettlement alternatives; and

- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>2</sup>, for losses of assets

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<sup>1</sup> Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

<sup>2</sup>"Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for

which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

➤ offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;

➤ provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

5 Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
YMG	-	Yining Municipal Government
YMHURDB	-	Yining Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu



# 1 Overview of the Project and Resettlement

## 1.1 Background of the Project

Yining is the largest open frontier city in western China, the political, economic, cultural and transport center of Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, a central city that connects the Khorgos, Dolas and Mzart Ports, a bridgehead of the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge, and an important commodity distributing center on the Silk Road.

In recent years, with the rapid development and urbanization of Yining City, its urban functions are improving, and its urban road network is taking form. However, the road transport system is still inefficient due to unsound urban infrastructure and transport management, restricting the opening up of the city, and the development of Yining Frontier Economic Cooperation Zone and Yining Park of Khorgos Economic Development Zone. The Project aims to further improve the urban road network and transport management, and establish a sustainable and efficient urban transport system to strengthen connections between Yining Frontier Economic Cooperation Zone, Yining Park and Nan'an New District, and meet transport, tourism and logistics needs of nearby areas.

## 1.2 Components

The Project consists of the following 4 components:

### 1. Transport and Environment Improvement

This component consists mainly of Road Transport, and Road Maintenance Equipment and Systems.

1) Road Transport, including: 1) Urban Primary and Secondary Roads: construction of 5 urban primary and secondary roads, which are Tianshan Back Street (Airport Road—Shengli North Road), Shengli South Road (Yingbin Road—Yili Street), Stalin West Street (Ahmetjan Street—Xinhua West Road), Stalin East Street (Jiefang South Road—Shengli South Road), North Ring Road (East Station—Moon Bay Building Material Center), Daobei Weisan Road extension (Tiechanggou Village-Daobei Weisan Road), Huaguoshan Road (South Ring Road-G218), Beijing Road (Jiefang West Road-Xinhua West Road), Xinhua West Road (Jiefang South Road-Ahmetjan Street), with a total length of 22.04km, and the Daobei and Weisan Road Extension Bridges, where the Daobei Bridge has a deck area of 7,920m<sup>2</sup> and an approach area of 2,400 m<sup>2</sup>; and the Renmin Canal Bridge has an area of 1,530m<sup>2</sup>; 2) Urban Alleys: including alleys in the Stalin Road, Jiefang Road and South District areas, and in Kazanqi Folk Culture Zone, with a total length of 34.5km.

2) Road Maintenance Equipment and Systems: purchase of urban road maintenance machinery to ensure road quality and intactness

### 2. Transport Management and Road Safety

This component aims to improve traffic management and road safety through issue analysis, including:

Transport management systems and facilities: including the installation of 70 sets of traffic signals, 63 HD illegal driving monitoring cameras, 18 traffic violation monitoring systems, 44 illegal parking monitoring systems, and 20 illegal turning monitoring systems, 26 HD over-speed monitoring systems, and 4 traffic guiding panels

### 3. Public Transport Improvement

This component includes bus terminal construction, and the purchase of intelligent bus systems mainly:

1) Construction of the Yining Park bus terminal (40 mu, including 30 mu of construction land

and 10 mu of reserved land);

- 2) Construction of the Nan'an New District bus terminal (40 mu);
- 3) Purchase of 5010.5m purely electric buses and 10012.0m hybrid buses;
- 4) Installation of 45 electronic stop boards;
- 5) Installation of 150 bus-borne GPS and bus IC card systems;
- 6) Installation of 500 bus compartment real-time monitoring systems and one-key alarm systems (including HD cameras, terminals, communication cards and video monitoring software);
- 7) Purchase of an intelligent bus system for capacity expansion;
- 8) Purchase of charging piles (13 30kW ones and 25 120kW ones), charging pile canopies of 1,000m<sup>2</sup> and 7 bus terminal box transformers
- 9) BRT lane construction on Jiefang West Road and Beijing Road (Anhui Road-Jiefang West Road), and supporting facilities, with a total length of 2x7047.8m

#### 4. Institutional Development and Technical Assistance

This component includes consulting services, training and visits for institutional development, and relevant technical studies.

- 1) Consulting services
- 2) Training and visits, including: 1) project construction and operation management; 2) asset and liability management system; 3) integrated urban transport planning; 4) urban public transport smart IC card system; 5) urban road safety management; 6) project construction and operation management; 7) urban road construction and maintenance; 8) urban transport signal control system; 9) urban road lighting and energy conservation; 10) urban transport signal control system operation, maintenance and management; 11) transport capacity development; 12) project economic evaluation and analysis; 13) urban transport monitoring system operation, maintenance and management; 14) environmental monitoring and pollution control; 15) project finance, audit and performance policies; 16) project social, environmental, ethnic minority and resettlement policies; and 17) procurement and financing plan
- 3) Technical studies, covering urban public transport and parking planning

The owner of the Project is the Yining Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau (YMHURDB). The construction period of the Project is 2016-2022, which is divided into a preparation stage of two years (2016-2017) and a construction period of 5 years (2018-2022). The Project will be completed and put into operation by the end of 2022.

Table 1-1 Identification of Components and Resettlement Impacts

Component	Subcomponent		No.	Road/work		Road type	Length (m)	Driveway area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Sidewalk area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Construction type	Resettleme nt impact	Resettlement document	Remarks
Transport and Environment Improvement	Road Trans port	Urban Primary and Second ary Roads	1	Tianshan Back Street		Primary road	1187.81	27	/	Reconstruction	None	/	Adjusting width, involving no LA and HD
			2	Shengli South Road	Yingbin Road—Xinhua East Road	Secondary road	771.81	25	/				
					Xinhua East Road—Yili Street	Secondary road	303.83	25	/				
			3	Stalin West Street (Jiefang South Road—Shengli South Road)		Secondary road	1491.61	24	/	Overlaying			
			4	Stalin East Street (Jiefang South Road—Shengli South Road)		Secondary road	591.78	15	/	Reconstruction			
			5	North Ring Road (Huaguoshan Road—Moon Bay Building Material Center)		Primary road	4608.6	29	/	Overlaying			
			6	Daobei Weisan Road Extension (Tiechanggou Village—Daobei Weisan Road)		Primary road	2480.83	20	/		LA, HD	RAP	Collective land
			7	Huaguoshan Road (South Ring Road-G218)		Primary road	4929			Broadening, overlaying	None	/	
			8	Beijing Road (Jiefang West Road-Xinhua West Road)		Primary road	4374			Overlaying in the north, broadening in the south			
		9	Xinhua West Road (Jiefang South Road-Ahemetjan Street)		Primary road	1312.01			Broadening, overlaying				
		Urban Alleys	1	Stalin Street		Alley	6157.74	48250	33911	Reconstruction	None	/	
			2	Jiefang Road		Alley	8284.54	47561	25841	Reconstruction			
			3	South District		Alley	10835.12	68515	75477	Reconstruction			
			4	Kazanqi Folk Culture Zone		Alley	9197.98	91995	41229	Reconstruction			
Public Transport Improvement			14	Nan'an New District bus terminal				40 mu			LA	RAP	State-owned farmland
			15	Yining Park bus terminal				40 mu (30 mu of construction land, 10 mu of reserved land)			LA	Due diligence report	LA completed in 2015

Notes: 1. Road Maintenance Equipment and Systems in the Transport and Environment Improvement component, Transport Management and Road Safety, and public transport facility procurement in the Public Transport Improvement component do not involve resettlement;  
2. Institutional Development and Technical Assistance does not involve resettlement.

### 1.3 Project and RAP Preparation

Xinjiang Municipal Architectural Design Institute was appointed by YMHURDB to prepare the Feasibility Study Report of the Project, and completed the draft Feasibility Study Report of the Project in July 2016, which was revised in April 2017. The preparatory work of the Project had progressed smoothly by the end of April 2017.

As appointed by YMHURDB, the National Research Center for Resettlement at Hohai University (NRCR) participated in the preparation of this RAP as the consulting agency. The task force conducted a socioeconomic survey in the project area, and extensive public consultation with the APs during June-July, and December 2016, and prepared and revised this RAP in April 2017.

### 1.4 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

The gross investment in the Project is 900.9489 million yuan (equivalent to \$130.57 million), including construction costs of 737.3876 million yuan (equivalent to \$106.87 million), accounting for 81.85%; other construction costs of 70.0786 million yuan (equivalent to \$10.15 million), accounting for 7.78%; contingencies of 48.448 million yuan (equivalent to \$7.02 million), accounting for 5.38%, and construction period interests of 45.0348 million yuan (equivalent to \$6.93 million), accounting for 5.00%.

The gross investment includes a Bank loan of \$100 million (equivalent to 690 million yuan), accounting for 76.60%, and the balance of 210.9489 million yuan (equivalent to \$30.57 million) is from local counterpart funds, accounting for 23.40%.

Since the Project is an urban public welfare project, counterpart funds are raised by YMG.

Table 1-2 Project Financing Plan

Funding source	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent	Remarks
Bank loan	69000	76.60%	/
Local counterpart funds	21094.89	23.40%	Budgetary revenue from public finance and funds mainly
<b>Total</b>	<b>90094.89</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>/</b>

### 1.5 Identification of Related Projects

A related project refers to a project that is directly associated with the Project in function or benefit, namely an extended project constructed using funds other than Bank funds within the range of the Project during the preparation and implementation of the Project.

At the design stage, the project owner attached great importance to the identification of related projects. According to analysis, the project has no related project.

## **2 Resettlement Impacts of the Project**

### **2.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts**

At the planning and design stages, the design agency and the owner took the following effective measures in order to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project:

- At the project planning stage, the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project were taken as a key factor for option optimization and comparison.
- LA and HD were minimized through design optimization by keeping original boundary lines of roads largely unchanged.
- The occupation of farmland was reduced, and wasteland and state-owned land occupied where possible through design optimization.

During RAP preparation, the Yining PMO and Xinjiang Municipal Architectural Design Institute visited the proposed sites, identified resettlement impacts of different options, and estimated their budgets in order to choose the preferred option.

At the RAP preparation and implementation stages, when LA and HD are unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the local impacts of the Project:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic conditions and future prospect, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Project.
- Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

### **2.2 Range of Resettlement Impacts and DMS**

According to the Bank requirements on involuntary resettlement, a field survey on resettlement impacts must be conducted before construction to learn detailed LA and HD impacts, and local economic and social development, thereby providing a basis for design optimization and RAP preparation.

During March-July and December 2016, a task force composed of the resettlement consulting agency, feasibility study agency, environmental impact assessment agency, and local officials conducted a DMS and a socioeconomic survey in the project area, and extensive consultation with the APs.

#### **2.2.1 Range of Resettlement Impacts**

In the Project, Daobei Weisan Road Extension and the Nan'an New District bus terminal involve resettlement.

In the Transport and Environment Improvement component, Daobei Weisan Road Extension (Tiechanggou Village—Daobei Weisan Road) involves the permanent acquisition of 142.67 mu of land in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture, Bashkule Village in Hanbin Xiang and Dongbazha Village in Bayandai Town, including 48.12 mu of cultivated land, 77.94 mu of woodland, 1.875 mu of housing land and 14.735 mu of pond, affecting one household with 7 persons, and the demolition of houses of 4,188 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 6 households with 28 persons.

In the Public Transport Improvement component, the Nan'an New District bus terminal involves the occupation of 40 mu of state-owned farmland, affecting two households with 8 persons in Company 1 of the cow farm in Nan'an New District.

Table 2-1 Range of Resettlement Impacts

Component	Road/work	District	Township	Village	Collective land(mu)					State- owned farmland(mu)		Demolished rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )			Demolished rural non-residential properties (m <sup>2</sup> )	AHs	APs	Remarks
					Cultivated land	Wood land	Pond	Housing land	Subtotal (mu)	Waterway	Cultivated land	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Subtotal (m <sup>2</sup> )				
Transport and Environment Improvement	Daobei Weisan Road Extension	Yining Park	Yingyeer Xiang	Pasture	37.18	20	/	1.05	58.23		/	120	160	280	/	3	15	37.18 mu of cultivated land includes: 1) contracted land, affecting one HH with 7 persons; 2) 27.18 mu of collective land, affecting no one
			Hanbin Xiang	Bashkule Village	/	15	14.735	0.825	30.56	30.05	/	60	35	95	/	2	7	Acquired collective woodland and pond affects no one.
			Bayandai Town	Dongbazha Village	10.94	42.94		/	53.88		/	/	0	0	43	1	6	Acquired collective cultivated land and woodland affects no one.
		<b>Total</b>			<b>48.12</b>	<b>77.94</b>	<b>14.735</b>	<b>1.875</b>	<b>142.67</b>	<b>30.05</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>/</b>
Public Transport Improvement	Nan'an New District bus terminal	Nan'an New District	Cow farm	Company 1	/	/		/	/		40	/	/	/		2	8	All being state-owned farmland
	Yining Park bus terminal	Yining Park	Bayandai Town	Sanduan Village	40	/		/	40		/	/	/	/		3	24	LA was completed in 2015. See Appendix 2 for details.
<b>Total</b>					<b>88.12</b>	<b>77.94</b>	<b>14.735</b>	<b>1.875</b>	<b>182.67</b>	<b>30.05</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>	

In the Public Transport Improvement component, the Yining Park bus terminal involves the occupation of 40 mu of collective land, affecting 3 households in Sanduan Village, Bayandai Town. LA began in 2013 and was completed in 2015. Therefore, a due diligence report has been prepared for the Yining Park bus terminal (see **Appendix 2**).

### **2.2.2 Scope of the DMS**

The socioeconomic survey covers all land, properties and AHs within the boundary line of the Project. This survey can be divided into the following 3 parts:

1. Investigation and registration of LA and HD impacts
  - 1) Locations, types and areas of acquired land;
  - 2) Locations, types and quantities of demolished properties and attachments;
  - 3) Types and quantities of affected special facilities;
  - 4) Types and areas of existing cultivated land, per capita income, and economic and social development of the affected village groups; and
  - 5) Number of vulnerable households affected by LA and HD, and causes of poverty.
2. Economic and resettlement willingness survey on AHs
  - 1) Basic information of the AHs (including gender, age, ethnic group, occupation, educational level, skill level, etc.);
  - 2) Properties, houses, income and expenditure of the AHs;
  - 3) Interviews and FGDs with local village officials and key informants to learn socioeconomic profile and near-term development plans; and
  - 4) Consultation on public opinions and expected resettlement modes.
3. Survey on policies, regulations and literatures
  - 1) Socioeconomic statistics of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR), Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, Yining City and affected townships; and
  - 2) State, regional, municipal and local regulations on LA, HD and resettlement.

