

Resettlement Planning Document

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Prepared by Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environmental Improvement Project
Management Office.

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SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**By
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Environment Improvement Project Management Office**

March 2006

Affidavit of Short Resettlement Plan

The Development and Reform Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (DRCIMAR) has got approval from relevant departments for the construction of Environment Improvement Project in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region(EIPIMAR). EIPIMAR is planned to start in Feb 2006 and end in Nov 2009. With the help of the ministry of finance, DRCIMAR get finance from ADB for the project. The project implementation shall meet the demands of social and security policies of ADB. The Resettlement plan is a key requirement of ADB and is the base of land acquisition. Resettlement Plan for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project is complied based on laws and regulations of PRC and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and includes measures of project implementation and monitoring, aiming at minimizing adverse impacts of resettlement.

This affidavit is to certify that DRCIMAR is in complete agreement with Resettlement Plan for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project (Nov. 2005) and will prepare necessary capital in the budget for resettlement. DRCIMAR has discussed the resettlement plan with local governments and got their approval. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project Management Office has been authorized as the executive agency to implement EIPIMAR, including the resettlement plan.

Date:

Signature: Office Leader

Relevant departments:

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Note: While all acronyms and abbreviations are defined in the text, this list is presented to highlight the most important ones

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AV	Administrative Village
HH	Household
CRO	County Resettlement Office
mu	Chinese land area unit of measure: 1 mu = 0.0667 ha
PAH	Project Affected Household
IMAREIP	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project
PAP	Project Affected Person
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
RMB	Renminbi—another word for the PRC Currency, the Yuan
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
Twp.	Township
CNY	Abbreviation for Yuan, PRC's currency

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1. General

1.1. Objectives of Resettlement Plan and Definition of Resettlement Terminology

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, as well as the resettlement policies of ADB. The purpose of this document is to set out a policy framework and an action plan for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the project impact. This RP is a legally binding agreement among the Executing Agencies (including Inner Mongolia West Gas Stock Company Ltd., Inner Mongolia Saiwai Xinghuazhang Stock Company Ltd., Bayannuoer Fuyuan Industry Group Company, Wulatezhong Banner Dagong Heating Company, Inner Mongolia Haosheng Heating Company Ltd, Wulatehou Banner Huibao Heating Company Ltd, Wuhai Heating Company, Inner Mongolia Wulatehou Banner Water Supply Company), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project Office (IMAREIPO), ADB and the local government offices involved with resettlement implementation, whereby IMAREIPO will be responsible to ensure the action plans are adequately financed and will coordinate relevant local government offices and executing agencies to implement resettlement in accordance with the resettlement plan approved by ADB. The resettlement plan compiled by IMAREIPO will be formally approved by Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government.

2. Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. PAPs are defined as those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project. PAPs include the following categories:

- (i) persons who have a title, right, interest, land (including residential, agricultural, and grazing land) or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
- (ii) persons who use the land described above; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
- (iii) persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition.

3. A definition of PAPs is given below:

Definition of the PAPs: "Affected Persons" means persons who on account of the execution of the project had or would have their: a) standard of living adversely affected; or b) temporarily or permanently occupation of land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset or c) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected, and "Affected Person" means individually all those who qualify as "Affected Persons."

4. Definition of PAPs is not limited or restricted to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or their title to property. Thus it includes:

- (i) all those affected by the project regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and
- (ii) persons without residential permit to live in a certain area.

5. Therefore all such persons who are affected will need to be considered and recorded as PAPs, regardless of their legal status regarding assets, land or location.

6. All PAPs are entitled to the improvement or at least restoration of their standards of living, and compensation for the material losses they suffer. Compensation for assets will cover replacement cost. No deductions or discounts will be applied to the compensation amount for depreciation or other reasons. All PAPs deriving an economic benefit from the affected land and property are entitled to receive rehabilitation benefits in addition to the compensation for their assets lost. Those PAPs without title, authorization or legal permission to reside, conduct business, cultivate land or construct structures are eligible for rehabilitation of their livelihoods and compensation for their assets in a fair manner compared with those with formal legal title, authorization or permission to the assets.

7. The term resettlement includes:

- (i) finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are lost or severely affected;
- (ii) restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
- (iii) restoration of other adverse effects on PAPs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition, indirect resettlement impacts or other project impacts;
- (iv) restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
- (v) restoration of adversely affected on cultural or common property.

8. **Rehabilitation means:** the restoration of the PAPs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that without the project.

9. The objective of this RP is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. Affected productive resources of businesses, enterprises (including shops) and public facilities and infrastructures will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.

1.2. Project Background

10. Gas transportation, central heating and wastewater treatment are necessary infrastructure of a city. How many people can use gas and central heating facilities and how much wastewater is treated are important indexes for a modern city, which indicates the modernization of living standards of local residents by air quality, land transportation and waste treatment. Central heating supply, gas supply and waste treatment are important measures to improve the modernization and image of a city and have wide social, environment and economic benefits. Therefore, the state industrial policies put emphasis on the 3 industries. Inner Mongolia Environment Improvement Project includes three subprojects, gas transportation subproject, central heating subproject and wastewater treatment subproject.

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

11. In order to take the advantage of natural gas resource and state preferential policies for the west development, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region lists in the Tenth Five Year Plan an important task to develop gas from chemical raw material and energy sources of high quality, efficiency and cleanliness, and make use of them.

12. Gas Transportation Subproject will take advantage of Changqing Gas Field—Wuhai – Linhe Gas Transportation pipe to be built and transport gas from Changqing Gas Field to Wuhai City and Bayannuoer City in west of Inner Mongolia. Meanwhile, gas transportation pipe network and gas filling stations will be built in the above two cities to provide gas and compressed gas to residents, infrastructures, buses and industries.

13. The Gas Transportation Subproject includes ten parts.

- (i) Changqing Gas Field—Wuhai – Linhe Gas Transportation pipe Engineering;
- (ii) Bayannuoer Compressed Gas Station Engineering;
- (iii) 8 gas transportation pipe network engineering. There are Wuhai Urban gas transportation pipe network engineering, Linhe gas transportation pipe network engineering, Hangjinhou Banner Urban gas transportation pipe network engineering, Dengkou County gas transportation pipe network engineering, Wuyuan County gas transportation pipe network engineering, Wulateqian Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering, Wulatehou Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering and Wulatezhong Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering.

14. The subproject construction includes:

- (i) Changqing Gas Field—Wuhai – Linhe Gas Transportation pipe Engineering starts from NO. 2 valve of Changqing Gas Field -- Hohehot Transportation pipe and ends Linhe Last Station, running through Wushen Banner, Etuoke Banner, Qipanjin Town, Wuhai City, Dengkou County, Linhe Districts and etc. The main pipe is 406 km in length. The engineering has 7 gas transportation stations and 8 cutting valves.
- (ii) Wuhai Urban gas transportation pipe network engineering mainly includes three deposit and transportation stations for Haibowan District, Hainan District and Wuda District(one station in one district), 15 km high pressure pipe from Hainan District to Wuda District, 139 km middle and low pressure pipe in urban area.
- (iii) Linhe District gas transportation pipe network engineering includes one deposit and transportation station in Linhe District, 111 km middle and low pressure pipe.
- (iv) Bayannuoer Compressed Gas Station Engineering includes one gas filling station(include a filling station for automobiles), two gas filling stations for automobiles(located in Linhe District) and down load stations in Wuyuan County, Wulateqian Banner, Wulatehou Banner and Wulatehou Banner.
- (v) Hangjinhou Banner Urban gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 20 km high pressure pipe from Linhe District to Hangjinhou Banner, one deposit and transportation station, 24.4 km middle pressure pipe.
- (vi) Dengkou County gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 20 m high pressure pipe, one deposit and transportation station, 11.6 km middle pressure pipe.
- (vii) Wuyuan County gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 20 km middle pressure pipe in Urban Area.
- (viii) Wulateqian Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 15.6 km middle pressure pipe in Urban Area.
- (ix) Wulatezhong Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 11.6 km middle pressure pipe in Urban Area.

- (x) Wulatehou Banner gas transportation pipe network engineering includes 5.3 km middle pressure pipe in Urban Area.