### **2.2.3 Survey Procedure**

1. Procedure of DMS
  - 1) Identifying the range of survey on the 1/4,000 topographic map provided by the Yining PMO;
  - 2) Measuring all land and properties on the topographic map, identifying AHs and affected entities based on land and property ownership, and making registration;
  - 3) Investigating the background and economic status of an AH if it owns any affected property;
  - 4) Identifying types and proprietors of acquired land, and preparing statistics at the village group level; and
  - 5) Identifying the ownership of and registering each affected public facility.
2. Procedure of socioeconomic survey and public consultation
  - 1) Collecting local socioeconomic information, and production and living conditions of AHs;
  - 2) Learning production and income restoration programs of affected villages;
  - 3) Learning supporting policies for vulnerable groups; and
  - 4) Conducting consultation on resettlement policies with the local governments and APs.

### **2.2.4 Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is December 24, 2016, which was disclosed in the project area during the fieldwork. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

## **2.3 Physical Indicators Affected by the Project**

The main types of impacts of the Project are: 1) permanent acquisition of rural collective land; 2) permanent occupation of state-owned farmland; 3) demolition of rural residential houses and non-residential properties; and 4) young crops and ground attachments.

### **2.3.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land**

The permanent acquisition of collective land is caused by Daobei Weisan Road Extension in the Transport and Environment Improvement component. 142.67 mu of land in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture, Bashkule Village in Hanbin Xiang and Dongbazha Village in Bayandai Town will be acquired, including 48.12 mu of cultivated land, 77.94 mu of woodland, 14.735 mu of pond and 1.875 mu of housing land, affecting 4 households with 19 persons.

Among the acquired land, 38.12 mu of cultivated land, 77.94 mu of woodland and 14.735 of pond is not contracted, and affects no one. The 10 mu of cultivated land in the pasture is contracted, used to grow corn mainly. See **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 Summary of LA Impacts of the Project

Sub-component	Township	Village	Acquired collective land(mu)					Affected	
			Cultivated land	Wood land	Pond	Housing land	Subtotal (mu)	HHs	Population
Daobei Weisan Road Extension	Yingyeer Xiang	Pasture	37.18	20	/	1.05	58.23	3	15
	Hanbin Xiang	Bashkule Village	/	15	14.735	0.825	30.56	1	4
	Bayandai Town	Dongbazha Village	10.94	42.94	/	/	53.88	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>48.12</b>	<b>77.94</b>	<b>14.735</b>	<b>1.875</b>	<b>142.67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>

### 2.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

40 mu of state-owned farmland in Company 1 of the cow farm will be occupied for the Nan'an New District bus terminal, affecting two households with 8 persons. See **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3 Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

Subcomponent	Village	Permanently occupied state-owned farmland(mu)	Affected	
			HHs	Population
Nan'an New District bus terminal	Company 1	40	2	8

### 2.3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

The stockyard, mixing plant, borrow area, spoil ground, production and living area, and temporary construction roads may involve temporary land occupation. Through design optimization, all land to be occupied temporarily is within the boundary line, eliminating the need for temporary land occupation.

### 2.3.4 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses and Non-residential Properties

Daobei Weisan Road Extension in the Transport and Environment Improvement component involves the demolition of rural residential houses of 375 m<sup>2</sup> in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture, Bashkule Village in Hanbin Xiang and Dongbazha Village in Bayandai Town, 180 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure and 195 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, affecting 5 households with 22 persons. Non-residential houses of 43 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting one household with 6 persons in Dongbazha Village in Bayandai Town. See **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4 Impacts of Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Sub-component	Township	Village	HD area of rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )			HD area of non-residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected	
			Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Subtotal (m <sup>2</sup> )		HHs	Population
Daobei Weisan Road Extension	Yingyeer Xiang	Pasture	120	160	280	/	3	15
	Hanbin Xiang	Bashkule Village	60	35	95	/	2	7
	Bayandai Town	Dongbazha Village	/	/	/	43	1	6
	<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>

### 2.3.5 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

The ground attachments affected by the Project include simple sheds of 626.45 m<sup>2</sup>, kitchens of 30 m<sup>2</sup>, pump houses of 30 m<sup>2</sup>, 34 fruit trees, 1,030 poplars, 8 grape trees and grape seedlings of 10 mu, simple sheds are bull sheds and now are empty which is not used for cattle, pumping houses are collective by the village. 947 landscaping trees, shrubs of 7,325m, 10 bus stops, 20 mu of cornfield, and commercial forests of 20 mu. See **Table 2-5**.



Table 2-5 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Subcomponent	Item	Unit	Qty.	Proprietor
Daobei Weisan Road Extension	Simple sheds	m <sup>2</sup>	626.45	Villagers (6HHs)
	Kitchens	m <sup>2</sup>	30	Villagers (2 HHs)
	Pump houses	m <sup>2</sup>	30	Villagers
	Fruit trees	/	34	Villagers (3HHs)
	Poplars	/	1030	Villagers (2 HHs)
	Grape	/	8	Villagers (1 HH)
	Grape seedlings	/	100	Villagers (1 HH)
South side of Tianshan Back Street	Juniper	/	71	State-owned
	Red-leaf plum	/	57	State-owned
	Begonia	/	25	State-owned
	Flowering plum	/	25	State-owned
	Shrub	m	1030	State-owned
North side of Tianshan Back Street	Juniper	/	76	State-owned
	Red-leaf plum	/	43	State-owned
	Begonia	/	30	State-owned
	Flowering plum	/	39	State-owned
	Shrub	m	1005	State-owned
East side of Beijing Road	Juniper	/	228	State-owned
	Fraxinus chinensis	/	10	State-owned
	Begonia	/	10	State-owned
	Flowering plum	/	10	State-owned
	Shrub	m	2595	State-owned
	Bus stops	/	5	State-owned
West side of Beijing Road	Juniper	/	200	State-owned
	Pine	/	108	State-owned
	Fraxinus chinensis	/	5	State-owned
	Begonia	/	5	State-owned
	Flowering plum	/	5	State-owned
	Shrub	m	2695	State-owned
	Bus stops	/	5	State-owned
Nan'an New District bus terminal	Corn	mu	20	Villagers
	Mono maple	mu	8	Villagers
	Sophora	mu	6	Villagers
	Honey locust	mu	6	Villagers

## 2.4 Affected Population

### 2.4.1 Population Affected by LA and HD

The acquisition of collective land for Daobei Weisan Road Extension will affect one household with 7 persons, and HD will affect 6 households with 28 persons. See **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-6 Population Affected by LA and HD

Township	Village	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Both LA and HD		Total	
		AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Yingyeer Xiang	Pasture	1	7	3	15	1	7	3	15
Hanbin Xiang	Bashkule Village	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	7
Bayandai Town	Dongbazha Village	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>

### 2.4.2 Population Affected by Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

40 mu of state-owned farmland in Company 1 of the cow farm will be occupied for the Nan'an New District bus terminal, affecting two households with 8 persons. See **Table 2-7**.

Table 2-7 Population Affected by Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

Township	Village	Permanent occupation of state-owned farmland	
		HHs	Population
Cow farm	Company 1	2	8

### 2.4.3 Affected Minority Population

All the 7 persons affected by the permanent acquisition of collective land are Uyghur people.

All the 8 persons affected by the permanent occupation of state-owned farmland are Han people.

Among the 28 persons affected by HD, 23 are Uyghur people and 5 Han people.

In order to protect minority residents' lawful rights and interests, and promote their development, an ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been prepared in accordance with the Bank policy OP4.10. See the EMDP for details.

### 2.4.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include the poor and MLS households, which are identified as follows:

1) Poor households mean households with per capita annual income below the poverty line (2,300 yuan, at constant prices in 2010).

2) MLS households mean households with per capita monthly income below the MLS line of Yining City (per capita monthly income of family members living together below 195 yuan for urban residents, and per capita annual net income of family members living together below 1,140 yuan for rural residents after June 2011), and receiving MLS subsidies from the government.

Through identification at the preparation stage, the Project affects 2 vulnerable households with 11 persons in total, both being MLS households in which 3 persons are entitled to MLS. Poor population accounts for 50% of the affected population, and MLS population for 10%. See **Table 2-10**.

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

No.	Household head	Poor household	MLS household	Address		Family size	MLS population	Remarks
				Township	Village			
1	Abulikim Esbar	√	√	Yingyeer Xiang	Pasture	7	1	Having suffered from cerebral thrombus for 5 years, unable to work, living with wife; children living separately.
2	Abdukadir Sadir	√	√	Hanbin Xiang	Bashkule Village	4	3	Living with two sons and a grandson, wife deceased last year

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

#### 3.1 Project Area

##### 3.1.1 Yining City

Yining is the political, economic, cultural and transport center of Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, a central city that connects the Khorgos, Dolas and Mzart Ports, a bridgehead of the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge, and an important commodity distributing center on the Silk Road, located in the center of the Yili River Valley and north of the Yili River, 696km away from Urumqi – the capital of XUAR, and 88km away from the Khorgos Port, with an average altitude of 620m.

Yining City was established in 1952, and identified by a frontier open city by the State Council in 1992, when Yining Frontier Economic Cooperation Zone was established. At the Xinjiang working conference of the central government in 2010, it was proposed to establish an economic development zone in Kashgar and Khorgos each, and make them windows for westward opening of China and new growth points of Xinjiang, providing Yining with greater geological advantages. In the next future, Yining will be built into an export assembly and processing base, import and export distributing center, a major logistics corridor, and an international trading center.

Yining has a land area 675.5 km<sup>2</sup>, including a planned urban area of 57.7 km<sup>2</sup>, and governs 8 sub-districts, one town, 8 Xiangs and 49 villages. Currently, Yining's pillar industries are wool spinning, leather, dyeing, food processing, brewing, papermaking, linen, electricity, building materials, small handicrafts, etc., and its economy has grown rapidly in recent years. In 2015, Yining's GDP was 20.99 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 17.6%, in which the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 3.3:20.4:76.3, local fiscal revenue 3.196 billion yuan, budgetary revenue of public finance of 2.469 billion yuan, up 0.6%; local fixed asset investment 2.357 billion yuan; urban residents' per capita disposable income of 24,550 yuan, up 11.8%; and farmers' and herdsmen's per capita net income 13,639 yuan, up 1,061 yuan.

At the end of 2015, Yining had 84 schools, including 53 primary schools, 30 regular high schools and a secondary vocational school, with 87,400 students and 7,824 full-time teachers in total, with a primary school enrollment rate of 99.95% and a senior high school enrollment rate of 96.2%. At the end of 2015, Yining had 269 health institutions with 1,435 beds and 2,502 staff members, a participation rate of rural cooperative medical insurance of 99.6%, and a registered urban unemployment rate of 3.8%.

At the end of 2015, Yining had a resident population of 547,507, including an urban population of 411,711 and a rural population of 135,796, a birth rate of 14.56%, a death rate of 3.4%, and a natural population growth rate of 11.16%. The city is inhabited by 38 ethnic groups, including Uygur, Han, Kazakh, Hui, Mongolian, Sibe, Uzbek and Russian (264,534 Uygur people, 195,567 Han people, 26,863 Kazakhs, 39,844 Hui people, 5,318 Sibe people, 4,666 Uzbeks, 2,177 Manchu people and 2,574 Dongxiang people), and its minority population accounts for 65% of gross population.

##### 3.1.2 Affected Districts and Townships

###### Yining Park

Yining Park of Khorgos Economic Development Zone is located in western Yining, with a land area of 35 km<sup>2</sup>. It is focused on the development of farm and sideline product further processing, biochemistry, biopharmaceuticals, machinery manufacture, textile, new energy, new materials, and other technically leading, high-added-value, low-energy-consumption, low-emission, pollution-free projects, and also offers such functions as commercial logistics, headquarters economy, scientific

research, training and public services.

Yining Park was established in 2011, broke ground in July 2012, and has been constructed under scientific planning. It is divided into 6 groups by function and sector, including the Piliqing River group (4 km<sup>2</sup>), Special Zone New Town group (5.5 km<sup>2</sup>), Industrial Startup Zone group (2.9 km<sup>2</sup>), Textile Park group (4.8 km<sup>2</sup>), Integrated Free Trade Zone group (4.3 km<sup>2</sup>) and Import-Export Processing Zone group (8.3 km<sup>2</sup>).

Yining Park governs 7 villages in Bayandai Town and Yingyeer Xiang, and has 53,000 mu of land, and over 4,100 households with over 18,000 persons.

### **Nan'an New District**

This district is located beside the Yili River, opposite to the urban area of Yining City across the river, being an integral part of the master urban construction plan, the sub-center of Yining City, and a leisure tourism base, enjoying geographic advantages. The pillar industries are crop cultivation and stockbreeding.

The district has a land area of 117 km<sup>2</sup>, including a cultivated area of 47,000 mu, over 80,000 of grassland and 18,000 of woodland, a resident population of 13,163 and a floating population of 1,977. Its population is composed mainly of 15 ethnic groups, including Han, Kazakh, Uygur, Hui and Sibe, including 10,340 Han people, 2,479 Uygur people, 1,249 Kazakhs, 601 Hui people, 204 Dongxiang people, 183 Mongolians, 36 Sibe people, 11 Zhuang people, 6 Tibetans, two Manchu people and 29 people of other ethnic groups.

The district governs 8 production teams and 11 grass-root units, including veterinary station, water supply station and urban administration team. In 2016, local fixed asset investment was 300 million yuan, and per capita net income 11,053 yuan.

### **Yingyeer Xiang**

This Xiang is located 16km in the west suburb of Yining City, on both sides of National Highway 218, bordered by Bayandai Town on the east and the Yili River on the south. This Xiang governs 5 villages, and has a land area of 100 km<sup>2</sup>, a cultivated area of 28,443.8 mu, a population of 16,500, and 11 ethnic groups, including Uygur, Han, Hui and Kazakh.

Yingyeer Xiang has 6 primary schools, 1 middle school and 251 staffs. 1947 students and 88 classes. And 1 hospital includes 11 doctors and 20 beds.

### **Hanbin Xiang**

This Xiang has a land area of 29 km<sup>2</sup>, and a population of 2,037, composed of 13 ethnic groups, in which Uygur accounts for 74% and Han for 19%. This Xiang governs 4 villages and 3 communities. In 2015, this Xiang's gross income was 298 million yuan, and farmers' per capita net income 7,747 yuan.

### **Bayandai Town**

Located in western Yining, this town has a land area of 262.46 km<sup>2</sup>, including a cultivated area of 21,600, a population of 42,000 (composed of 13 ethnic groups), and governs 7 villages, one community and 43 village groups. In 2014, this town's gross income was 679 million yuan, in which the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 27.64:31.72:40.64, and farmers' and herdsmen's per capita net income 13,174 yuan. Stockbreeding is very developed in this town, with 3 deer breeding bases and a horse breeding center.