(2) Central Heating Subproject

15. Central Heating Subproject includes 8 parts and lies in 7 Banners/districts/counties (they are Linhe Districts of Bayannuoer City, Wuyuan County, Dengkou County, Wulateqian Banner, Wulatezhong Banner, Wulateqian Banner, Hangjinhou Banners) and 1 city(Wuhai City). The followings are the details.

- (i) **Linhe District** The construction includes pipe expansion of Phase I, 36.17 km pipe for heating supply, 31 heating stations and other facilities.
- (ii) **Wuyuan County** The construction includes four boilers of 29 mw, 9.84 km pipe for heating supply, 12 heating stations and other facilities.
- (iii) **Dengkou County** The construction includes three boilers of 29 mw, 3.01 km pipe for heating supply, 11 heating stations and other facilities.
- (iv) **Bayannuoer** Fuyuan Industry Group Company will undertake the constructions for above three heating areas .
- (v) **Hangjinhou Banner** The construction includes three boilers of 58 mw, 10.6 km pipe for heating supply, 31 heating stations and other facilities.
- (vi) **Wulateqian Banner** The construction includes three boilers of 29 mw, 9.84 km pipe for heating supply, 9 heating stations and other facilities.
- (vii) **Wulatezhong Banner** The construction includes two boilers of 29 mw, 2.98 km pipe for heating supply, 8 heating stations and other facilities.
- (viii) **Wulatehou Banner** The construction includes two boilers of 29 mw, 9.1 km pipe for heating supply, 14 heating stations and other facilities.
- (ix) **Wuhai City** The construction includes two boilers of 29 mw, two boilers of 64 mw, 42.21 km pipe for heating supply, 69 heating stations (pipe is Haibowan District is 31.5 km with 47 heating stations. Pipe in Binhe District is 10.71 km with 22 heating stations) and other facilities.

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

16. The designed capacity of Wulateqian Banner Wastewater Treatment Plant is 80,000 ton/day. The plant includes 1 wastewater treatment station, 4 pumping stations, 34.7 km pipe and other necessary facilities.

17. The designed capacity of Wulatehou Banner Wastewater Treatment Plant is 6,000 ton/day. The plant will cover 2.25 ha, including 1 pumping station, 13.2 km pipe and other necessary facilities.

1.3. Project Description

18. The major indexes for IMAREIP are shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Major Indexes for IMAREIP

No.		Unit	Gas Transportation	Central Heating	Wastewater Treatment	Subtotal
Total Investment		(10 ⁴ USD)	8875.25	14618.21	2349.75	25843.21
Capital from Credit		(10 ⁴ USD)	4406.22	5823.49	970.62	11200.33
Capital Prepared by Project Owner		(10 ⁴ USD)	4469.03	8794.72	1379.13	14643.08
Credit Percentage		(%)	49.04%	39.25%	40.72%	42.74%
Permanent Land Acquisition	Collective	mu	51.7	160	33.75	245.45
	State Owned	mu	101.38	344.88	81.65	527.91
	Subtotal	mu	153.08	504.88	115.4	773.36
Temporary Land Occupation	Collective	mu	1,113.73	49.8	5	1,168.53
	State Owned	mu	7,788.53	642.8	202	8,633.33
	Subtotal	mu	8,902.26	692.6	207	9,801.8
Affected people by Permanent Land Acquisition		person	20	102	11	133
Affected people by Temporary Land Occupation		person	166	10	0	176

2,569 mu road of state owned land shall be temporarily affected, which accounts for 29.7% of the total.

1.4. Project Affected Area

19. Land acquisition in Gas Transportation Subproject will mainly affect Etuoke Banner, Wushen Banner, Wuhai City (three districts), Wuyuan County, Dengkou County, Linhe District, Hangjinhou Banner, Wulateqian Banner, Wulatezhong Banner, Wulatehou Banner. Among 12 Banners (counties), there are 18 towns including 23 villages. Altogether 20 persons will be permanently affected by the land acquisition and 166 persons will be temporary affected by the temporary land occupation.

20. Land acquisition in Central Heating Subproject will mainly affect Wuhai city (two districts), Wuyuan County, Dengkou County, Linhe District, Hangjinhou Banner, Wulateqian Banner, Wulatezhong Banner, Wulatehou Banner. Among 9 Banners (counties), there are 7 towns including 5 villages. 102 persons will be permanently affected by land the acquisition and 10 persons will be temporary affected by the land occupation.

21. Land acquisition in Wastewater Treatment Subproject will affect Wulateqian Banner, Wulatezhong Banner, Wulatehou Banner. Among the 2 banners (counties), there are 2 towns including 2 villages. 11 persons will be permanently affected and no one will be temporary affected by the land occupation. Project impacts are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Project Impacts

Subproject	City	Banner (county)	Town	Village	Village Team	Agricultural people affected by permanent land acquisition (person)	Agricultural people affected by temporary land acquisition (person)
Gas Transportation	3	12	18	23	2	20	166
Central Heating	2	9	7	5	8	102	10
Wastewater Treatment	1	2	2	2	2	11	0
Total						133	176

1.5. Measures to Reduce the Project Impact

22. Measures have been taken or will be taken during the design and construction period in order to minimize land acquisition. No house need to be demolished in the project.

1.5.1. Minimize the Land Acquisition

23. The design of pipe route, sub transportation station, gas download stations keeps the following rules:

- (i) avoid city, market towns and dense population area,
- (ii) minimize house demolition and requisition of cultivated land and land with good irrigating conditions,
- (iii) avoid pipe running through villages. Efforts are put to lay the pipe along the foot of hillsides and existing roads.
- (iv) lay pipe in the city runs along the existing road and no house needs to be demolished.

24. Heating source sites are arranged as much as possible at land not in use in urban planning area or existing heating source plants. Heating stations are arranged in site of existing boilers or reserved land for urban plan. Pipe shall be laid along the existing roads in cities. Therefore, no house will be demolished.

25. Efforts are put in wastewater treatment subproject to minimize cultivated land occupation. The wastewater treatment subproject shall occupy waste collective land. Pipe shall be laid along the existing roads in cities. Therefore, no house will be demolished.

1.5.2. Reducing the Impact of the Project Construction

26. During the project planning, design and construction stages, the Design Unit and the Project Owner has adopted some effective measures to reduce project impact on production and living conditions of local residents.

- (i) Recognize the impacts and inconvenience brought upon by the construction of the project. For example, the construction of pipe lines in urban area will only occupy half side of roads to minimize the impacts on pedestrians. Land acquisition will be carried out in winter (6 months from November to April) to reduce the impacts on farmers. Pipe line will be constructed in winter to reduce the impacts from temporary land occupation. After construction, efforts will be made to rehabilitate cultivation as soon as possible.
- (ii) Optimize construction design, reduce construction period, and plan construction in reasonable period such as during farm slack season, so as to decrease the project impact on local production. Temporary land occupation for longer period (more than 2 years) for construction sites should be utilized wasteland as much as possible.

1.5.3. Establish a feasible Resettlement Plan

27. When land acquisition is inevitable, according to the regulations from the PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and the resettlement policy of the ADB, the project office will ensure adequate compensation and rehabilitation based on Resettlement Plan. The preparation of RP is based on extensive involvement of local officials and PAPs in consultation, collecting basic information, analyzing local socio-economic conditions, and combining local actual condition to develop a feasible RP in order to ensure basic interests of affected people are protected and livelihood and income of affected people are restored.

28. In order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan, the following works will be adopted during the construction period.

- (i) Strengthening internal monitoring and external monitoring on resettlement implementation; and setting up an effective feedback system in order to solve problems in timely fashion in resettlement implementation.
- (ii) Enhancing Public Participating: Before project construction, construction schedule notices will be posted in project impact areas and resettlement areas. Meanwhile, the compensation policies of land acquisition will be published, which will be monitored by the PAPs. During construction, priority will be given for using local materials, local transportation means and local labor forces, so affected people can obtain additional benefits from the project.

1.6. Methodology for Resettlement Planning

1.6.1. Impact Inventory Survey

29. Based on land acquisition for the Project in the design, the Design Institute decides the land acquisition scope through an on-site survey. During the period from July to October 2005, the Design Institute and project owner carry out a comprehensive survey in the project area on the project impact including acquired land areas and affected other facilities. Compared with the design drawing, the precision may be 95%. In other words, the difference is below 5%.