Table 3-1 Key Socioeconomic Indicators of the Affected Townships

Indicator	Yingyeer Xiang	Hanbin Xiang	Bayandai Town
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	100	29	262.46

Cultivated area (0,000 mu)	2.84	1.1	2.16
Households	3785	2918	9213
Population (0,000)	1.65	1.29	4.2
Per capita cultivated area	1.72	0.85	0.51
Percentage of agricultural population (%)	72%	22.5%	70.0
Percentage of minority population (%)	65%	33.0%	71
Income (00 million yuan)	1.26	2.98	3.95
Existing livestock	11451	25471	45393
Farmers' and herdsmen's per capita net income (yuan/year)	11066	10058	13174

Source:2015 township statistics

### 3.1.3 Affected Villages/Companies

**Yingyeer Xiang pasture:** This state-owned pasture has 18 households with 81 persons, in which about 94% are Uygur people, and 160 mu of cultivated land. Villagers' income sources are crop cultivation and stockbreeding.

**Bashkule Village:** This village has a land area of 6 km<sup>2</sup>, including a cultivated area of 1,760 mu, and a population of 4,481, composed of 6 ethnic groups, in which Uygur accounts for 82%, and governs 9 groups. The village committee has 9 villagers groups. There is a kindergarten, a health facility, 4 mosque, 44 small business networks. 27 Workers, 27 ethnic minorities people and 9 males. In 2015, collective income was 1.3268 million yuan.

**Dongbazha Village:** This village governs 5 groups, and has a population of 4,360, composed of 7 ethnic groups, in which Uygur accounts for 90 %, and 145MLS households with 249 persons. In 2014, farmers' per capita net income was 13,129 yuan, and collective income 640,000 yuan.

**Sanduan Village:** This village has a cultivated area of 2,500 mu, and a population of 3,223, composed of 4 ethnic groups, in which Hui accounts for 92%. This village governs 8 groups, and has 88 MLS households with 120 persons. In 2014, farmers' per capita net income was 12,660 yuan, and collective income 200,000 yuan.

**Company 1 of the cow farm:** It is located in the southeast part of the farm, and its members are both farm workers and land-contracting farmers, with a resident population of 2,199 and a floating population of 578, mostly being Han people. Company 1 has 478 active workers and 260 retired workers. In 2015, the workers' per capita income was 8,485 yuan.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Companies

Village	Groups	Land area (mu)	Cultivated area (mu)	Year-end livestock	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Farmers' per capita income (yuan)
Bashkule Village	10	2350	1760	622	132.68	9574
Dongbazha Village	5	5255	3650	465	64	13129
Sanduan Village	8	6026	2500	1242	20	12660
Company 1 of the cow farm	/	/	/	/	/	8485

## 3.2 AHs

### 3.2.1 Households Affected by LA and HD

6 households with 28 persons will be affected by LA and HD for the Project. A 100% door-to-door survey has been conducted on them.

1) Abulikim Esbar in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture is over 60 years, and lives with his wife, while his children live separately. Abulikim Esbar has been ill for 5 years, and is unable to work, so he receives a MLS benefit monthly. His monthly pension is 2,800 yuan. The family has 10 mu of

cultivated land, which is dealt with by his son for corn cultivation. The family's agricultural income in 2016 was about 5,000 yuan. His house is 100 m<sup>2</sup>, in masonry concrete structure.

10 mu of cultivated land of this family will be acquired for the Project, which also involves HD.

This family expects a resettlement house in the urban area for the convenience of medical care, and is aware of the Project's policies.



2) Zhan Yongchang's family in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture has 5 members (he and his wife, son, daughter-in-law and grandson), and 6.1 mu of cultivated land, used to grow grape. His son and daughter-in-law work outside. 40% of this family's income is from cultivation, and 60% from outside employment.

This family will be affected by HD for the Project.

This family expects a resettlement house in the urban area for the convenience of education and business, and is aware of the Project's policies.



3) Amina's family in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture has two members (one male and one female), and is relatively rich. The children are doing business or working for the government outside. This family has bought a commercial house in town, and has moved into the new house. The old house is unoccupied.

This family will be affected by HD for the Project, and expects cash compensation.



4) Abdukadir Sadir's family in Bashkule Village, Hanbin Xiang has 4 members, including two sons and a grandson. He is physically unwell and receives a MLS subsidy monthly. A son serves as a sanitation worker in the village. This family raises 18 heads of sheep. 40% of this family's income is from stockbreeding, 30% from MLS benefits and 30% from outside employment.

This family will be affected by HD for the Project.

This family expects cash compensation, so that it can buy housing land from other villagers for self-construction; it also accepts property swap if possible.





5) Abdursit's family in Bashkule Village, Hanbin Xiang has 3 members, including his wife and a daughter (studying at a college in Xinjiang). He and his wife are over 40 years, and work at a nearby restaurant all the year round. This family is under great financial pressure because the daughter is studying at a college.

This family will be affected by HD for the Project, and expects property swap to live in town.



### **3.2.2 Households Affected by Demolition of Ground Attachments**

1) Sastz in Bashkule Village in Hanbin Xiang is over 60 years and lives in a 4-member family. His son and daughter-in-law are working outside. 70% of this family's income is from outside employment, 20% from cultivation and 10% from other sources.

An unused livestock shed of his family will be demolished for the Project.

2) Majit Sdic's family in Dongbazha Village, Bayandai Town has 6 members, including his wife, son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, and has 12 mu of farmland for corn cultivation. His son and daughter-in-law are working outside. 25% of this family's income is from cultivation, and 75% from outside employment.

An unused livestock shed of his family will be demolished for the Project.

### **3.2.3 Households Affected by Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland**

Two households with 8 persons will be affected by permanent occupation of state-owned farmland for the Project, all being Han people and rural residents, including 3 males and 5 females, aged 30-60 years. Their main income sources are farming and outside employment, accounting for 35% and 65% respectively.

## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

The resettlement policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, XUAR, Yili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture and Yining City, and the Bank policy OP4.12.

The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with these policies, and any change should be approved by the Bank.

### 4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

Table 4-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC	2002-8-29
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	1998-12-27
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Adjustment and Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)	2006-4-10
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	2002-1-1
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96)	2010-6-26
	Administrative Measures for the Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Rights (Decree No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture)	2005-3-1
XUAR	Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (XUAR People's Congress [1999] No.913, effective from October 1, 1999)	1999-10-1
	Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (XUARGO [2008] No.140)	2008-9-1
	Notice on Promulgating and Implementing the Uniform AAOV Rates for Land Acquisition of XUAR (XLRD [2011] No.19)	2011-1-1
	Land Administration Charge Rates of the XUAR Land and Resources System [Document XJJF [2001] No.500]	2001-5-1
	Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax (Decree No.159 of the XUAR Government)	2008-1-1
Prefecture	Interim Measures of Yili Prefecture for the Implementation of Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPGO [2010] No.81)	2010-7-20
	Implementation Measures for the Management of Compensation for Acquired Construction Land and Demolished Houses of Yining City	2014-3-4
	Compensation Rates for Acquired Land of Yining City (YMG [2011] No.111)	2011-3-12
	Administrative Measures for the Employment Resettlement of Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2011] No.112)	2011-3-12
	Interim Measures for the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2011] No.697)	2011-3-18
	Supplementary Provisions on the Interim Measures for the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2013] No.91)	2013-2-28
	Interim Measures for the Implementation of New-type Rural Social Endowment Insurance of Yining City (YMGO [2010] No.887)	2011-1-1
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	2002-1-1
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	2002-1-1
	Operational Policy OP4.10 on Indigenous Peoples and appendixes	2005-7-1
	Bank Procedure BP4.10 on Indigenous Peoples and appendixes	2005-7-1



## **4.2 Key Provisions of Resettlement Policies**

### **4.2.1 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

The Bank policy on involuntary resettlement is described clearly in OP4.12, and the key points are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Required measures:

- The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
- Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them.
- Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods

are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

- In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

- Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

- The lack of the above measures renders displaced persons' rights and interests unprotected.

#### **4.2.2 Relevant Provisions in the Bank Policy on Ethnic Minority Development**

The Bank policy on ethnic minority development is described clearly in OP4.10, and the key points are as follows:

- a process of free, prior, and accessible consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project;

- the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan or an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework;

- disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan or draft Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework;

- the borrower prepares a resettlement plan in accordance with the requirements of OP4.12, Involuntary Resettlement, that is compatible with the Indigenous Peoples' cultural preferences, and includes a land-based resettlement strategy. As part of the resettlement plan, the borrower documents the results of the consultation process. Where possible, the resettlement plan should allow the affected Indigenous Peoples to return to the lands and territories they traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, if the reasons for their relocation cease to exist.

#### **4.2.3 Main Differences between Bank Policies and PRC Laws**

##### **Compensation for land**

Difference: Bank policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the

Solution: An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously

affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

### **Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups**

Difference: Bank policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RAP.

### **Consultation and disclosure**

Difference: Bank policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Although there are measures for announcement of land acquisition in China, the period of announcement is usually short, so that APs are often unable to participate effectively.

Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The PMO agrees to disclose the RAP to APs as required by the Bank.

### **Legal title**

Difference: Bank policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for. According to Chinese laws, no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.

Solution: For an Bank financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not (before the cut-off date), whether having legal title or not, will be provided with compensation or assistance.

### **Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Difference: Bank requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.

Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring mechanisms have been established for all Bank financed projects, and this has been included in the RAP.

The principles of the Bank's OP/BP4.12 are outlined as follows:

(a) Resettlement will be implemented based on the socioeconomic survey and affected quantities, and in accordance with the applicable state and local regulations and policies, and the Bank's OP/BP4.12.

(b) The project design will be optimized to minimize involuntary resettlement, and the construction plan optimized to reduce public interferences.

(c) Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the APs to share in project benefits.

(d) The APs will receive full compensation and be properly resettled before project implementation, and will be provided with subsidies and assistance to help solve their temporary difficulties.

(e) The living standard and production level of the APs will be restored or even improved.

(f) Demolished houses, infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated for at replacement cost.

(g) The AHs may choose property swap or cash compensation freely.

(h) The APs will receive compensation during transition and moving.

(i) For non-residential properties demolished, a resettlement subsidy, and compensation for production or business suspension will be paid.

(j) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, and assistance provided in their

resettlement.

(k) Compensation will be paid to proprietors of affected infrastructure relocating and restoring such infrastructure.

(l) Reasonable compensation will be granted to the households and population affected by LA.

(m) The compensation for the acquired land will be paid no later than 3 months from the date when such land is used for construction.

(n) During resettlement preparation and implementation, the APs will be involved and consulted, and publicity on resettlement conducted.

(o) Great attention will be paid to complaints from the APs, and disputes over compensation rates should be settled through negotiation where possible or failing this, through negotiation.

(p) The resettlement agencies should strengthen cooperation and coordination, establish a sound organization structure, and have well-trained staff.

(q) During resettlement implementation, any major change should be reported to the Bank in advance, such as compensation rates and resettlement site.

Since there are some differences between the PRC and Bank policies, the PMO will draw on the Bank's good practices during resettlement implementation.

Table 4-2 Comparison between PRC Policies and Bank Policies

	PRC policy	Bank policy	Policy under the Project
Objective	Ensuring that the Project is completed timely and effectively, and ensuring social harmony and stability	Minimizing involuntary resettlement, and ensuring that the living standard of APs is at least not reduced	Refer to the Bank policy.
Resettlement measures	Offering cash compensation for LA mainly, plus employment assistance and social security; Rural house demolition: 1) Cash compensation; 2) Housing land + self-construction: The displacer will offer housing land, land leveling and infrastructure; 3) Property swap: The resettlement site and the type of resettlement housing have been determined.	Replacement land should be sufficient for APs as a main income source. APs may freely choose cash compensation, property swap or housing land + self-construction. Land leveling and infrastructure should be provided to AHs. The resettlement site should be chosen by AHs themselves.	Refer to the Bank policy.
Compensation rates	Applying market price of houses of the same type and purpose in the same area	Compensation at replacement cost without regard to depreciation	Higher than replacement cost, based on appraised price plus other expenses
Compensation for illegal buildings	No compensation for illegal buildings	Providing compensation for illegal buildings	Providing compensation for illegal buildings before the cut-off date
Public participation	Covering some stages of project implementation only due to unsound institution	Developing a public participation plan to ensure whole-process participation	Establishing a multi-layered, multi-channel public participation mechanism
M&E	Internal management by owner and supervision by IAs	From external M&E to internal supervision and monitoring Including the owner, IAs and external M&E agency	Establishing internal and external M&E mechanisms
Grievance redress	Establishing dedicated agencies to accept appeals	Allowing APs to file appeals by multiple ways, including community committee, sub-district office, owner and external M&E agency	Establishing a grievance redress mechanism

#### **4.2.4 Land Administration Law of the PRC**

##### **Article 47:**

In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

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

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

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement subsidies 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 subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to acquisition.

#### **4.2.5 Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration**

**Article 12** Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. Compensation rates and resettlement measures for large and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.

**Article 13** Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local

governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

Article 14 Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

#### **4.2.6 Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management**

(1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and also an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and

location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land is located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based composite land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not be pass land use examination.

(2) Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees, and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

(3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

II. Adopt diversified resettlement modes to ensure land-expropriated farmers' production and livelihoods

(4) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

(5) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term

livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

III. Regulate land acquisition procedures and improve the transparency of land acquisition.

(6) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

(7) Simply post-approval implementation procedures. In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement, and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

IV. Performing duties practically and strengthening land acquisition management

(8) Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

(9) Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land (for urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland conversion and land acquisition programs by province-level governments), municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated



farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

### **4.3 Resettlement Policies of the Project**

#### **4.3.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land**

The resettlement principles and compensation rates of the Project are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management, and the applicable policies of Yili Prefecture and Yining City.

The LA compensation rates of the Project are not less than those specified in the above policies (see **Table 5-1**).

According to Document XLRD [2011] No.19 and Document XJJF [2001] No.500, the LA compensation policies of the Project are as follows:

##### **1. Land compensation**

Land compensation is 6-10 times the average annual output value (AAOV) in the past 3 years, being 8 times in the Project, namely 12,000 yuan/mu, in which 3,000 yuan will be paid to the affected village collective, and the balance used for resettlement, indemnificatory housing, training, endowment insurance, etc. through consultation and with the approval of the township government.