1.6.2. Socioeconomic Survey

30. After the impact survey, in order to analyze the Project's social impact and prepare a feasible and practical RP, a social-economic survey was carried out by the Inner Mongolia

Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project Office from July to September 2005. The survey covers the existing social and economic conditions of affected counties, townships, villages, and individual households and the extent of the possible impact induced by the project on the local social and economy. The survey, which investigated 15 villages, visited 133 people (30 households), including 20 Mongolian., was based on a combination of collecting various statistical social and economic data of last year among affected townships and villages and conducting sample villages and sample household interviews in the project affected areas. The purpose of the socioeconomic survey was threefold.

- (i) to have a basic understanding of social economic conditions and development plan for the project areas affected by land acquisition and house relocation, which will be based on collecting different data and statistics from planning, statistics, agricultural departments of local government, including: GDP, national income, gross agricultural output value, finance income, per capita income, agricultural and sideline products, various price information, agricultural planting patterns, farming area, per mu yield, farm land tenure conditions and annual statistical reports.
- (ii) to have a clear picture of production and living conditions of the affected villages and individuals and potential impacts of land acquisition on these communities. It will be based on existing village annual reports and sample survey among affected households.
- (iii) to provide partial baseline for resettlement monitoring and evaluation program to be carried out during resettlement implementation.

1.6.3. Collection of Resettlement Policies

31. The consulting team visited all affected banners/counties (districts) and relevant land, construction, forest and communication departments of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to discuss compensation rates for land acquisition and other ground attachments, and collect relevant policies and regulations on compensations for land, building, and other attachments, which provided the basis for RP development.

1.6.4. Consultation of Resettlement Planning with Government Officials

32. The resettlement planning of the project is organized under the leadership of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Improvement Project Office and local government at all levels. RP was prepared based on extensive consultation among affected villagers.

2. The Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Area

2.1 Eertuoque Banner of Eerduosi City (Wulan Town and Qipanjin Town)

33. It administrates Yijinhuluo Banner, Dalate Banner, Wushen Banner, Zhungeer Banner, Hangjin Banner, Etuoque Banner, Etuoqueqian Banner. It also has 9 economic development zones of Autonomous Region level. The municipal government is located in Dongsheng District. The total population of Eerduosi is 1,395,400, including 160,000 minorities. Most of the minorities are of Mongolian.

34. Eerduosi is under the typical influence of continental temperate zone climate, which is characterized by rich sunshine, clear four seasons, long frost-free period, little rain but much evaporation.

35. 2003 witnessed a fast national economic development in Eerduosi. In this year, the GDP reached RMB 27.1 billion, an increase of 23.6% compared with 2002. The added value of the primary industry is RMB 3.27 billion, an increase of 19.6% compared with 2002. The added value of the second industry is RMB 15.55 billion, an increase of 27.6% compared with 2002. The added value of the third industry is RMB 8.28 billion, an increase of 18.1% compared with 2002. The percentage of the three industries was 12.1: 57.4: 30.5 in 2003 while it was 13.7: 58.3: 28.0 in 2002. The per capita disposable income was RMB 7,204 yuan in 2003, 613 yuan more than that of 2002(an increase of 15.4%). The per capita net income of farmers was 3,090 yuan, 620 yuan more than 2002(an increase of 25.1%).

2.2. Wuhai

36. Wuhai is the third city directly under the jurisdiction of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and administrates 3 districts of county level(Haibowan District, Wuda District and Hainan District), 5 counties, 5 towns. There are 25 nationalities in Wuhai. It has a population of 416,000. Among all the population, 28,000 are minorities and 15,000 are Mongolian.

37. Wuhai is under the typical influence of continental temperate zone climate, which is characterized by rich sunshine, clear four seasons, long frost-free period, great difference in temperature in day and night.

38. The GDP of Wuhai was RMB 6.763 billion in 2003. The added value of the primary industry is RMB 0.156 billion, 4.803 billion for the second industry and 1.804 billion for the third industry. The development of industry structure adjustment accelerated with the second industry strengthened and financial revenue steadily improved. The total financial revenue in 2003 was 520 million. Financial expenditure increased remarkably and reached 854 million. The living standard of both rural and urban residents was also improved. The per capita disposable income was RMB 6,745 yuan and per capita net income of farmers was 2,873 yuan in 2003.

2.3 Bayannuoer City

39. Bayannuoer administrates Wulateqian Banner, Wulatezhong Banner, Wulatehou Banner, Hangjinhou Banner, Wuyuan County, Dengkou County and Linhe District, including 18 towns, 82 counties, 23 villages, 795 village committees and 141 village teams. By the end of 2003, Bayannuoer has a total population of 1,761,300 including 1,232,700 non-agricultural people. Among all the people, 84,300 are of Mongolian and 26,800 are minorities.

40. Bayannuoer is located in the middle of temperate zone and enjoys continental climate. Its elevation ranges from 1,030 m to 2,040m. Bayannuoer is consisted of hills, desert and plain with rich sunshine and heat.

41. The GDP of Bayannuoer was RMB 15.137 billion in 2003. The added value of the primary industry is RMB 5.337 billion, 4.448 billion for the second industry and 5.353 billion for the third industry. The development of industry structure adjustment accelerated with the second industry strengthened and financial revenue steadily improved. The total financial revenue in 2003 was 776 million. Financial expenditure increased remarkably and reached 2.495 billion. The living

standard of both rural and urban residents was also improved. The per capita disposable income was RMB 6,112 yuan and per capita net income of farmers was 2,860 yuan in 2003.

2.4. Socioeconomic Status of People Affected by Land Acquisition

42. Altogether, there are 133 people affected by the project, all of which are affected by land acquisition. The land acquisitioned is within 10% percent of their total land. Sample survey of people affected by land acquisition is listed in Table 2-1. We have investigated 15 villages, visited 125 people, including 20 Mongolian, and visited 30 affected families.

**Table 1-3: Basic Information on People Affected by Land Acquisition
(Sample survey)**

Item	Unit	2004	2003
Average residents in each household	Person	3.6	3.63
Average labor in each household	Person	2.52	2.53
Average number of persons labors shall afford in a household	Person	1.42	1.44
Food production per capita	Kilogram	1,471.18	1,142.1
Net income per capita	Yuan/year	3,549	3,031

43. Conclusion drawn from the survey that annual income per capita of sample people affected by project implementation (CNY 3,549) higher than that of people in project area (CNY 2,873), They are self-sufficient in food supply Among total affected people, there is no vulnerable people such as elderly headed household, disabled, and female headed household. Average annual income per capita of affected people in 2004 is CNY3,549 as compare to the national poverty line CNY637 per capita per year or even compare to poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615. Most of PAPs under the Central Heating Subproject do not make a living on agricultural activities since all the affected land lies in suburban area. Most of them engage as a manual labor in the city and doing micro business.

44. Result of consultation with PAPs shows that people are generally welcomed the Project since the project will bring the benefits in terms of i) improving the air quality both indoor and outside during the winter time, ii) creating employment opportunity associated with the Project, and iii) lowering gas and heating tariffs.

45. People suggested to the Project such as i) carrying out the construction in winter (November to April) so that there will be little impact on their income from productive land by the temporary land occupation and ii) paying the compensation directly to PAPs.