##### **2. Resettlement subsidy**

According to Document XLRD [2011] No.19 and Document XJJF [2001] No.500, the resettlement subsidy is as follows:

Cultivated land: 39,000 yuan/mu

Woodland: The compensation rate is the same as that for cultivated land.

**3. The compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments are based on Document XJJF [2001] No.500, as detailed in **Section 5.4**.**

Resettlement subsidy, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the AHs directly.

#### **4.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland**

The compensation and resettlement policy for permanent occupation of state-owned farmland is the same as that for the acquisition of rural collective land.

#### **4.3.3 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses**

The compensation rates and resettlement program for demolished rural residential houses have been fixed in consultation with the AHs.

The resettlement modes for HD are cash compensation and property swap.

The relevant policy provisions are as follows:

#### **Implementation Measures for the Management of Compensation for Acquired Construction Land and Demolished Houses of Yining City (YMGO [2014] No.74)**

Article 22 For collective construction land acquired and to be compensated for, the

compensation shall include:

- 1) compensation for the value of the acquired house;
- 2) compensation for relocation or temporary resettlement arising from house acquisition;
- 3) compensation for losses from production or business suspension arising from house acquisition; and
- 4) compensation for unoccupied housing land.

Article 23 Any house acquired on collective construction land shall be subject to property swap or cash compensation, at the option of the AP.

Article 24 Cash compensation for houses and attachments on the acquired land based on the appraisal at replacement cost by a qualified agency, and shall include compensation for housing land by reference to the benchmark price of nearby state-owned land used for the same purpose as published by the municipal government.

Article 25 Property swap shall be divided into property swap to a storied building (within the urban planning area) and resettlement on reallocated land (out of the urban planning area).

Article 26 In case of resettlement on reallocated land under property swap for acquired collective construction land out of the urban planning area, the size of the resettlement land shall not exceed 200 m<sup>2</sup>.

Cash compensation for houses and attachments shall be based on appraisal at replacement costs published by the municipal government. If the size of the acquired housing land exceeds that of the resettlement housing land, the excess shall be compensated for at benchmark price of nearby state-owned land used for the same purpose as published by the municipal government less the price for the allocated state-owned land payable.

Article 27 In case of property swap to a storied building for acquired collective construction land within the urban planning area, the acquired house shall be swapped for as follows based on its structure and building area sharing coefficient:

- 2) A masonry timber house shall be swapped for a house in a multi-storied residential building at 1:1.25 or for one in a high-rise residential building at 1:1.35;
- 3) A masonry concrete house shall be swapped for a house in a multi-storied residential building at 1:1.3 or for one in a high-rise residential building at 1:1.4;
- 5) If the demolished house is less than 60 m<sup>2</sup>, the resettlement house shall be 60 m<sup>2</sup>.

Article 29 In case of resettlement to a storied building after collective housing land acquisition, the per capita house size of the AH shall not be less than 40 m<sup>2</sup> in principle.

Article 30 The resettlement house size shall be determined as follows:

- 1) If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio is less than 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, the deficiency shall be purchased at the cost price, and the AH shall not be entitled to housing land allocation and indemnificatory housing.

If a child is eligible for housing land allocation or indemnificatory housing, he/she may also file an application separately, but shall not be entitled to resettlement house purchase at the cost price.

- 2) If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, the excess shall not be swapped, but compensated for through appraisal at replacement cost.

- 3) If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita and 200 m<sup>2</sup> for the AH, it may be swapped for at 200 m<sup>2</sup>. If it exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita but does not exceed 200 m<sup>2</sup> for the AH, the actual swappable size shall apply.

Article 31 In case of cash compensation, if housing land has been acquired but has not been

used for construction, it shall be compensated for at benchmark price of nearby state-owned land used for the same purpose as published by the municipal government less the price for the allocated state-owned land payable.

In case of property swap, it may be swapped for an 80 m<sup>2</sup> resettlement house, which may be purchased at 50% of the cost price; if the housing land size is over 200 m<sup>2</sup>, the excess shall be compensated for at benchmark price of nearby state-owned land used for the same purpose as published by the municipal government less the price for the allocated state-owned land payable.

Article 32 If the resettlement house size is greater or less than the size specified in the contract due to architectural design, the deficiency or excess shall be purchased or returned at the cost price.

Article 33 The compensation rates for relocation and temporary resettlement arising from collective construction land acquisition shall be determined by the municipal housing management bureau based on market dynamics, and submitted to the government for approval. If an AH chooses property swap and finds a transitional house itself, the transition subsidy shall be paid from the date of relocation to the date of handover of the resettlement house.

Article 39 A house referred to herein shall be a permanent place with a roof, walls, a fixed foundation and a floor height of over 2.2m, allowing people to work, live or study in it, excluding tea booths, toilets, warehouses and separate kitchens.

#### **4.3.4 Young Crops and Ground Attachments**

The compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments are based on Document XJJF [2001] No.500, as detailed in **Section 5.4**.

#### **4.3.5 Social Security for LEFs**

##### **Interim Measures for the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2011] No.697)**

Article 6 Subjects of social security shall include residents losing land due to the unified acquisition of rural collective land by the government within or out of the urban planning area of Yining City, and within labor age upon acquisition (above 16 years, and below 60 years for men or 55 years for women), and registered agricultural population having entered into household land contracts with village committees, holding a certificate of rural land contracted management right, no more possessing farmland after voluntary reallocation within rural collective economic organizations and not subject to non-local resettlement by the government, having attained 16 years upon acquisition, and enjoying the second round of contracted management right.

Article 23 Funds for endowment insurance for LEFs shall be borne by the government, village collective and individual at 30%, 30% and 40% respectively.

##### **Supplementary Provisions on the Interim Measures for the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2013] No.91)**

Article 2 LEFs losing 50% or more of land may cover endowment insurance for LEFs, and pay 20% of the base premium at 60-100% of the average pay of active employees in XUAR in the previous year.

#### **4.3.6 Support for Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable groups affected by the Project (poor and MLS households) shall enjoy priority in resettlement and be entitled to various supporting policies, mainly including:

##### **1. Urban and rural MLS policy**

Rural residents:

Any registered local rural poor resident with per capita annual income of family members living together or actual living standard below the local MLS standard (1,140 yuan/year) may apply for rural MLS. Subjects of rural five-guarantee support shall be included in the rural five-guarantee system.

The MLS subsidy means the difference between the per capita income and the MLS standard.

Rural MLS subsidy per household = family population \* (difference + living subsidy); difference = MLS standard – per capita income; per capita income = sum of all income of all family members / family population

## **2. Urban and rural medical assistance policy**

Subjects:

Subjects of rural five-guarantee support; subjects of urban and rural MLS; unemployed urban residents and poor rural residents suffering from critical illnesses or severe disability

Assistance modes:

Subsidization for insurance, pre- and in-treatment assistance, basic assistance and critical illness assistance

Coverage and rates

1) Coverage is unlimited, and there is no starting line.

2) Rates:

a) Subsidization for MLS households in covering medical insurance for urban residents: Urban MLS subjects are encouraged and subsidized to cover medical insurance for urban residents, being 10 yuan per capita per annum for students and children, 60 yuan per capita per annum for unemployed vagrants, and 10 yuan per capita per annum for adult MLS subjects.

b) Pre- and in-treatment assistance: 500 yuan per capita per annum for unemployed vagrants, and 300 yuan per capita per annum for destitute urban MLS subjects (critically ill or severely disabled)

c) Basic outpatient assistance: 200 yuan per capita per annum for unemployed vagrants via a medical assistance card to receive outpatient diagnosis and treatment at a designated hospital

d) Critical illness assistance (secondary assistance): If the individual burden is still excessively high after reimbursement by the social security agency or indemnity by the insurance company, affecting its subsistence, the civil affairs department shall grant appropriate assistance for the balance, being 30% for Class 1 hospitals, or 40% for Class 2 or 3 hospitals, not more than 3,000 yuan per capita per annum.

## 5 Compensation Rates

### 5.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Measures of XUAR for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management, Document XJJF [2001] No.500 and Document XLRD [2011] No.19, the LA compensation rates of the Project are set out in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for LA

Land type	Local AAOV(yuan/mu)	Land compensation			Resettlement subsidy			Total
		Local multiple	Project multiple	Amount (yuan/mu)	Local multiple	Project multiple	Amount (yuan/mu)	
Cultivated land	1500	8	8	12000	17-20	26	39000	51000
Woodland	1500	8	8	12000	17-20	26	39000	51000
Housing land	150000							
Pond	1500	8	8	12000	17-20	26	39000	51000

The tax rates on LA applicable to the Project are as follows:

Table 5-2 Tax Rates on LA

No.	Tax	Unit	Rate	Remarks
1	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	10000.05	
2	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	2000	

### 5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

The compensation rates for permanently occupied state-owned farmland are the same as those for acquired rural collective land.

### 5.3 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Key Construction Projects of XUAR (XLRD [2009] No.131), and the Implementation Measures for the Management of Compensation for Acquired Construction Land and Demolished Houses of Yining City (YMGO [2014] No.74), demolished houses will be compensated for based on appraised price (without regard to depreciation), which will not be less than replacement cost (guiding price). See **Tables 5-3** and **Table 5-4**.

Table 5-3 Replacement Costs of Houses in Yining City in 2013 (Guiding Prices)

House type	Grade	Replacement cost(yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Main conditions
Masonry concrete single-storied	Grade 1	1390	Concrete bedding foundation; cast-in-place roof, reinforced concrete ring beams, with structural columns, excellent seismic measures, complete fire-fighting facilities; aluminum alloy (plastic steel) doors and windows; good interior maintenance, complete water, electricity and heating facilities
	Grade 2	1220	Concrete bedding foundation; hollow slab roof, non-plastered outer walls; ordinary steel windows, simple water, electricity and heating facilities
Masonry timber single-	Grade 1	1080	Brick foundation, cemented bricks, wooden roof, cement floor, wooden doors and windows, grout plastering, non-plastered outer walls; complete water and electricity facilities

storied	Grade 2	980	Brick foundation, mud walls, wooden roof, brick floor, wooden doors and windows, non-plastered outer walls, ordinary water and electricity facilities
	Grade 3	870	Brick foundation, mud walls, wooden roof, earth floor, mud plastering, simple doors and windows, with water and electricity supply

Table 5-4 Other Subsidies

Item	Unit	Benchmark rate	Remarks
Transition subsidy	yuan/ household	7000	The transition period is 6 months in case of cash compensation, or from the date of relocation to the date of resettlement in case of property swap.
Moving subsidy	yuan/ household	1500	Paid at a time, sufficient for two moves
Early moving reward	yuan	10% of appraised price, not more than 20,000 yuan	This reward is granted if an AH moves and demolishes its house by the specified deadline.

### 5.4 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

According to Document XJJF [2001] No.500, young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on actual losses. The compensation rates are as follows:

1. Ordinary crops: AAOV in the past 3 years, namely 1,500 yuan/mu
2. Fruit trees and grape will be compensated for at the following rates:

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Fruit Trees

Item Species	Unit	Tree specification (diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Fruit trees	/	<5cm	20-40
	/	5-15cm	40-60
	/	15-30cm	60-100
	/	>=30cm	120
Grape	/	<3 years, not bearing fruit	30-70
	/	>=3 years, bearing fruit	70--110

3. The compensation rates for timber forests are set out in **Table 5-6**.

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Timber Forests

Item Species	Unit	Tree specification (diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Broadleaf forests	/	<5cm	10-15
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	15-30cm	25-35
	/	>=30cm	45
Coniferous forests	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	15-30cm	50-70
	/	>=30cm	90

4. Compensation rates for nurseries:  
Timber forest nurseries: 5,000 yuan/mu;  
Commercial forest nurseries: 8,000 yuan/mu
5. Compensation rates for ground attachments:

Table 5-7 Compensation Rates for Affected Attachments

Pump houses(yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Kitchens(yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Simple sheds(yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
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500	500	70
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Note: Attachments will be compensated for after appraisal based on actual losses.

## **6 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs for APs**

### **6.1 Resettlement Objective and Principles**

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Project so that they benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

The resettlement principles of the Project are as follows:

- 1) Resettlement planning should be based on actual LA impacts, and LA compensation and subsidy rates.
- 2) Resettlement restoration programs should be combined with local infrastructure construction, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs so as to ensure the sustainable development of the APs.
- 3) Resettlement should be planned rationally for the convenience of production and living.
- 4) Construction during resettlement shall be such that the former size and standard are met or improved, and the investment for planning shall be provided by the local government.
- 5) Relations among the state, collective and individual shall be handled properly through comprehensive consideration.

### **6.2 Restoration Program for Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land**

The Project involves the permanent acquisition of 142.67 mu of land, including 48.12 mu of cultivated land. The 10 mu of cultivated land in the pasture is contracted, affecting 7 persons, and the other 38.12 mu of cultivated land is not contracted, and affects no one.

33.875 mu of land, including 12 mu of cultivated land, affecting 1 households with 2 persons.

#### **6.2.1 Cash Compensation**

10 mu of cultivated land (used for corn cultivation in the past two years) of Abulikim Esbar's family in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture will be acquired, and compensated for at 51,000 yuan/mu (excluding compensation for young crops and ground attachments), including land compensation of 12,000 yuan/mu, in which 3,000 yuan/mu will be paid to the affected village collective, and the balance used for resettlement, indemnificatory housing, training, endowment insurance, etc. through consultation and with the approval of the township government.

The resettlement subsidy of 39,000 yuan/mu, and the compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the AH. This AH will lose over 50% of its land, and is eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs.

After this AH receives cash compensation, it may carry out agricultural and nonagricultural economic development activities for livelihood restoration with the assistance of the government.

In the permanently acquired collective land, 38.12 mu of cultivated land, 77.94 mu of woodland and 14.735 mu of pond is collectively owned. The LA compensation of 51,000 yuan/mu will be paid directly to the village collective, and the balance used for resettlement, indemnificatory housing, training, endowment insurance, etc. through consultation.

#### **6.2.2 Employment**

According to the Administrative Measures for the Employment Resettlement of Land-expropriated Farmers of Yining City (YMGO [2011] No.112), the owner and government agencies concerned will provide employment training, employment information, job referral and other assistance to the APs, who will be eligible for placement to public welfare jobs or jobs generated during project construction.



### 1) Public welfare jobs

The government will offer some public welfare jobs, including municipal engineering, landscaping, cleaning and security guard, which will be first made available to the APs.

### 2) Jobs generated during project construction

Temporary skilled and unskilled jobs generated during construction, and permanent jobs generated after completion will be first made available to the APs.

### 6.2.3 Skills Training

The APs may attend local vocational skills training and receive training subsidies, thereby restoring their living standard and realizing sustainable development.