2.5 Comparison between Ethnic Minorities and the Han

46. Among all the 133 affected agricultural people by the permanent land acquisition, 16 persons are of Mongolian, with the percentage of 12%. Based on the survey, the affected Mongolian are in Xishanju of Wulateqian Banner, Yuanziqu Village of Shanba Town and Zengguang Village of Chenguan Town. There is almost no difference of income level between Mongolian and Han in PAPs, and no difference of average number of persons labors shall afford in a household as the spot check shows (Table 1-4). The people of Mongolian have equal rights with Han in land distribution, children's education and politics where the two nationalities live together. But they have their own special customs in religion, festivals and house styles. The two nationalities live together for a long time peacefully. The number of affected ethnic minority in each component is shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-4: Ethnicity Based Basic Information on People Affected by Land Acquisition in 2004 (Sample survey)

Item	Unit	Han	Mongolian
Average residents in each household	Person	3.7	3.7
Average labor in each household	Person	2.5	2.5
Average number of persons labors shall afford in a household	Person	1.5	1.5
Food production per capita	Kilogram	1,200	1,150
Net income per capita	Yuan/year	3,300	3,200

Table 1-5: Affected Ethnic Minorities

Subproject	No. of persons(person)	Including : Minority	
	Affected agricultural persons	No. of Minority	Percentage (%)
Gas Transportation	20	2	10%
Central Heating	102	12	12%
Wastewater Treatment	11	2	10%
Total	133	16	12%

2.6 Gender Analysis

47. Women are playing an important role in the economic and political life in IMAR. According to the report on the 9th IMAR woman representative assembly, women's effect mainly displays in the following several aspects:

- (i) Playing the vital role in economic development. The domain for women employment is expanding unceasingly. The number of women who engage in farming and animal husbandry accounts for above 60% of the total of labor force in the whole farming and pasturing area. There are 5 million or 45% women accepting agricultural and animal husbandry new technology training from 2002 to

2005. 37.8% urban women get employed. There are massive women entering the tertiary industry. The female has accounted for 48.75% of the professional technician in science, education, culture, health and so on.

- (ii) Women's influence expanding increasingly in the political activity. The proportion of National People's Congress female Representative and Political Consultative Conference female committee member in IMAR have achieved 23.97% and 21.03% respectively in 2005. They have played a vital role in the legislation, the law enforcement surveillance and the social affair management. The number of female cadres accounts for 44.56% of the entire area, increased 5.46% compared to the one in 2000.
- (iii) Women's quality of technology and education and health of women have enhanced. The gross rates of the elementary school, the junior middle school, the high school entrance of female student present the trend of rise. The proportion of female in the higher education is 54%, increased 35.5% compared to that in 2000. The female professional technicians who gain the senior and the intermediate title account for 36% and 47.78% of those gaining the same title in the entire region. The women's reproduction health standard has distinctly enhanced. Woman and child hygiene condition have distinct improved. The mortality rate of pregnant women in 2005 is lower 10.51% than that in 2000. In the countryside and pasturing area, the pregnant women's hospitalized childbirth rate rises 9.97% compared to the one in 2000.

48. Although there is no female-headed household among project affected peoples by permanent land acquisition, in order to fully understand women's situation in the project areas, we designed some indicators describing the characteristic of women in the survey questionnaire. Table 1-6 lists comparison of situations of health and education about women and men. Comparison of per capita income about Men-headed households and women-head households are also given in the same table. From the Table 2-6 we can see that the proportion of chronic patient and disabled of women is higher than that of men. The proportion of illiterate of women is also higher than that of men. The per capita income for women-headed households is CNY652 less than men-headed household.

Table 2-6: Comparison of Indicators about Women and Men

Item	Indicator	Unit	Men	Women
Health	1. Healthy	%	97.1	96.5
	2. Chronic patient		2.4	3.7
	3. Disabled		0.2	0.4
	4. Other		0.2	0
Education	1. Illiterate	%	4.9	7.7
	2. Elementary school and below		12.3	13.9
	3. Middle School		45.9	46.1
	4. College and above		37.1	32.2
Item	Indicator		Men-Headed Household	Women-Headed Household
Household income	Per capita income	CNY	8,422	7,770

49. As for female members in project affected households by permanent land acquisition, they are encouraged to participate in the decision making in all project stages. The project owners, and village leaders assisted by local government officials, including the Women's

Federation will facilitate participation of female members from each households to the public hearing/meeting.

3. Project Impact

3.1 Determination of Project Impact Scope

3.1.1. Permanent Land acquisition

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

50. According to the design, the principal pipe line of gas transportation subproject has 7 substations: the first substation, Etuoke Banner substation, Wulan Town Substation, Qipanjin Substation, Wuhai Haibowan Substation, Dengkou Substation, and Linhe Last Substation. There are 6 gas pipe net stations, 1 compressed gas station and 4 download stations in the pipe network.

51. The permanent land acquisition for the Project includes road surface, roadbed, traffic maintenance facilities and seedling nursery structures. Based on the project design recommended by Shengli Oil Field Shengli Engineering Design and Consultant Company Ltd & North China City Planning Design Institute, the scope of permanent land acquisition area is determined by field survey. Land acquisition area may be partly adjusted according to further revised design.

(2) Central Heating Subproject

52. Land acquisition for Central Heating Subproject includes 21 heating source plants (boilers) and 185 heat exchange stations.

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

53. Land acquisition for Wastewater Treatment Subproject includes two wastewater treatment plants and five water pump station.

3.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation for Construction

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

54. Most of temporary land occupation is for construction of main pipe and urban pipe networks. Temporary land occupation for the main pipe is planned at Maowusu Desert, Shanqian alleviation plain, hills in Wuhai Diggings, and existing roads.

(2) Central Heating Subproject

55. The construction of heating supply lines will occupy some land temporarily.

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

56. The construction of wastewater collection system will occupy some land temporarily.

3.2 Impact Inventory Survey

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

57. In order to find out the actual amount of land acquisition as well as affected persons among affected villages, impact survey was carried out between July and September 2005 by Shengli Oil Field Shengli Engineering Design and Consultant Company Ltd, Xinchao Design Office of North China City Planning Design Institute, Bayannuoer Land Administration Bureau, Eerduosi Land Administration Bureau, Wuhai Land Administration Bureau, Bayannuoer City Planning Bureau, Bayannuoer Development and Reform Committee, Bayannuoer City Construction Bureau, Wuhai City Construction Bureau, Wuhai City Planning Bureau, Eerduosi City Construction Bureau, Eerduosi Development and Reform Committee, Eerduosi City Planning Bureau and staff from local governments. The inventory survey covered all items affected by the project, including affected population, acquired land areas and social infrastructures. The field-survey covered all affected aspects, ranging from acquired land areas, attachments, removed scatter trees, various affected community facilities and other social infrastructures. The main survey results are described as follows:

58. **Land survey:** According land acquisition boundary determined in the field, the land survey was carried out. The land survey data is recorded according to the current ownership, land types and the actual cultivating condition, (including cultivated land, garden plot, vegetable land, forest land and house plot, etc.).

59. **Scatter tree survey:** The scatter trees (including the fruit trees and other economy trees) in the project affected area was surveyed based on sample site count and estimate, with different categories and sizes.

60. **Social infrastructures survey:** Based on the data offered by the county administrative department, the survey and register of all the social infrastructures including power supply and telecommunication was carried out through on site check by the survey team and local administrative department.

(2) Central Heating Subproject

61. Between July and September 2005, assisted by the local government departments, the project owner carried out impact survey on land current ownership, land types, land area and scatter trees affected by construction of heating source plant and heating station. Survey was also carried out on pipe line location.

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

62. Between July and September 2005, assisted by the local government departments, the project owner carried out impact survey on land occupation for wastewater treatment plant and pipe line location in Wulateqian Banner and Wulatehou Banner.

3.3 Affected Inventory (Project Impacts)

3.3.1 Permanent Land acquisition

63. Gas Transportation Subproject occupies 153.08 mu (including gas distribution stations,

gate stations, primary and sub gas filling station, and gas discharger stations). Central Heating Subproject occupies 504.88 mu, including 26.88 mu for heating stations and 478 mu for Heating Source Plant. Wastewater Treatment Subproject occupies 115.4 mu for two waste water treatment plants and five pumping stations.

(1) Land Acquisition for Gas Transportation Subproject

Table 3-1: Land acquisitioned for Gas Transportation Subproject

City	Banner(county/district)	Town	Cultivated Dry land (mu)	Waste land (mu)	Total	Notes
Eerduosi City	Wushen Banner	Dabuchake	0	3.9	3.9	Gas Gate Station
	Etuoke Banner	Wulan	0	3.9	3.9	Gas Gate Station
		Qipanjin	0	3.9	3.9	Gas Gate Station
Bayannaoer City	Hangjinhou Banner	Shanba	11.7	0	11.7	Gas Distribution Station
	Wulateqian Banner	Xishanju / Linchang Village	0	7.5	7.5	Gas Discharger Station
	Wulatezhong Banner	Hailitu	0	10.05	10.05	Gas Discharger Station
	Wulatehou Banner	Bayinbaogeli / Dongshen Village	0	7.65	7.65	Gas Discharger Station
	Wuyuan County	Longxingchang	0	10.5	10.5	Gas Discharger Station
	Linhe District	Chengguan / Zengguang Village	40	0	40	Primary Gas Filling Station (13.2 mu), Compressed Gas Station (12.2 mu), Gas Distribution Station (14.6 mu)
	Dengkou County	Bayangaole	0	13.95	13.95	Gas Distribution Station (10.05 mu) and Gate Station (3.9 mu)
Wuhai City	Wuda District	-	0	10.63	10.63	Gas Filling Sub-Station
	Haibowan District	-	0	14.47	14.47	Gate Station (3.9 mu), and Gas Distribution Station (11.3 mu)
	Hainan District	-	0	14.93	14.93	Gate Station (3.9 mu), Gas Distribution Station (11.03 mu)
Total			51.7	101.38	153.08	

(2) Land Acquisition for Central Heating Subproject

Table 3-2: Land Acquisition for Central Heating Subproject

City Banner(county)	Town(District)	Heating Exchange Station			Heating Source Plant (Boiler)				Notes
		No. (station)	Area (mu)	Ownership	Village	Team	Cultivated Dry land (mu)	Waste land(mu)	
Hangjinhou Banner	Shanba	31	3.2	State owned	Shanba village	Team No.8	100	—	3 New Heating Source Plant
Wulateqian Banner	Xishanju	9	0	State owned	Xishanju	—	—	33	Reconstruction
Wulatezhong Banner	Hailiutu	8	1.2	State owned	—	—	-	45	Waste state owned land
Wulatehou Banner	Bayinbaolige	14	6.3	State owned	Youlian village	—		40	2 New Heating Source Plant, Waste state owned land
Wuyuan County	Longxingchang	12	1.08	State owned	Jiucheng Village	Team No.3	60	40	4 New Heating Source Plant
Linhe District	Chengguan	31	2.2	State owned	—	—	—	0	10 New Heating Stations
Dengkou county	Bayangaole	11	0.9	State owned	Beitan village	Team No.2	—	80	Waste state owned land ,3 New Heating Source Plant
Wuhai City	Two districts	69	12	State owned	—	—	—	80	4 New Heating Plant
Subtotal		185	26.88	—	—	—	160	318	

(3) Land Acquisition for Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Table 3-3: Land Acquisition for Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Unit: mu

County (district)	Country(town)	Village	Team	Cultivated Dry land	Waste land	Subtotal	Note
Wulateqian Banner	Gongmiao	Shannaobao village	Team No.1	—	75	75	Wastewater Treatment Plant and 4 Pumping Stations
Wulatehou Banner	Bayinbaogeli	Youlian Village	Team No.3	33.75	6.65	40.4	Wastewater Treatment Plant and 1 Pumping Stations
Subtotal				33.75	81.65	115.4	

3.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

64. Changqing Gas Field – Wuhai – Linhe Gas Transportation Pipe starts from No.2 valve of Changqing Gas Oil—Hohehot in Wushen Banner Eerduosi City, runs through Sumitu Town of Etuoke Banner, Wulan Town, Qipanjin Town, Wuhai City, Dengkou County and reaches the last station in Linhe District with the total length of 406 km. Pipe line construction of the subproject will temporarily occupy 8,902.26 mu land, including 7,304.39 mu for main pipes and 1,597.87 mu for urban pipe networks. The geographical characteristics of the land where the pipe runs through can be divided into 3 catagaries, Maowusu Desert, Shanqian alleviation plain, hills in Wuhai Diggings.

Table 3-4: Temporary Land Occupation for Pipe Line Construction of Gas Transportation Subproject

Unit: mu

City	Banner (county/district)	Country (town))	Village	Land Occupied(mu)							Notes
				Cultivated Dry land	Construction land	Waste land	Sandy waste land	Grass land	Land for road	Total	
Eertuosi	Wushen Banner	Cha town	Bayintala	-	-	-	-	917.54	-	917.54	Has submitted for approval
	Etuoke	Wulan town	Wulan'ao ba	-	-	-	-	931.98	-	931.98	Has submitted for approval
		Sumitu town	Saihengs hili	-	-	-	567.06	-	-	567.06	Has submitted for approval
		Jiangui Town	Huihui getan	-	-	-	615.29	-	-	615.29	Has submitted for approval
		Balagong town	Taositu	-	-	-	365.22	-	-	365.22	Has submitted for approval
		Qipanjin Town	Sanbeiya ngchang	-	-	-	1370.91	-	-	1370.91	Has submitted for approval
Wuhai city	Hainan District	-	-	-	-	-	277.06	-	-	277.06	Has submitted for approval
	Haibowan District	-	-	277.06	-	-	590.10	82.76	125.94	1075.86	Has submitted for approval
Bayannuoer City	Dengkou County	Bulong Town	Tuanjie Village	26. 09	3. 00	-	-	-	-	29.09	Has submitted for approval
			Youyi Village	30. 48	10	-	-	-	-	40.48	Has submitted for approval

		Baileng Country	Hehao Village	26. 09	6. 3	20. 69	-	-	-	53.08	Has submitted for approval
			Xinhe Village	73. 40	13. 67	-	-	-	-	87.07	Has submitted for approval
			Baileng Village	28. 97	-	7. 20	-	-	-	36.17	Has submitted for approval
			Jiadao Village	48. 4	6. 00	6. 66	-	-	-	61.06	Has submitted for approval
			Huangtu dangzi Village	34. 72	16. 37	12	-	-	-	63.09	Has submitted for approval
			Beiliangtai Village	23. 39	66. 57	-	-	-	-	89.96	Has submitted for approval
			Chengguan Village	32. 38	12. 59	7. 2	-	-	-	52.17	Has submitted for approval
	Linhe District	Machang Country	Jinbu Village	187. 11	26. 63	1. 44	-	-	-	215.18	Has submitted for approval
			Rongfeng Village	65. 31		0. 58	-	-	-	65.89	Has submitted for approval
		Huangyang Town	Naogao Village	103. 99	8. 64	48. 40	-	-	-	161.03	Has submitted for approval
		Nongguangju	-	38. 50	12. 59	-	-	-	-	51.09	Has submitted for approval
	Hangjinhou Banner	Toudaoqiao Town	Sanjiacheng	117. 84	21. 05	39. 22	-	-	-	178.11	Has submitted for approval
Total				1113.73	203.41	143.39	3785.64	1932.28	125.94	7304.39	

Note: i. Construction land refers to land for urban development.

ii. Desert land refers to sand land and no capacity on grass/crops production.

iii. Land use permit was submitted to Land Planning Departments of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in August 2005 and is expected to be approved in August 2006.

Table 3-5: Temporary Road Occupation for Urban Pipe Network under Gas Transportation Subproject

No.	City	Banner (county/district)	Length (km)	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Land Occupied (mu)	Land Status	Notes
1	Bayannuoer	Wuyuan County	0.2	200	0.90	Land for road	No demolition
			11.4	160	51.27	Land for road	
			3.4	90	15.29	Land for road	
			2	63	9.00	Land for road	
		Wulatezhong Banner	0.2	200	0.90	Land for road	No demolition
			11.4	160	51.27	Land for road	
			3	110	13.49	Land for road	
			3.4	90	15.29	Land for road	
			2	63	9.00	Land for road	
		Wulateqian Banner	0.1	200	0.45	Land for road	No demolition
			4.2	160	18.89	Land for road	
			2.8	110	12.59	Land for road	
			6	90	26.99	Land for road	
			2.5	63	11.24	Land for road	
		Wulatehou Banner	2.57	160	11.56	Land for road	No demolition
			1.24	110	5.58	Land for road	
			0.5	90	2.25	Land for road	
			1.0	63	4.50	Land for road	
		Dengkou County	7.7	200	34.63	Land for road	No demolition
			1.9	110	8.55	Land for road	
			1.2	90	5.40	Land for road	
			0.8	63	3.60	Land for road	
		Hangjinhou Banner	20	219	9.00	Cultivated land 13 km; waste land 7 km	No demolition
			5	250	22.49	Land for road	
			6	200	26.99	Land for road	
			4.7	160	21.14	Land for road	
			2.7	110	12.14	Land for road	
			4	90	17.99	Land for road	
			2	63	9.00	Land for road	
		Linhe District	12.8	355	57.57	Land for road	No demolition
			12	315	53.97	Land for road	
			15	200	67.47	Land for road	
			35.2	160	158.32	Land for road	
			16	110	71.96	Land for road	