## 6.3 Restoration Program for Permanent Occupation of State-owned Farmland

40 mu of state-owned farmland in Company 1 of the cow farm will be occupied for the Nan'an New District bus terminal, affecting two households with 8 persons.

### 6.3.1 Cash Compensation

The compensation rate for permanently occupied state-owned farmland is the same as that for permanently acquired land, namely 51,000 yuan/mu (excluding compensation for young crops and ground attachments), including land compensation of 12,000 yuan/mu, in which 3,000 yuan/mu will be paid to the affected company, and the balance managed by the cow farm. The resettlement subsidy of 39,000 yuan/mu, and the compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the AHs. The APs may receive a pension of 2,800 yuan/month on average after retirement. In addition, eligible APs may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents.

After the AHs receive cash compensation and pensions, they may carry out agricultural and nonagricultural economic development activities for livelihood restoration with the assistance of the government.

### 6.3.2 Social Security

According to the Implementation Plan for the Uniform Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents of Yining City (YMGO [2015] No.244), all LEFs are workers of the cow farm, and those eligible may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents.

#### 1. Eligibility

Urban and rural residents having attained 16 years (excluding current students), other than workers of state organs and public institutions, and not covered by the basic endowment insurance system for employees may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents locally.

#### 2. Fundraising

The fund of social endowment insurance for urban and rural residents consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy:

##### 1) Individual contribution

The insured should pay premiums annually, and may choose a contribution level based on personal and household financial condition. Currently, 14 contribution levels are available (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500 and 3,000 yuan per annum), which will be adjusted by the municipal government from time to time.

##### 2) Collective subsidy

Any financially abundant village collective may grant a subsidy to the insured as determined at a village meeting. Other social economic and public welfare organizations, and individuals are encouraged to grant financial support to the insured.

### 3) Government subsidy

The government will grant a subsidy of 50 yuan per capita per annum to the insured, in which 30 yuan is from XUAR finance and 20 yuan from municipal finance, to be increased by 10 yuan per capita per annum for each higher contribution level beyond 100 yuan.

### 3. Individual account

The municipal endowment insurance handling agency will establish an individual account for each insured to which individual contribution, collective subsidy, government subsidy, and donations from other organizations and individuals will be deposited.

### 4. Pension and adjustment

The pension consists of a basic pension and an individual account pension, to be paid on a lifelong basis.

1) Basic pension: 145 yuan per capita per month, including 55 yuan from central finance and 90 yuan from local finance, to be increased by 5 yuan per month for each year beyond 15 years of contribution, to be paid from municipal finance

2) Individual account pension: The individual account pension will be the balance of the individual account divided by 139, and the balance may be inherited according to law if the insured is dead.

### 5. Eligibility for pension

The insured may receive a pension monthly having made contribution for 15 years and having not received the basic pension stipulated by the state when attaining 60 years.

#### 6.3.3 Employment

See **Section 6.2.2.**

#### 6.3.4 Skills Training

See **Section 6.2.3.**

## 6.4 Restoration Program for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

The following restoration program has been developed in accordance with the applicable regulations and policies, and through adequate consultation with the AHs. The resettlement modes for HD are cash compensation and property swap.

### 6.4.1 Cash Compensation

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Key Construction Projects of XUAR (XLRD [2009] No.131), and the Implementation Measures for the Management of Compensation for Acquired Construction Land and Demolished Houses of Yining City (YMGO [2014] No.74), demolished houses will be compensated for based on appraised price (without regard to depreciation), which will not be less than replacement cost (guiding price). See **Section 5.3.**

Amina, in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture and Abdukadir Sadir in Bashkule Village, Hanbin Xiang prefer cash compensation.

Abdukadir Sadir expects cash compensation, so that it can buy housing land from other villagers for self-construction.

### 6.4.2 Property Swap

Abulikim Esbar and Zhan Yongchang in the Yingyeer Xiang pasture, and Abdukadir Sadir's family in Bashkule Village, Hanbin Xiang prefer property swap.

According to the Implementation Measures for the Management of Compensation for Acquired Construction Land and Demolished Houses of Yining City (YMGO [2014] No.74), AHs choosing property swap may choose affordable or indemnificatory housing constructed by YMG for farmers and herdsmen in a unified manner as follows:

- A masonry timber house shall be swapped for a house in a multi-storied residential building at 1:1.25 or for one in a high-rise residential building at 1:1.35;
- A masonry concrete house shall be swapped for a house in a multi-storied residential building at 1:1.3 or for one in a high-rise residential building at 1:1.4;
- If the demolished house is less than 60 m<sup>2</sup>, the resettlement house shall be 60 m<sup>2</sup>.
- In case of resettlement to a storied building after collective housing land acquisition, the per capita house size of the AH shall not be less than 40 m<sup>2</sup> in principle.
- If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio is less than 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, the deficiency shall be purchased at the cost price, and the AH shall not be entitled to housing land allocation and indemnificatory housing.
- If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, the excess shall not be swapped, but compensated for through appraisal at replacement cost.
- If the resettlement house size swapped for at the specified ratio exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita and 200 m<sup>2</sup> for the AH, it may be swapped for at 200 m<sup>2</sup>. If it exceeds 40 m<sup>2</sup> per capita but does not exceed 200 m<sup>2</sup> for the AH, the actual swappable size shall apply.

The resettlement community proposed for the Project is as follows:

#### **Pingguoyuan Community**

This community is located north of the Guangdong Road extension, with a floor area of 23,172.3 m<sup>2</sup> (34.67 mu), a building area of 45,443.4 m<sup>2</sup>, including a residential area of 44,207.3 m<sup>2</sup> and a commercial area of 1,236.1 m<sup>2</sup>, and a gross investment of 130 million yuan. It consists of 8 buildings, including two mixed residential and commercial buildings, a 15-storied residential building, 3 17-storied residential buildings, and two 6-storied residential buildings, and is provided with a full range of water supply, drainage, fire control, power supply, parking and landscaping facilities.

By the end of December 2016, the top capping and interior plastering works of the 1#, 2#, 7# and 8# buildings had been completed, the 3# and 4# buildings partly plastered after top capping, and the 5# and 6# buildings top-capped.



Figure 6-1 Pingguoyuan Community

### 6.5 EMDP

In order to protect minority residents' lawful rights and interests, and promote their development, an EMDP has been prepared in accordance with the Bank policy OP4.10. See the EMDP for details.

Since the affected population is composed mainly of minority residents, the following measures have been developed through consultation, and in consideration of their traditional customs:

- 1) Those willing to be employed will be offered public welfare jobs, unskilled jobs offered by local enterprises, and free skills training; those willing to start up businesses and eligible may apply for small-amount secured loans.
- 2) Minority needs have been well considered during the planning and construction of the resettlement community, which is provided with such public places and facilities as mosque and kindergarten.
- 3) Resettlement housing will be designed and decorated based on customs, such as separation of toilet and kitchen, and ethnic appearance.

### 6.6 Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups

The Project affects two vulnerable households with 11 persons. In practice, the Yining PMO will provide assistance to them together with the municipal civil affairs bureau and other agencies concerned to promote their income and production restoration. The main assistance measures are as follows:

#### 1) Priority in resettlement

During resettlement, the affected vulnerable households will enjoy priority, including:

##### Households affected by LA:

- Laborers in these AHs will enjoy priority in skills training and employment;
- These AHs will enjoy priority in covering endowment insurance for LEFs.

##### Households affected by HD

- AHs choosing property swap will enjoy priority in resettlement;

- These AHs will enjoy priority in purchasing commercial properties in the resettlement community at the cost price to obtain a stable future income source;
- The Yining PMO or village committee will provide moving assistance to these AHs.

## **2) Offering urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups**

According to the Notice on Further Improving the Urban and Rural Medical Assistance System (YPCAB[2011] No.166), eligible urban and rural residents will be offered medical assistance to solve their difficulties in medical care. See **Section 4.3.5**.

## **6.7 Restoration Program for Young Crops and Ground Attachments**

The young crops and ground attachments affected by the Project are state-owned, and will not be subject to cash compensation.

Young crops and ground attachments owned by collectives or individuals will be compensated for at full replacement cost.

## 7 Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress

### 7.1 Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

In order to organize the preparation and construction of the Project, YMG established the Project Leading Group and the PMO (at YMHURDB) on April 19, 2016, which are provided with full-time staff, responsible for project coordination and implementation. See **Appendix 1**.

The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities include:

- Project Leading Group
- Yining PMO
- LA and HD Management Office of the Yining Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- LA and HD Management Office of Yining Frontier Economic Cooperation Zone
- District governments

Each affected village has 1-2 chief leaders responsible for resettlement. See **Figure 7-1**.

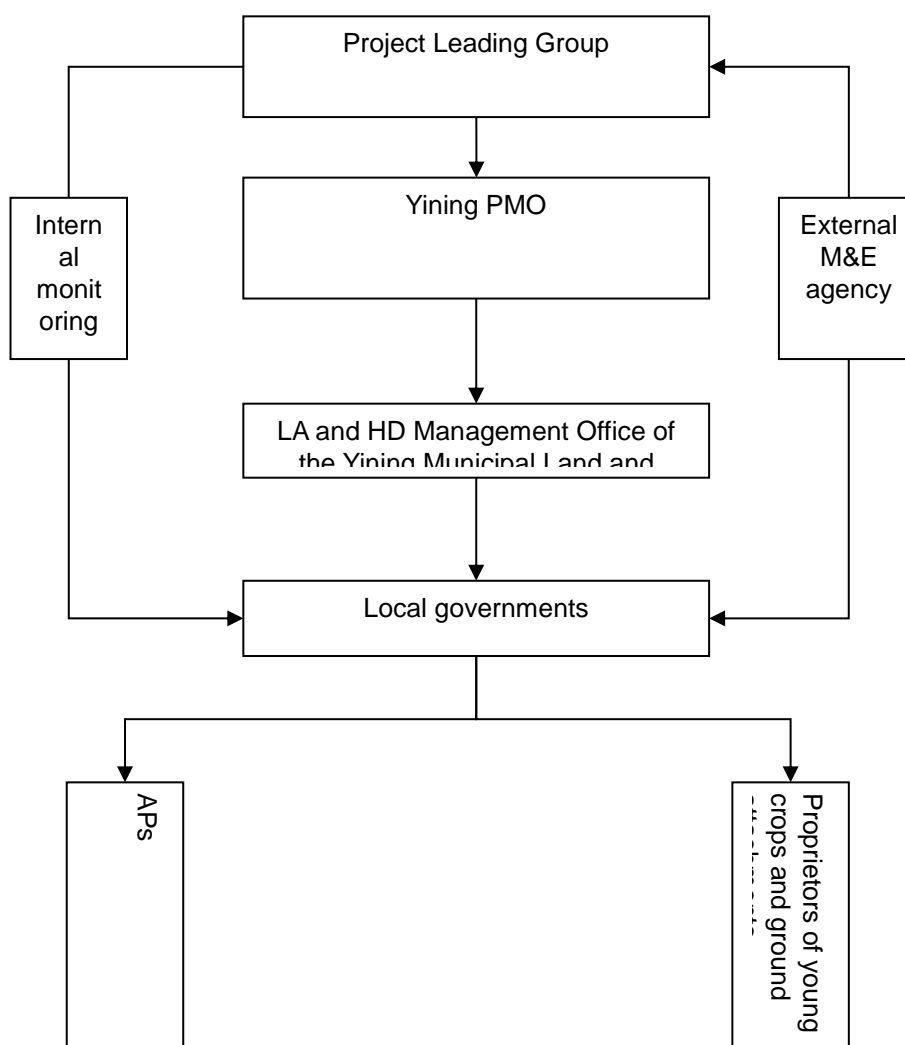


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

#### 1. Project Leading Group

Responsible mainly for organizing the resettlement of the Project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at

all levels

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;

- Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.

## **2. Yining PMO**

Responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency

- Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;
- Reporting the progress of project implementation to YMG and the Bank;
- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Preparing annual financial plans;
- Organizing the preparation of the RAP;
- Project quality control;
- Coordinating technical assistance, research and training for the affected city;
- Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress reports;
- Appointing an external M&E agency and assisting in external M&E

## **3. YMHURDB**

- Providing industry plans, basic data, texts, topographic maps and other data for design;
- Responsible for project site selection, and handling planning, site selection and land approval formalities;
- Conducting relocation survey, supervision and public participation, and examining relocation programs;
- Organizing an LA and relocation office, and taking charge of project LA, relocation and compensation for APs

## **4. Yining Municipal Land and Resources Bureau**

- Carrying through the state policies and regulations on construction land
- Entering into compensation agreements with the affected households, enterprises and public institutions
- Conducting the DMS and registration
- Implementing LA and HD
- Handling issues arising from LA and HD

## **5. Township resettlement offices**

The office is headed by the township leader in charge, and composed of officials from the land and resources bureau, and villages. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the project survey and assisting in preparing the RAP;
- Organizing public participation and communicating resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement and ethnic minority development activities in the township;
- Going through the HD formalities;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- Supervising LA, the demolition of properties and attachments, housing reconstruction, and resettlement;

- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the municipal land and resources bureau, and resettlement office;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work

## 6. Village committees and village groups

The resettlement working team of each village committee or village group is composed of its key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Selecting resettlement sites and allocating housing sites to APs;
- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Disbursing and managing relevant funds;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of implementation of resettlement;
- Providing assistance to displaced households in difficulties

## 7. Design agency

➤ At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the project area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings.

➤ At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

## 8. External M&E agency

The Yining PMO will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Yining PMO and the Bank; and
- Providing technical advice to the Yining PMO in data collection and processing.

## 7.2 Staffing

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See **Tables 7-1** and **7-2**.

Table 7-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Project Leading Group	3	Government officials
Yining PMO	5	Government officials, civil servants
Yining Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	3	Civil servants
YMHURDB	5	Civil servants
Township resettlement offices	5	Civil servants
Village committees	6	Officials and AP representatives



Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

Table 7-2 Key Resettlement Officers of the Yining PMO and Contact Information

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
YMG	Wang Xiaoyong	Deputy Mayor	0999-8359223
YMHURDB	Dilixat	Director-general	
Yining PMO	Su Jun	Director	
Yining PMO	Zhang Xiaoxian	Staff member	
Yining PMO	Su Laiti	Staff member	
Yining PMO	Fu Shi	Staff member	

### 7.3 Equipment

All municipal and district resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

### 7.4 Training Program

Purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the Project, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the Project is fully implemented.

Trainees: There are two types of training:

For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the Project on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in highway resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the Project.

Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Project, and ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The management staff training will be given by the Provincial PMO, and World Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the district/county PMOs under the direction of the Yining PMO at the district/county level.