			20	63	89.96	Land for road	
	Subtotal		224.91		930.63		
2	Wuhai	Haibowan District	0.85	315	3.82	Land for road	No demolition
			6.4	250	28.97	Land for road	
			16.4	200	73.76	Land for road	
			8.9	160	40.03	Land for road	
			2.8	90	12.59	Land for road	
			15.2	110	68.37	Land for road	
			22.6	63	101.65	Land for road	
		Wuda District	0.8	323. 9	3.60	Land for road	No demolition
			15	315	67.47	Land for road	
			6.12	250	27.53	Land for road	
			0.81	200	3.64	Land for road	
			6.02	160	27.08	Land for road	
			3.2	110	14.39	Land for road	
			2.6	90	11.69	Land for road	
			15	63	67.47	Land for road	
		Hainan District	15	323.9	67.47	Waste sandy land	No demolition
			2. 8	160	12.59	Land for road	
			4.3	110	19.34	Land for road	
			3.55	63	15.97	Land for road	
	Subtotal		148.35		667.24		
Total			373.26		1597.87		

(2) Central Heating Subproject

Table 3-6: Temporary Land Occupation for Heating Pipe under Central Heating Subproject

City (banner /county)	Length (Km)	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Land or Road Occupied (mu)	Collective Land		Notes
				Village	No. (mu)	
Hangjinhou Banner	10.6	D219~529	90	-	-	Land for road and no demolition
Wulateqian Banner	9.84	D200~600	43	Xishanju	9	
Wulatezhong Banner	2.98	D108~478	15.6	-	-	
Wulatehou Banner	11.3	D200~600	49	-	-	
Wuyuan County	9.84	D250~700	52	-	-	
Linhe District / Chengguan County	36.17	D200~1000	156.2	Wanfeng village / Village Group 4, 9, 16	33.8	

Dengkou County	3.1	D150~600	16	—	—	
Wuhai city	42.21	D200~1100	221	—	7	
Subtotal	126.05	-	642.8	-	49.8	

(3) Wastewater Treatment Project

Table 3-7: Temporary Land Occupation for Sewage Piping Network under Wastewater Treatment Subproject

City (banner /county)	Length (Km)	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Subtotal	Land or Road Occupied (mu)	Collective Land (mu)	Notes
Wulateqian Banner	36.17	D1100~1500	190	185	5	Land for road and no demolition
Wulatehou Banner	13.23	D300~800	17	17	—	
Subtotal	49.4		207	202	5	

3.3.3. Affected Population

65. In this project, 133 farmers/non-farmers will be affected by the permanent land acquisition, of which 20 persons affected by gas transportation subproject, 102 persons affected by central heating subproject and 11 persons affected by wastewater treatment subproject (Table 3-8 to 3-10). There are no economical or socially vulnerable groups such as elderly-headed household, female-headed household and household under the poverty line. Additional 176 persons will be affected slightly by the temporary land occupation, of which 166 persons affected by gas transportation subproject and 10 persons by central heating subproject (Table 3-11).

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

66. Land acquisition for Gas Transportation Subproject will affect 20 persons. How much they will be affected are listed in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8: Persons Affected by Land Acquisition for Gas Transportation Subproject

Unit: mu, person, %

Banner(county)	Country(town)	Village	Team	Before land acquisition		Cultivated Dry Land acquisition	Persons Affected	The percentage of land acquisition
				Cultivated land	Persons			
Hangjinhou Banner	Shanba	Yuanziqu	Team No.3	489	415	11.7	10	2.39%
Linhe District	Chengguan	Zengguang Village	Team No.4	860	210	40	10	4.65%
Subtotal				1349	625	51.7	20	

Table 3-9: Households Affected by the Land Acquisition in Hangjinhou Banner

Affected HH	Number of Family	Original Cultivated Land (mu)	Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3.% of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			Expected Income Loss per HH (CNY) (4*3)
						Agriculture Income (CNY)	Non-Agriculture Income (CNY)	% of Agriculture Income	
1	2	6.7	2.7	40.1%	Han	7,002	9,800	42%	2,808
2	4	10.0	4.1	41.2%	Han/Mongol	10,360	10,780	49%	4,264
3	4	14.1	4.9	34.8%	Han	14,643	10,510	58%	5,096
Total	10		11.7						

Note: Non agricultural income includes the incomes from migrant working, individual operation, seasonal/temporary job, and transportation.

Table 3-10: Loss of Income and Income Coverage Period by Expected

Affected HH	1.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	2. Expected Compensation Rate per mu (CNY) (refer table 3-3)	3. Acquired Land (mu)	4. Expected Level of Compensation (CNY) (2*3)	Period of income coverage over the loss (4/1)	Preference of Payment Mode
1	2,808	20,806.80	2.7	56,178	20	Cash
2	4,264	20,806.80	4.1	85,308	20	Cash
3	5,096	20,806.80	4.9	101,953	20	Cash

Table 3-11: Income Level after Land Acquisition

Name of Household Head	1. Annual Income per Household before Land Acquisition (CNY)	2.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	3. Annual Income per HH after Land Acquisition (CNY) (1-2)	Loss against Total Income (2/1)	4. Annual Income per Capita after Land Acquisition (CNY)	Falls under Poverty Line (CNY 1,615)
1	16,802	2,808	13,994	17%	6,997	No
2	21,140	4,264	16,876	20%	4,219	No
3	25,153	5,096	20,057	20%	5,014	No

Note: Average Annual Income per Capita of Han among affected families is CNY 3,300 (refer table 1-4) and poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615 .

67. **Degree of Impact on Affected Households:** As it shows on Table 3-9, three households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. Average 50% of their total income comes from non-agriculture activity. The affected families will lose average 39% of their cultivated land, which affect average 19% of their total income.

68. The Project will closely monitor these households after the compensation is paid in terms of expenditure of compensation and will coordinate with concerned government agencies to provide information and training to diversify their means of income.

Table 3-12: Households Affected by the Land acquisition in Linhe District

Affected HH	Number of Family	1.Original Cultivated Land (mu)	2.Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3. % of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			5. Expected Income Loss (CNY) (4*3)
						4.Agriculture Income (CNY)	Non-Agriculture Income (CNY)	% of Agriculture Income	
4	4	33.5	15	44.8%	Han	30,435	20,240	60%	13,635
5	3	37.9	13	34.3%	Han	34,452	11,040	76%	11,817
6	3	26.2	12	45.8%	Han	23,817	11,040	68%	10,908
Total	10		40						

Note: Non agricultural income includes the incomes from migrant working, individual operation, seasonal/temporary job, and transportation.

Table 3-13: Loss of Income and Income Coverage Period by Expected

Affected HH	1.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	2. Expected Compensation Rate per mu (CNY) (refer table 3-3)	3. Acquired Land (mu)	4. Expected Level of Compensation (CNY) (2*3)	Period of income coverage over the loss (4/1)	Preference of Payment Mode
4	13,635	18,185.8	15	272,787	20	Cash
5	11,817	18,185.8	13	236,415	20	Cash
6	10,908	18,185.8	12	218,230	20	Cash

Table 2-14: Income Level after Land Acquisition from Agriculture Activity

Name of Household Head	1. Annual Income per Household before Land Acquisition (CNY)	2.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	3. Annual Income per HH after Land Acquisition (CNY) (1-2)	Loss against Total Income (2/1)	4. Annual Income per Capita after Land Acquisition (CNY)	Falls under Poverty Line (CNY 1,615)
4	35,055	13,635	21,420	39%	5,355	No
5	36,972	11,817	25,155	32%	8,385	No
6	26,337	10,908	15,429	41%	5,143	No

Note: Average Annual Income per Capita of Han among affected families is CNY 3,300 (refer table 1-4) and poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615 .

69. **Degree of Impact on Affected Households:** As it shows on Table 3-9, three households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. Average 35% of their total income comes from non-agriculture activity. The affected families will lose average 42% of their cultivated land, which affect average 37% of their total income. These households still depend on their income from agricultural activity and lose significant amount of their cultivated land. The Project will closely monitor these households after the compensation is paid in terms of expenditure of compensation and will coordinate with concerned government agencies to provide information and training to diversify their means of income.

(2) Central Heating Subproject

Table 3-15: Persons Affected by Land Acquisition for Central Heating Subproject

Unit: mu, person, %

Banner (county)	Country (town)	Village	Team	Before land acquisition		Cultivated Dry Land acquisition	Persons Affected	The percentage of land acquisition
				Cultivated land	Persons			
Hangjinhou Banner	Shanba Town	Chenfeng	Team No.8	530	485	100	92	18.87%
Wulateqian Banner	Xishanju	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Wulatezhong Banner	Hailiutu	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Wulatehou Banner	Bayinbaoli ge	Youlian	3,5	—	—	0	—	—
Wuyuan county	Longxingc hang	Jiucheng	Team No. 3	1486	246	60	10	4.04%
Dengkou County	Bayangeol e Town	Beiliangtai Village	Team 3	—	—	0	—	—
Linhe District	Chenguan Country	Wanfeng Village	Team No.4,9,16	—	—	0	—	—
Wuhai City	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Subtotal						160	102	

Table 3-16: Households Affected by the Land acquisition in Hangjinhou Banner

Affected HH	Number of Family	1.Original Cultivated Land (mu)	2.Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3.% of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			5. Expected Income Loss (CNY) (4*3)
						4.Agriculture Income	Non-Agriculture Income	% of Agriculture Income	
7	3	8.4	3.7	44.2	Han	8,706	5,880	60%	3,848
8	6	11.3	5.2	46.2	Han	11,706	20,580	36%	5,408
9	5	10.6	4.2	39.8	Mongol	10,975	15,680	41%	4,368
10	4	8.2	3.8	46.1	Mongol	8,573	10,780	44%	3,952
11	3	7.1	3.4	48.2	Mongol	7,336	5,880	56%	3,536
12	5	8.8	3.7	42.1	Han	9,140	15,680	37%	3,848
13	7	16.4	6.5	39.7	Han	17,028	25,480	40%	6,760
14	6	23.1	6.8	29.5	Han	23,973	20,580	54%	7,072
15	4	13.9	5.3	38.2	Han	14,429	10,780	57%	5,512
16	5	25.7	7.1	27.6	Han	26,754	15,680	63%	7,384
17	5	15.9	6.2	39.1	Han	16,491	15,680	51%	6,448
18	4	13.1	5.6	42.6	Han	13,671	10,780	56%	5,824

Affected HH	Number of Family	1.Original Cultivated Land (mu)	2.Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3.% of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			5. Expected Income Loss (CNY) (4*3)
						4.Agriculture Income	Non-Agriculture Income	% of Agriculture Income	
19	8	14.7	6.4	43.5	Han	15,301	30,380	33%	6,656
20	4	14.2	6.3	44.3	Han	14,790	10,780	58%	6,552
21	4	16.7	6.1	36.5	Han	17,381	10,780	62%	6,344
22	5	17.6	4.2	23.8	Han	18,353	15,680	54%	4,368
23	8	21.8	7.7	35.3	Han	22,686	30,380	43%	8,008
24	6	20.1	7.8	38.9	Han	20,853	20,580	50%	8,112
Total	92		100						

Note: Non agricultural income includes the incomes from migrant working, individual operation, seasonal/temporary job, and transportation.

Table 3-17: Loss of Income and Income Coverage Period by Expected

Affected HH	1.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	2. Expected Compensation Rate per mu (CNY) (refer table 3-3)	3. Acquired Land (mu)	4. Expected Level of Compensation (CNY) (2*3)	Period of income coverage over the loss (4/1)	Preference of Payment Mode
7	3,848	20,806.80	3.7	76,985.16	20.0	Cash
8	5,408	20,806.80	5.2	108,195.36	20.0	Cash
9	4,368	20,806.80	4.2	87,388.56	20.0	Cash
10	3,952	20,806.80	3.8	79,065.84	20.0	Cash
11	3,536	20,806.80	3.4	70,743.12	20.0	Cash
12	3,848	20,806.80	3.7	76,985.16	20.0	Cash
13	6,760	20,806.80	6.5	13,5244.2	20.0	Cash
14	7,072	20,806.80	6.8	141,486.24	20.0	Cash
15	5,512	20,806.80	5.3	110,276.04	20.0	Cash
16	7,384	20,806.80	7.1	147,728.28	20.0	Cash
17	6,448	20,806.80	6.2	129,002.16	20.0	Cash
18	5,824	20,806.80	5.6	116,518.08	20.0	Cash
19	6,656	20,806.80	6.4	133,163.52	20.0	Cash
20	6,552	20,806.80	6.3	131,082.84	20.0	Cash
21	6,344	20,806.80	6.1	126,921.48	20.0	Cash
22	4,368	20,806.80	4.2	87,388.56	20.0	Cash
23	8,008	20,806.80	7.7	160,212.36	20.0	Cash
24	8,112	20,806.80	7.8	162,293.04	20.0	Cash

Table 3-18: Income Level after Land Acquisition from Agriculture Activity

Name of Household Head	1. Annual Income per Household before Land Acquisition (CNY)	2.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	3. Annual Income per HH after Land Acquisition (CNY) (1-2)	4. Loss against Total Income (2/1)	5. Annual Income per Capita after Land Acquisition (CNY)	Falls under Poverty Line (CNY 1,615)
7	14,586	3,848	10,738	26%	3,579	No
8	32,286	5,408	26,878	17%	4,480	No
9	26,655	4,368	22,287	16%	4,457	No
10	19,353	3,952	15,401	20%	3,850	No
11	13,216	3,536	9,680	27%	3,227	No
12	24,820	3,848	20,972	16%	4,194	No
13	42,508	6,760	35,748	16%	5,107	No
14	44,553	7,072	37,481	16%	6,247	No
15	25,209	5,512	19,697	22%	4,924	No
16	42,434	7,384	35,050	17%	7,010	No
17	32,171	6,448	25,723	20%	5,145	No
18	24,451	5,824	18,627	24%	4,657	No
19	45,681	6,656	39,025	15%	4,878	No
20	25,570	6,552	19,018	26%	4,755	No
21	28,161	6,344	21,817	23%	5,454	No
22	34,033	4,368	29,665	13%	5,933	No
23	53,066	8,008	45,058	15%	5,632	No
24	41,433	8,112	33,321	20%	5,554	No

Note: Average Annual Income per Capita of Han among affected families is CNY 3,300 (refer table 1-4) and poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615 .

70. **Degree of Impact on Affected Households:** As it shows on Table 3-9, 18 households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. Average 50% of their total income comes from non-agriculture activity. The affected families will lose average 40% of their cultivated land, which affect average 19% of their total income.

71. The Project will closely monitor these households after the compensation is paid in terms of expenditure of compensation and will coordinate with concerned government agencies to provide information and training to diversify their means of income.

Table 3-19: Households Affected by the Land acquisition in Wuyuan County

Affected HH	Number of Family	1.Original Cultivated Land (mu)	2.Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3. % of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			5. Expected Income Loss (CNY) (4*3)
						4.Agriculture Income	Non-Agriculture Income	% of Agriculture Income	
25	4	51.1	24	47%	Han	46,570	4,158	92%	21,888
26	3	40.9	18	44%	Han	37,309	2,268	94%	16,416
27	3	37.5	18	48%	Han	34,200	2,268	94%	16,416
Total	10		60						

Note: Non agricultural income includes the incomes from migrant working, individual operation, seasonal/temporary job, and transportation.