Scope of training: overview and background of the Project, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc.

### 7.5 Implementation Progress

According to the implementation schedule of the Project, the LA, HD and resettlement schedules of the components will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement will begin in June 2016 and end in December 2017.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows: 1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration; 2) During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Project; the range of land acquisition should be published, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be

carried out before the commencement of construction; and 3) All kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

The overall resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress.

## **8 Information Disclosure, and Public Participation and Consultation**

According to the policies and regulations of the state, XUAR and Yining City on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly. This RAP was prepared based on extensive consultation at the resettlement planning and preparation stage. Further public participation in resettlement and livelihood restoration will be encouraged at the implementation stage.

### **8.1 Means and Measures of Public Participation**

#### **8.1.1 Means of Public Participation**

Before the survey, terms of reference were prepared to specify the scope, methods and requirements of survey, listen to comments of local governments, and had local governments assign representatives to the survey team. During the general survey, township, village and group heads, and AP representative were invited to participate, the necessity, benefits and impacts of the Project, principles for compensation and resettlement progress were communicated to them, and the survey team discussed possible resettlement sites with them. At the RAP preparation stage, the resettlement planning staff discussed with district and township leaders, listened to their comments, requirements and issues, and selected resettlement sites. During the field survey, local residents and staff of departments concerned were involved in site selection. These consultation activities will be meaningful for the successful implementation of the RAP.

On the basis of effectiveness and feasibility, public participation activities were conducted in the following manners:

##### **1) Focus group discussion (FGD)**

FGDs covering all affected population were organized at the village groups, including ordinary residents affected by LA and HD, old people, women and disabled persons.

##### **2) Discussion meeting and personal interview**

Depending on public participation activity, discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information.

#### **8.1.2 Measures of Public Participation**

Public participation and consultation activities were conducted in the form of discussion meeting and sampling willingness survey to explain the purpose, scope and importance of the Project, and discuss resettlement programs with AP representatives. Through the survey, public opinions will be well considered, and incorporated into house reconstruction and production resettlement programs as where possible without breach of the overall plan so as to satisfy the APs.

At the resettlement implementation stage, the above two forms will be still used to collect resettlement information, investigate expectations of the APs, and further improve resettlement programs. In addition, the APs may reflect grievances, comments and suggestions to village committees, resettlement agencies and M&E agencies, which will be handled according to the established procedures.

In order that the APs and the affected local governments are fully aware of the RAP, and the compensation and resettlement programs under the Project, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., TV) to the APs from the beginning of the Project to the whole process of resettlement implementation, so that the APs know the compensation calculation method, compensation measures of physical indicators, resettlement measures, the disbursement and use of resettlement funds, and the rights and preferential policies to which they are entitled. Resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on LA, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement work, win the support of the APs for resettlement and ensure the successful completion of resettlement.

### **8.2 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage**

Since April 2016, the Yining PMO has already organized a series of public participation activities with the assistance of the TA consultants, and extensive consultation was also conducted during the DMS and the socioeconomic survey, as detailed below:

## 1. Preparation stage

- 1) During the DMS and the socioeconomic survey, adequate consultation was conducted with the municipal government and departments concerned.
- 2) The agencies concerned and the PMO held FGDs with local officials and residents, giving publicity with the necessity and resettlement policies of the Project.

## 2. RAP preparation stage

- 1) In July 2016, the task force held FGDs with the affected district governments to learn relevant local policies and compensation rates.
- 2) During July-December 2016, the task force held FGDs with district and township officials to learn basic information on the AHs, past experience, restoration measures, etc.
- 3) In July 2016, the task force held a FGD with 10 representatives from AHs, giving publicity on local resettlement policies and measures, and reaching a common understanding on RAP preparation through adequate consultation.

In the future, the PMO and resettlement agencies will also strengthen policy publicity and encourage public participation in the following ways:

——Disclosing compensation policies

Compensation policies will be disclosed before compensation for public supervision.

——Disclosing DMS results

The DMS results will be disclosed before compensation for public supervision.

——Preparing the RIB

In order that the APs and local governments are fully aware of this RAP, and the compensation and resettlement programs, the PMO will prepare a RIB, and distribute it before compensation. The RIB includes the key points of the RAP; compensation and resettlement policies, entitlements, grievance redress information, etc.

——Meeting

A meeting will be held before implementation to further explain the relevant policies, regulations and compensation rates to the APs.

A LA announcement will be published by newspaper, broadcast or TV, and the RAP will be available at a local library or the PMO before implementation.

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the design agency, Yining PMO, and district and township resettlement offices will conduct further public participation. See **Tables 8-1 and 8-2**.

Table 8-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Organized by	Date	Participants	Topic	Key points	Actions and effects
Yining PMO	Apr. – Dec. 2016	Design agency, township governments, affected villages, APs	Consultation on site and construction	LA and HD impacts should be minimized.	Optimizing the sites and project design to minimize LA and HD impacts
Yining PMO	Jul. – Dec. 2016	Design agency, township governments, affected villages, APs	DMS	The DMS should be fair and accurate.	Ensuring that the DMS results are accepted by the APs
Yining PMO	Jul. – Dec. 2016	IAs, affected villages, APs	Project and policy publicity	Information should be disclosed, and policies transparent and fair.	Improving the understanding of the Project, and compensation and resettlement policies
Yining PMO	Jul. – Dec. 2016	Design agency, township governments, affected villages, APs	Socioeconomic survey, willingness survey, program consultation	1. Since the proportion of agricultural income is high, most APs expect cash compensation after LA; 2. The compensation for HD should be sufficient to buy a resettlement house.	1. LA will be subject to cash compensation mainly, and diversified modes such as social security and skills training offered. 2. HD will be subject to compensation at full replacement cost, and the infrastructure for resettlement housing will be provided by the government.

Table 8-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	After Bank review	Yining PMO, township governments	All APs	RAP disclosure
RAP or RIB	Distribution to APs	After Bank review	Yining PMO, township governments	All APs	RAP or RIB
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2017	Yining PMO, township governments	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	May 2017	Yining PMO, township governments	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	Jun. 2017	Yining PMO, township governments	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees

## 9 Resettlement Budget

### 9.1 Resettlement Budget

All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices in the second half of 2016, the resettlement budget of the Project is **13,927,000.64 yuan**, including LA costs of **9,501,795 yuan** (68.23%), rural HD costs of **553,630 yuan** (3.98%), compensation for young crops and ground attachments of **304,551.5** (2.19%), and other costs and contingencies of **3,567,024.143 yuan** (25.61%). See **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)	Transport and Environment Improvement		Public Transport Improvement		Total		Percent (%)
				Qty.	Budget (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>				<b>8129976.5</b>		<b>2230000</b>		<b>10359976.5</b>	<b>74.39</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Compensation for permanent LA</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>7461795</b>		<b>2040000</b>		<b>9501795</b>	<b>68.23</b>
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	51000	48.12	2454120	0	0	48.12	2454120	<b>17.62</b>
1.1.2	Woodland	mu	51000	77.94	3974940	0	0	77.94	3974940	<b>28.54</b>
1.1.3	Pond	mu	51000	14.735	751485			14.735	751485	<b>5.40</b>
1.1.4	Housing land	mu	150000	1.875	281250	0	0	1.875	281250	<b>2.02</b>
1.1.5	Permanent occupation of state-owned farmland	mu	51000		0	40	2040000	40	2040000	<b>14.65</b>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Rural HD costs</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>553630</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>553630</b>	<b>3.98</b>
1.2.1	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1390	180	250200	0	0	180	250200	<b>1.80</b>
1.2.2	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1080	195	210600	0	0	195	210600	<b>1.51</b>
1.2.3	Transition subsidy	yuan/HH	7000	5	35000	0	0	5	35000	<b>0.25</b>
1.2.4	Moving subsidy	yuan/HH	1500	5	7500	0	0	5	7500	<b>0.05</b>
1.2.5	Early moving reward (10%)		10%		50330	0	0		50330	<b>0.36</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Compensation for young crops and ground attachments</b>				<b>114551.5</b>		<b>190000</b>		<b>304551.5</b>	<b>2.19</b>
1.3.1	Corn	yuan/mu	1500	0	0	20	30000	20	30000	<b>0.22</b>
1.3.2	Mono maple	yuan/mu	8000	0	0	8	64000	8	64000	<b>0.46</b>
1.3.3	Sophora	yuan/mu	8000	0	0	6	48000	6	48000	<b>0.34</b>
1.3.4	Honey locust	0,000 yuan/mu	8000	0	0	6	48000	6	48000	<b>0.34</b>
1.3.5	Fruit trees	yuan	120	34	4080	0	0	34	4080	<b>0.03</b>
1.3.6	Poplars	yuan	30	1030	30900	0	0	1030	30900	<b>0.22</b>
1.3.7	Grape	yuan	90	8	720	0	0	8	720	<b>0.01</b>
1.3.8	Grape seedlings	yuan	50	100	5000	0	0	100	5000	<b>0.04</b>
1.3.9	Kitchens	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	500	30	15000	0	0	30	15000	<b>0.11</b>
1.3.10	Pump houses	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	500	30	15000	0	0	30	15000	<b>0.11</b>
1.3.11	Simple sheds	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	70	626.45	43851.5	0	0	626.45	43851.5	<b>0.31</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative costs (2% of basic costs)</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>162599.53</b>		<b>44600</b>		<b>207199.53</b>	<b>1.49</b>

<b>3</b>	<b>Resettlement planning and monitoring costs</b>				<b>650398.12</b>		<b>178400</b>		<b>828798.12</b>	<b>5.95</b>
3.1	Resettlement planning and design costs (3% of basic costs)	yuan			243899.295		66900		310799.295	<b>2.23</b>
3.2	Resettlement M&E costs (5% of basic costs)	yuan			406498.825		111500		517998.825	<b>3.72</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Training costs (1% of basic costs)</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>81299.765</b>		<b>22300</b>		<b>103599.765</b>	<b>0.74</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>				<b>1074682.246</b>		<b>893335.2</b>		<b>1161335.76</b>	<b>8.34</b>
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	10000.05	48.12	481202.41	40	400002	52	520002.6	<b>3.73</b>
5.2	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	3000	48.12	144360.00	40	120000	52	156000	<b>1.12</b>
5.3	Fees for use of additional construction land	yuan/mu	9333.33	48.12	449119.84	40	373333.2	52	485333.16	<b>3.48</b>
<b>Subtotal of 1-5</b>					10098956.16		3368635.20		12660909.68	<b>90.91</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingencies (10% of Items 1-5)</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>1009895.616</b>		<b>336863.52</b>		<b>1266090.968</b>	<b>9.09</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>11108851.78</b>		<b>3705498.72</b>		<b>13927000.64</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 9.2 Funding Sources and Flowchart

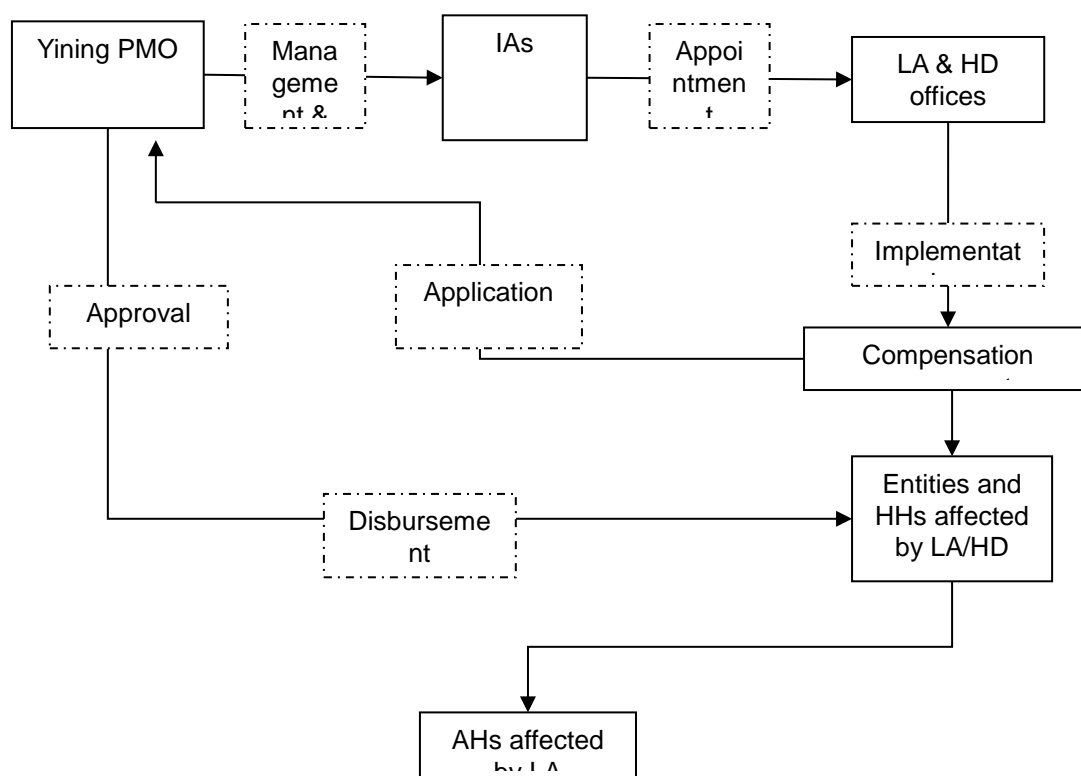


Figure 9-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

## **10 M&E Arrangements and Grievance Redress**

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in June 2017, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Project, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually.

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

The Yining PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities. It will also establish a database of LA, HD and resettlement, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all affected households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

#### **10.1.1 Procedure**

During implementation, each implementing agency will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report real-time activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

#### **10.1.2 Scope**

1. Compensation fees paid to APs
2. Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization
3. Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

#### **10.1.3 Reporting**

Each implementing agency will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the corresponding PMO, which will in turn submit it to the Yining PMO and the Bank at the end of each year.

### **10.2 External Monitoring**

#### **10.2.1 Purpose and Tasks**

External M&E means the regular M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities from out of the resettlement organization to see if the objectives of resettlement are met. Through external M&E, opinions and suggestions are proposed on the whole resettlement process, and the restoration of the production level and standard of living of APs, an early warning system is established for the management agencies, and a feedback channel provided for APs.

The external M&E agency will serve as the consultant to the management and implementing agencies of the Project, conduct follow-up monitoring on the implementation of the RAP, and give opinions for decision-making.

#### **10.2.2 External M&E Agency**

As required by the Bank, a qualified agency will be appointed as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

#### **10.2.3 Procedure and Scope**

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E



2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities

3. Designing a sampling plan

4. Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored displaced households.

5. Establishing a M&E information system

An M&E information system will be established, where a database will be established for different types of M&E data, in order to provide computer aid for analysis and follow-up monitoring.

6. M&E survey

1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies

2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households: to monitor the disbursement of compensation fees, income restoration and resettlement quality of residents; and restoration measures for vulnerable groups

3) Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation

4) Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs

7. Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database

8. Comparative analysis

9. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

#### **10.2.4 Monitoring Indicators**

1. Progress: preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement

2. Quality: effectiveness of resettlement measures and satisfaction of APs

3. Investment: disbursement and use of funds

M&E will be conducted on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey and design institute, and resettlement implementing agencies. After a full understanding has been obtained, M&E will be conducted in the form of key informant interview and rapid rural appraisal. Usually, the external M&E agency will perform the following tasks:

1. Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings at villages and towns. In this way, it will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the willingness of APs to cooperate in the RAP. These activities will be conducted during and after resettlement.

2. Collecting opinions from the APs

The external M&E agency will meet township resettlement offices and villagers from time to time to learn opinions collected by them from APs. The external M&E agency will report such opinions to the resettlement offices so as to make resettlement more effective and smooth.

3. Other duties

The external M&E agency will give advice on the improvement and implementation of the RAP to the resettlement offices.

#### **10.2.5 Reporting**

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey findings, and report independently to the YiningPMO and the Bank.

### 1. Interval

The baseline survey and M&E will begin in June 2017, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement. A mid-year monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and IAs in the middle of each year, and an annual monitoring report submitted to the Bank and owner at the end of each year.

### 2. Scope

- 1) Baseline survey of APs;
- 2) Progress of LA, HD and resettlement;
- 3) Production resettlement and restoration;
- 4) Restoration progress of special facilities;
- 5) Standard of living of APs;
- 6) Availability and utilization of resettlement funds;
- 7) Evaluation of the efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- 8) Functions of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- 9) Existing issues and suggestions

#### **10.2.6 Post-evaluation**

After the completion of the Project, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. Successful experience and lessons of land acquisition will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external independent M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report for submission to the Yining PMO and Bank.

### **10.3 Grievance Redress**

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RAP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established.

#### **10.3.1 Modes of Collection of Grievances and Appeals**

- 1) Grievances, resettlement progress and issues from reports submitted by the district and township resettlement offices;
- 2) Construction impacts from construction logs submitted by construction agencies;
- 3) Grievances and appeals found by the Yining PMO and the owner through field patrol;
- 4) Information from the external M&E agency;
- 5) Letters and visits from APs;
- 6) Special issues reported during auditing and disciplinary inspection;
- 7) LA and HD expenses collected from fund disbursement sheets; and
- 8) Internal monitoring information.

#### **10.3.2 Grievance Redress Procedure**

According to the survey, the existing grievance redress channels in the project area are: 1)

Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their village committees, which is the main grievance redress channel; 2) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their sub-district offices; 3) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to the complaint handling office of the county government. All APs may maintain their rights and interests through the above channels.

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement.

Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee, and either the AP or the village committee may solve the appeal in consultation with the township government within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with YMHURDB within one month of receipt of the above reply, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal with the Yining PMO within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall give a reply within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to the Bank in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.

### **10.3.3 Scope and Modes of Reply**

#### **Scope of reply**

- 1) Brief description of grievance;
- 2) Investigation results;
- 3) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
- 4) Disposition and basis
- 5) The complainant has the right to file an appeal to the resettlement authority of the next higher level or file a suit in a civil court at the expense of the owner.

#### **Modes of reply**

- 1) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- 2) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.

In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the Yining PMO.

### **10.3.4 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals**

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Yining PMO, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

Table 10-1Grievance Registration Form

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling
Appellant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

### 10.3.5Contact Information for Grievance Redress

The resettlement agencies will assign dedicated staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. See **Table 10-2**.

Table 10-2Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Tel
Yining PMO	Su Jun	13309999815
Yining Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	Section Chief A	13179993872
LA and HD Management Office	Chen Pengfei	18097889818
Yingyeer Xiang Government	Wusmanj	13179995583
Hanbin Xiang Government	Rziya	15309990383
Bayandai Town Government	Abulmti	13899892864

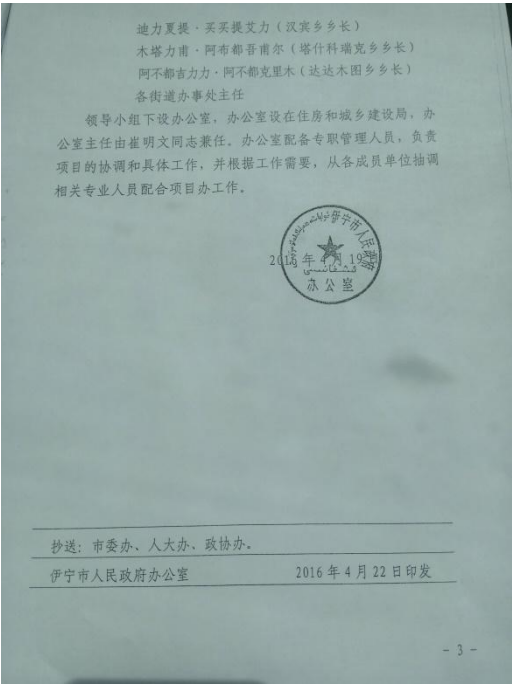
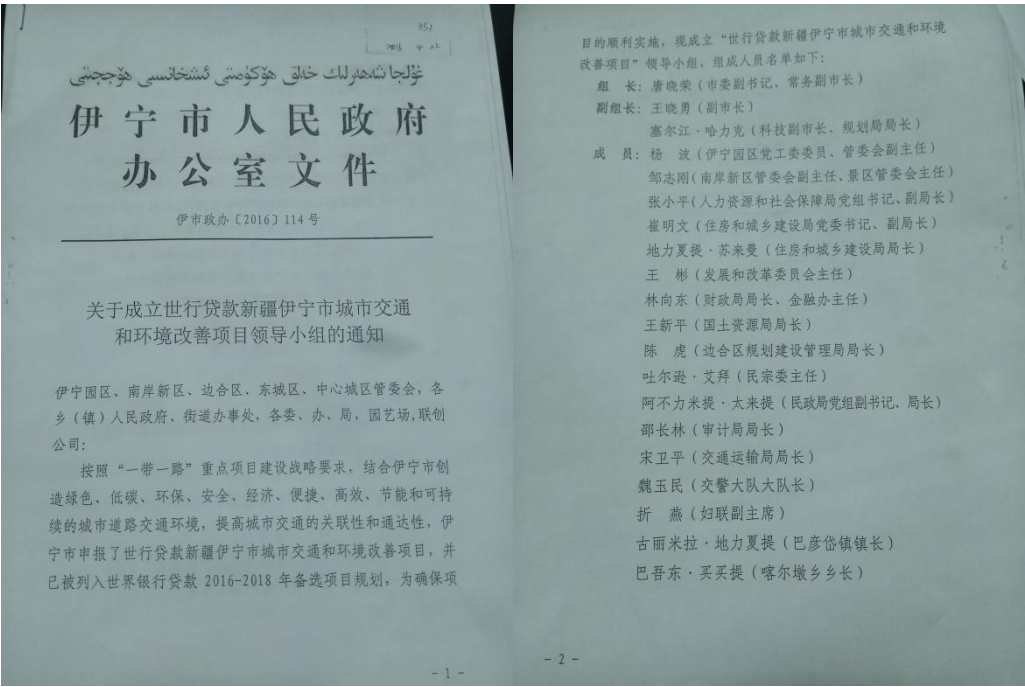
## 11 Entitlement Matrix

Table 11-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected population	Resettlement measures	Compensation rates
Permanent LA	142.67 mu	6 households with 28 persons	<p>1) Cash compensation: Timely and full cash compensation will be provided to the affected villages and households.</p> <p>2) Employment: The owner and government agencies concerned will provide employment training, employment information, job referral and other assistance to the APs, who will be eligible for placement to public welfare jobs or jobs generated during project construction.</p> <p>3) Skills training: The APs may attend local vocational skills training and receive training subsidies, thereby restoring their living standard and realizing sustainable development.</p> <p>4) Social security: Eligible LEFs may cover endowment insurance for LEFs.</p>	<p>According to Document XJJF [2001] No.500 and Document XLRD [2011] No.19, land compensation is 8 times the AAOV (1,500 yuan/mu for ordinary crops) in the past 3 years.</p> <p>Resettlement subsidy: Cultivated land: 39,000 yuan/mu Woodland: The compensation rate is the same as that for cultivated land. LA compensation rate: 51,000 yuan/mu</p>
Permanent occupation of state-owned farmland	40 mu	Two households with 8 persons	<p>1) Cash compensation: Timely and full cash compensation will be provided to the affected villages and households.</p> <p>2) Employment: Refer to above.</p> <p>3) Skills training: Refer to above.</p> <p>4) Social security: All LEFs are workers of the cow farm, and those eligible may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents.</p>	The compensation rate is the same as that for permanent LA, being 51,000 yuan/mu. The APs may receive a pension of 2,800 yuan/month on average after retirement.
HD	375 m <sup>2</sup>	6 households with 28 persons	In case of cash compensation, the demolished house will be compensated for at the appraised price, which will not be less than the benchmark rate under the Project without regard to depreciation; old building materials may be reused; moving and transition subsidies will be granted.	<p>1) Property swap: AHs may choose affordable or indemnificatory housing constructed by YMG for farmers and herdsman in a unified manner.</p> <p>2) Cash compensation: The demolished house will be compensated for at the appraised price, which will not be less than the benchmark rate under the Project without regard to depreciation; old building materials may be reused; moving and transition subsidies will be granted.</p>
Young crops and ground attachments	See Table 2-5.	Proprietors	The owner will grant compensation to proprietors at full replacement cost.	According to Document XJJF [2001] No.500, young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on actual losses.
Vulnerable groups		3 households with 5 persons	They will enjoy priority in employment, and receive subsidies and assistance.	They will enjoy priority in employment, and receive subsidies and assistance.

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Notice on Establishing the Project Leading Group



## Appendix 2 Due Diligence Report on the Yining Park Bus Terminal

### I. Background

The Yining Park bus terminal is an integral part of the Public Transport Improvement component, and an important bus hub in Yining City, designed to provide convenient traffic to people in and around Yining Park.

According to the project proposal, the Yining Park bus terminal has a floor area of 40 mu, located in Plot 23, which was acquired from 2013 to 2015. Land approval has been completed, and the LA compensation has been paid.

### II. Resettlement impacts

LA for the Yining Park bus terminal involves 40 mu of collective land in Sanduan Village, Bayandai Town, affecting 3 households with 24 persons, and involving no HD. See **Attached Table 1**.

Attached Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts of the Yining Park Bus Terminal

Township	Village	Land type	Affected	
		Cultivated land(mu)	HHs	Population
Bayandai Town	Sanduan Village	40	3	24

### III. Compensation policy and rates

LA for the Yining Park bus terminal is based on the Compensation Rates for Acquired Land of Yining City (YMG [2011] No.111), as detailed below:

#### 1. Land compensation

Land compensation is 8 times the AAOV in the past 3 years, namely 12,000 yuan/mu, in which 3,000 yuan will be paid to the affected village collective, and the balance used for resettlement, indemnificatory housing, training, endowment insurance, etc. through consultation and with the approval of the township government.

#### 2. Resettlement subsidy

According to Document XLRD [2011] No.19, the resettlement subsidy is as follows:

Cultivated land: 39,000 yuan/mu

Garden land: 48,000 yuan/mu

Woodland: The compensation rate is the same as that for cultivated land.

3. The compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments are based on Document XJJF [2001] No.500, as detailed below:

1) Ordinary crops: AAOV in the past 3 years, namely 1,500 yuan/mu

2) Vegetables: 2,400 yuan/mu;

3) Fruit trees and grape will be compensated for at the following rates:

Item Species	Unit	Tree specification (diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Fruit trees	/	<5cm	20-40
	/	5-15cm	40-60
	/	15-30cm	60-100
	/	>=30cm	120
Grape	/	<3 years, not bearing fruit	30-70
	/	>=3 years, bearing fruit	70--110

4) Perennial crops on grassland will be compensated for at twice the corresponding rates.

5) The compensation rates for shrubs are as follows:

Canopy density (%)	Rate (yuan/mu)
20-40	300
40-60	500
>60	600

6) The compensation rates for timber forests are as follows:

Item Species	Unit	Tree specification (diameter, cm)	Compensation rate (yuan)
Broadleaf forests	/	<5cm	10-15
	/	5-15cm	15-25
	/	15-30cm	25-35
	/	>=30cm	45
Coniferous forests	/	<5cm	20-30
	/	5-15cm	30-50
	/	15-30cm	50-70
	/	>=30cm	90

7) Compensation rates for nurseries:

Timber forest nurseries: 5,000 yuan/mu;

Commercial forest nurseries: 8,000 yuan/mu

Resettlement subsidy, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the AHs directly.

#### IV. Compensation disbursement

LA compensation agreements for the Yining Park bus terminal were entered into with the AHs in Sanduan Village in 2013. See **Attached Figure 1**.

4

编号: \_\_\_\_\_

### 土地回收补偿核算确认单

甲方: 伊宁市巴彦岱镇三段村村委会  
乙方: 马福明 身份证号为: 654101177402012857

甲乙双方根据伊市政办〔2011〕111号文件规定土地征收补偿标准及《土地测量及地面附着物登记表》登记内容, 对土地征收补偿核算做一下确认:

一、土地位置: 土地位于伊宁市巴彦岱镇三段村  
二、土地面积: \_\_\_\_\_ 亩 (其中, 承包面积 \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 自开面积 \_\_\_\_\_ 亩).

三、补偿标准:

(一) 安置补助费补偿标准

林地: 耕地 39000 元/亩, 征用乙方林地、耕地 9.2 亩, 共计支付安置补助费 352800 元 (大写: 叁拾伍万贰仟捌佰元整).

园地: 耕地 48000 元/亩, 征用乙方园地、蔬菜地 \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 共计支付安置补助费 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

葡萄地 60000 元/亩, 征用乙方葡萄地 \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 共计支付安置补助费 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

开荒地 7800 元/亩, 征用乙方开荒地 \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 共计支付安置补助费 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

(二) 青苗补偿费

一般农作物 1500 元/亩, 9.2 亩, 共计支付补偿费为 13800 元 (大写: 壹万叁仟捌佰元整).

蔬菜地 2400 元/亩, \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 共计支付补偿费为 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

宿根作物 3000 元/亩, \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, 共计支付补偿费为 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

(三) 树木补偿费

补偿标准: 阔叶树: 30CM 以上 45 元/棵, 15-30CM, 35 元/棵, 5-15CM 25 元/棵, 5CM 以下 15 元/棵. 果树: 30CM 以上 120 元/棵, 15-30CM 100 元/棵, 5-15CM 60 元/棵, 5CM 以下 20-40 元/棵. 葡萄: 3 年以上已挂果 70-110 元/棵, 3 年以下 30-70 元/棵. 苗圃 5000-8000 元/亩, 造林 3000-5000 元/亩.

针叶树 30CM 以上 90 元/棵, 15-30CM, 70 元/棵, 5-15CM 50 元/棵, 5CM 以下 30 元/棵. 苗圃 (用材林) 5000 元/亩, (经济林) 8000 元/亩.

阔叶树: 30CM 以上 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 15-30CM, 197 棵, 2758 元; 5-15CM 272 棵, 1360 元; 5CM 以下 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 幼苗 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元.

果树: 30CM 以上 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 15-30CM \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 5-15CM \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 5CM 以下 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 葡萄: 3 年以上 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 3 年以下 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元. 针叶树: 30CM 以上 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 15-30CM \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 5-15CM \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元; 5CM 以下 \_\_\_\_\_ 棵, \_\_\_\_\_ 元.

苗圃 (材树类) \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, \_\_\_\_\_ 元, (果树类) \_\_\_\_\_ 亩, \_\_\_\_\_ 元.

树木补偿费合计为 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: 柒万捌仟叁佰玖拾伍元).

(四) 地面附着物补偿费为 \_\_\_\_\_ 元 (大写: \_\_\_\_\_).

以上各项应支付给乙方的补偿费总计为 442880 元 (大写: 肆拾肆万贰仟捌佰捌拾元整).

四、权利与义务

(一) 甲乙双方签订本确认单, 乙方不会因为签订此确认单受到任何损失, 在甲乙双方签订《土地回收补偿合同》后, 此确认单作为合同附件具有同等的法律效力.

(二) 该确认单严格按照伊市现行土地征收补偿标准及登记内容核算, 土地测量人员、地面附着物登记人员及核算人员确保所提供核算的数据真实、准确.

(三) 该确认书经甲、乙双方签字后, 即产生法律效力, 任何一方不得违反.

(四) 该确认书一式五份, 甲方四份, 乙方一份.

土地测量及地面附着物登记人员 (签名): \_\_\_\_\_

核算人员 (签名): \_\_\_\_\_

甲方: 伊宁市巴彦岱镇三段村村委会 (盖章)

乙方 (签名): 马福明

代理人 (签名): 马福明

2014 年 6 月 11 日



**土地征收合同书**

甲方：伊宁市巴彦岱镇人民政府 编号：巴镇三段2013-118号  
乙方：[Signature] 身份证号：[ID Number]

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》、《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》、《城市房屋拆迁管理条例》、《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》、《伊宁市征收土地补偿标准》等法律法规，甲乙双方就甲方征收乙方土地的有关事宜达成如下协议，并共同遵守。

第一条：甲方依法征收乙方耕地 [ ] 亩；园地 [ ] 亩；林地 [ ] 亩；葡萄地 [ ] 亩；其他 [ ] 亩；共计 [ ] 亩。（其中：承包经营权 [ ] 亩，自开面积 [ ] 亩，灾毁减少面积 [ ] 亩）

第二条：甲乙双方同意按照《伊宁市征收土地补偿标准》核算标准补偿。

（一）安置补助费补偿标准

1. 林地、耕地 39000 元/亩，征收乙方林地、耕地 8.5 亩，共计支付安置补助费 331500 元。（大写：叁拾叁万壹仟伍佰元）

2. 园地、蔬菜地 48000 元/亩，征收乙方园地、蔬菜地 6 亩，共计支付安置补助费 288000 元。（大写：贰拾捌万捌仟元）

3. 葡萄地 60000 元/亩，征收乙方葡萄地 [ ] 亩，共计支付安置补助费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（二）青苗补偿费

1. 一般农作物 1500 元/亩，征收 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

2. 蔬菜地 2400 元/亩，征收 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

3. 宿根作物 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（三）树木补偿费

补偿标准：阔叶树：30CM 以上 45 元/棵，15-30CM，35 元/棵，5-15CM 25 元/棵，5CM 以下 15 元/棵。果树：30CM 以上 120 元/棵，15-30CM 100 元/棵，5-15CM 60 元/棵，5CM 以下 20-40 元/棵。葡萄：3 年以上 70-110 元/棵，3 年以下 30-70 元/棵。苗圃 5000-8000 元/亩，幼林 3000-5000 元/亩。针叶树 30CM 以上 90 元/棵，15-30CM，70 元/棵，5-15CM 50 元/棵，5CM 以下 30 元/棵。苗圃（用材林）5000 元/亩，（经济林）8000 元/亩。

阔叶树：30CM 以上 115 元/棵，15-30CM，114 元/棵，5-15CM 75 元/棵，5CM 以下 45 元/棵。果树：30CM 以上 120 元/棵，15-30CM 100 元/棵，5-15CM 60 元/棵，5CM 以下 20-40 元/棵。葡萄：3 年以上 70-110 元/棵，3 年以下 30-70 元/棵。苗圃 5000-8000 元/亩，幼林 3000-5000 元/亩。针叶树 30CM 以上 90 元/棵，15-30CM，70 元/棵，5-15CM 50 元/棵，5CM 以下 30 元/棵。苗圃（用材林）5000 元/亩，（经济林）8000 元/亩。

树木补偿费合计为 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（四）地面附着物补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

以上各项应支付给乙方的补偿费总计为 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

第三条：乙方完全同意本合同规定的各项补偿标准，今后保证不再提出异议。甲方承诺在 [ ] 日内，按合同规定的补偿费用（不含应缴纳的养老保险费用）给乙方当面付清，乙方自愿签署收据，并在本合同签订后七日内，将地面建筑物、附着物、树木等搬迁完毕，将土地交给甲方使用。

第四条：甲、乙双方合同签订后，被征收的土地所有权人、使用权人权益即视为自行注销，土地所有权、使用权为甲方所有。

第五条：乙方取得合同约定的补偿费用后，今后不得再以任何理由，以任何形式就征地问题向任何部门提出其他要求。如今后甲乙双方因合同内容发生纠纷，甲、乙双方只能向法院申请裁决。

第六条：甲、乙双方合同签订后，甲方可依有关规定，依法使用土地，乙方无权干涉，今后乙方也不得再以任何理由向甲方索取其他费用。

第七条：乙方同意在收取本合同规定支付的各项费用后，今后不再向政府或其他部门提出其他要求。

第八条：乙方同意符合参加养老保险家庭人员应缴纳的个人承担部分费用，由甲方直接从乙方的补偿款中划转至社保部门。

第九条：本合同一经甲、乙双方签字，即产生法律效力，任何一方不得违反。

第十条：本合同一式四份，甲方三份，乙方一份。

甲方：伊宁市巴彦岱镇人民政府 乙方：[Signature]  
委托代理人（签名） [ ] 承包人（签名） [ ]  
经办人（签名） [ ] 代理人（签名） [ ]

二〇一三年二月十八日

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**用地补偿合同**

编号：巴镇三段2013-118号

甲方：伊宁市巴彦岱镇三村村委会  
乙方：[Signature] 身份证号：[ID Number]

为发展农村集体经济，加强农村公共基础设施的建设，改善农村村貌，提高农民生活水平和社会保障体系，使用农村土地用于道路、公园、广场、绿地等公共设施建设和兴办企业等。依据《农村土地承包法》及其相关法律法规，现甲、乙双方就甲方使用乙方承包土地的有关事项达成如下协议，并共同遵守。

第一条：甲方依法使用乙方耕地 [ ] 亩；园地 [ ] 亩；林地 [ ] 亩；葡萄地 [ ] 亩；其他 [ ] 亩；共计 [ ] 亩。（其中：承包经营权 [ ] 亩，自开面积 [ ] 亩，灾毁减少面积 [ ] 亩）

第二条：甲乙双方同意按照《伊宁市征收土地补偿标准》核算标准补偿。

（一）安置补助费补偿标准

1. 林地、耕地 39000 元/亩，使用乙方林地、耕地 10.7 亩，共计支付安置补助费 417300 元。（大写：肆拾壹万柒仟叁佰元）

2. 园地、蔬菜地 48000 元/亩，使用乙方园地、蔬菜地 [ ] 亩，共计支付安置补助费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

3. 葡萄地 60000 元/亩，使用乙方葡萄地 [ ] 亩，共计支付安置补助费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（二）青苗补偿费

1. 一般农作物 1500 元/亩，使用 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

2. 蔬菜地 2400 元/亩，使用 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

3. 宿根作物 [ ] 亩，共计支付补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（三）树木补偿费

补偿标准：阔叶树：30CM 以上 45 元/棵，15-30CM，35 元/棵，5-15CM 25 元/棵，5CM 以下 15 元/棵。果树：30CM 以上 120 元/棵，15-30CM 100 元/棵，5-15CM 60 元/棵，5CM 以下 20-40 元/棵。葡萄：3 年以上 70-110 元/棵，3 年以下 30-70 元/棵。苗圃 5000-8000 元/亩，幼林 3000-5000 元/亩。针叶树 30CM 以上 90 元/棵，15-30CM，70 元/棵，5-15CM 50 元/棵，5CM 以下 30 元/棵。苗圃（用材林）5000 元/亩，（经济林）8000 元/亩。

阔叶树：30CM 以上 115 元/棵，15-30CM，114 元/棵，5-15CM 75 元/棵，5CM 以下 45 元/棵。果树：30CM 以上 120 元/棵，15-30CM 100 元/棵，5-15CM 60 元/棵，5CM 以下 20-40 元/棵。葡萄：3 年以上 70-110 元/棵，3 年以下 30-70 元/棵。苗圃 5000-8000 元/亩，幼林 3000-5000 元/亩。针叶树 30CM 以上 90 元/棵，15-30CM，70 元/棵，5-15CM 50 元/棵，5CM 以下 30 元/棵。苗圃（用材林）5000 元/亩，（经济林）8000 元/亩。

树木补偿费合计为 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

（四）地面附着物补偿费 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

以上各项应支付给乙方的补偿费总计为 [ ] 元。（大写：[ ] 元）

第三条：乙方完全同意本合同规定的各项补偿标准，今后保证不再提出异议。甲方承诺在 [ ] 日内，按合同规定的补偿费用（不含应缴纳的养老保险费用）给乙方当面付清，乙方自愿签署收据，并在本合同签订后 [ ] 日内，将地面建筑物、附着物、树木等搬迁完毕，将土地交给甲方使用。

第四条：甲、乙双方在本合同签订同时签订的承包合同即行终止，乙方因承包合同所享有的所有权力、承担的所有义务全部消灭。

第五条：乙方取得合同约定的补偿费用后，今后不得再以任何理由，以任何形式就承包土地问题向任何部门提出其他要求。如今后甲乙双方因合同内容发生纠纷，甲、乙双方只能向法院申请裁决。

第六条：甲、乙双方合同签订后，甲方可依有关规定，依法使用土地，乙方无权干涉，今后乙方也不得再以任何理由向甲方索取其他费用。

第七条：乙方同意在收取本合同规定支付的各项费用后，今后不再向任何部门提出其他要求。

第八条：乙方同意符合参加养老保险家庭人员应缴纳的个人承担部分费用，由甲方直接从乙方的补偿款中划转至社保部门。

第九条：本合同一经甲、乙双方签字，即产生法律效力，任何一方不得违反。

第十条：本合同一式四份，甲方三份，乙方一份。

甲方：伊宁市巴彦岱镇三村村委会 乙方：[Signature]  
委托代理人（签名） [ ] 承包人（签名） [ ]  
经办人（签名） [ ] 代理人（签名） [ ]

二〇一三年二月十八日

Attached Figure 1 LA Compensation Agreements

The total amount of LA compensation for the Yining Park bus terminal is 1,526,655 yuan, in which resettlement subsidy is 1.2996 million yuan, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments 227,055 yuan, and had been fully paid to the AHs by the end of 2013.

## V. Resettlement implementation

All AHs have entered into LA compensation agreements, and the LA compensation has been fully paid. In addition to cash compensation, eligible APs may also cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and receive training and other restoration measures.

1. Cash compensation: After the DMS, the AHs could enter into LA compensation agreements if they had no objection. Resettlement subsidy, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments have been fully paid to the AHs.

2. Endowment insurance for urban and rural residents: According to the Implementation Plan for the Uniform Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents of Yining City (YMGO [2015] No.244), the APs may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents. Among the 24 APs, 8 have been insured, 10 have not been insured due to low age, and 6 have covered endowment insurance for employees through their employers.

3. Employment training: In addition to farming, an important income source of the APs is working at nearby enterprises. The municipal labor and social security bureau offers employment training regularly, and the APs may attend such training, covering sewing, embroidery, security, etc. Trainees will be recommended to suitable jobs, and receive assistance.

## **VI. Conclusion**

1. By the end of 2015, LA for the Yining Park bus terminal had been completed, LA compensation agreements entered into, and the LA compensation fully paid.

2. LA for the Yining Park bus terminal complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC.

3. The APs are satisfied with the compensation rates and resettlement program, their income has been well restored, and they are confident in future lives.

4. By the end of July 2016, no appeal or lawsuit arising from LA for the Yining Park bus terminal had occurred, and resettlement progressed smoothly.

Appendix 3 Document XLRD [2011] No.19



附件：  
自治区征地统一年产值标准

耕地补偿计算标准表			
等别	一等耕地	二等耕地	三等耕地
补偿系数 (元/亩)	1500	800	600
说明	1.本表标准适用于种植粮食作物的耕地。 2.种植棉和作物的耕地、菜地、果园的年产值应高于本表一等耕地标准；棉花地最高不得超过1.5倍；果园地最高不得超过2.0倍；蔬菜地最高不得超过3.0倍；葡萄地最高不得超过4.0倍。其他经济作物按实际年产值测算。		

安置补助费倍数表	
人均耕地(亩)	安置补助费倍数
3.0亩以上	12-13
2.0-3.0	14-16
1.0-2.0	17-20
1.0亩以下	土地补偿费和安置补助费两项之和30倍

注：土地补偿费和安置补助费两项倍数之和不得低于补偿系数的20倍。土地补偿费一般为6倍。



Appendix 4Photos of Project Site and Public Participation



Proposed site of the Yining Park bus terminal



Proposed site of the Nan'an New District bus terminal



Interview with APs



Interview with an agency



Affected road



Embroidery training