Table 3-20: Loss of Income and Income Coverage Period by Expected

Affected HH	1.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	2. Expected Compensation Rate per mu (CNY) (refer table 3-3)	3. Acquired Land (mu)	4. Expected Level of Compensation (CNY) (2*3)	Period of income coverage over the loss (4/1)	Preference of Payment Mode
25	21,888	18,243.8	24	43,7851.2	20.0	Cash
26	16,416	18,243.8	18	32,8388.4	20.0	Cash
27	16,416	18,243.8	18	32,8388.4	20.0	Cash

Table 3-21: Income Level after Land Acquisition from Agriculture Activity

Name of Household Head	1. Annual Income per Household before Land Acquisition (CNY)	2.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	3. Annual Income per HH after Land Acquisition (CNY) (1-2)	Loss against Total Income (2/1)	4. Annual Income per Capita after Land Acquisition (CNY)	Falls under Poverty Line (CNY 1,615)
25	50,728	21,888	28,840	43%	7,210	No
26	39,577	16,416	23,161	41%	7,720	No
27	36,468	16,416	20,052	45%	6,684	No

Note: Average Annual Income per Capita of Han among affected families is CNY 3,300 (refer table 1-4) and poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615.

72. **Degree of Impact on Affected Households:** As it shows on Table 2-9, three households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. Average 7% of their total income comes from non-agriculture activity only. The affected families will lose average 47% of their cultivated land, which affect average 43% of their total income. All these households heavily depend on their source of income from agricultural activity and lose significant portion of their cultivated land. The Project will closely monitor these households after the compensation is paid in terms of expenditure of compensation and will coordinate with concerned government agencies to provide information and training to diversify their means of income. Also, after the completion of Wuyuan Heat source plant, the affected will be given priority to work in the plant.

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Table 3-22: Persons Affected by Land Acquisition for Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Unit: mu, person, %

Banner (county)	Country (town)	Village	Team	Before land acquisition		Cultivated Dry Land acquisition	Persons Affected	The percentage of land acquisition
				Cultivated land	Persons			
Wulatehou Banner	Bayin Town	Youlian village	Team No.3	1100	340	33.75	11	3.07%

Table 3-23: Households Affected by the Land acquisition in Wulantehou Banner

Affected HH	Number of Family	1.Original Cultivated Land (mu)	2.Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	3.% of Land Loss (2/1*100)	Nationality	Source of Income			5. Expected Income Loss (CNY) (4*3)
						4.Agriculture Income (CNY)	Non-Agriculture Income (CNY)	% of Agriculture Income	
28	4	45.7	21	46%	Han	24,880	4,840	84%	11,445
29	3	19.7	3.75	19%	Han	10,757	2,640	80%	2,044
30	4	32.1	9	28%	Han/Mongol	17,518	4,840	78%	4,905
Total	11		33.75						

Note: Non agricultural income includes the incomes from migrant working, individual operation, seasonal/temporary job, and transportation.

Table 3-24: Loss of Income and Income Coverage Period by Expected

Name of Household Head	1.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	2. Expected Compensation Rate per mu (CNY) (refer table 3-3)	3. Acquired Land (mu)	4. Expected Level of Compensation (CNY) (2*3)	Period of income coverage over the loss (4/1)	Preference of Payment Mode
28	11,445	10,902.40	21	228,950.4	20.0	Cash
29	2,044	10,902.40	3.75	40,884	20.0	Cash
30	4,905	10,902.40	9	98,121.6	20.0	Cash

Table 3-25: Income Level after Land Acquisition from Agriculture Activity

Name of Household Head	1. Annual Income per Household before Land Acquisition (CNY)	2.Expected Income Loss per year (CNY)	3. Annual Income per HH after Land Acquisition (CNY) (1-2)	Loss against Total Income (2/1)	4. Annual Income per Capita after Land Acquisition (CNY)	Falls under Poverty Line (CNY 1,615)
28	21,000	11,445	9,555	55%	2,388	No
29	10,000	2,044	7,956	20%	2,652	No
30	16,000	4,905	11,095	31%	2,774	No

Note: Average Annual Income per Capita of Han among affected families is CNY 3,300 (refer table 1-4) and poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615 .

73. **Degree of Impact on Affected Households:** As it shows on Table 2-9, three households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. Average 19% of their total income comes from non-agriculture activity only. The affected families will lose average 31% of their cultivated land, which affect average 35% of their total income. Especially, 84% of income of household number 28 is from agricultural activity and will lose 46% of cultivated land. The Project will closely monitor this household after the compensation is paid in terms of expenditure of compensation and will coordinate with concerned government agencies to provide information and training to diversify their means of income. Also, after completion of wastewater treatment plant in Wulantehou Banner, the affected will be given priority to work in the plant.

74. **Needs and Expectation:** According to the survey, all affected households matter, 1) timely payment of compensation, 2) early completion of the Project so that disturbance related to

the construction will be minimized, and 3) cash compensation to individuals but no land redistribution.

75. **Purpose of Using Compensation:** Survey shows that affected households plan to use the compensation for education of their children and renovation or constructing of their house. Currently, people in the project area are expending around 10% of their income for education and 3% for housing out of their income. For reference, education expenditure per pupil from primary school to senior middle school in Shanghai (high-end case) is total CNY14,100 (CNY2,621.16 for primary school, CNY3,523.36 for junior middle school, and CNY7,932.50 for senior middle school) and low-end case in Guizhou is total CNY2,071 (CNY296.44 for primary, CNY520.78 for junior middle school, and CNY1253.65 for senior middle school).¹

(4) Persons Affected by Temporary Land Occupation for

Table 3-26: Affected Persons by Sub-Component

Item		Unit	Gas Transportation (Pipe Line Installation)	Central Heating (Heating Pipe Installation)	Wastewater Treatment (Sewage Piping Network Installation)	Subtotal
Temporary Land Occupation	1. Collective	mu	1113.73	49.8	5	1168.53
	1-1: Wasteland	mu	780.6	29.9	5	815.5
	1-2: Cultivated Dry Land	mu	333.1	19.9	0	353
	2. State-owned	mu	7788.53	642.8	202	8633.33
	Total (1+2)	mu	8902.26	692.6	207	9801.8
	Affected Persons	mu	166	10	0	176

Note: In order to minimize an impact to cultivated dry land (353 mu), the construction is scheduled in winter (November to April) so that impact on income of affected persons from agricultural production will be minimized. The period of land occupancy is estimated for 90 days for laying pipes under the ground. The land will get back to its original condition upon completion of construction by contractors.

3.3.4. Scattered Trees to be Removed

75. About 5,045 various trees belonging to farmers located on the acquired land will be removed during the project construction. 25 trees will be affected by Gas Transportation Subproject, 4,973 trees affected by Central Heating Subproject and 47 trees affected by Wastewater Treatment Subproject.

¹ International Community Foundation, "Overview of Educational Needs & Philanthropic Opportunities in China", Xiaohua Liu, Research Fellow, International Community Foundation, September 2002

(1) Gas Transportation Subproject

76. During the construction period, 20 timber trees ($\phi < 20$ cm) and 5 other trees will be removed. See Table 3-12 for details.

Table 3-27: List of Trees Affected by Gas Transportation Subproject

Types	Unit	size	Wuyuan County	Wulateqian Banner	Subtotal
Other trees	tree		5		5
Timber trees	tree	$\phi > 20$	0		0
	tree	$10 < \phi < 20$	0	20	20
Subtotal	tree		5	20	25
Total			5	20	25

(2) Central Heating Subproject

77. About 204 various trees belonging to farmers located on the acquired land will be removed during the project construction, including 184 small trees, 20 mature trees, 260 timber trees ($\phi > 20$ cm), 789 timber trees ($20 > \phi > 10$ cm), 3,706 timber trees ($\phi < 10$ cm) and 14 other trees. See Table 3-13 for details.

Table 3-28: List of Trees Affected by Central Heating Subproject

Types	Unit	Size	Wuyuan County	Linhe	Wuhai	Subtotal
Other Trees	Tree		14			14
Timber tree	Tree	$\phi > 20$			260	260
	Tree	$20 > \phi > 10$		289	500	789
	Tree	$\phi < 10$		3,476	230	3,706
Subtotal	Tree			3,765	990	4,755
Fruit tree	Tree	Mature			20	20
	Tree	Small		154	30	184
Subtotal	Tree			154	50	204
Total			14	3,919	1,040	4,973

(3) Wastewater Treatment Subproject

78. About 47 various trees belonging to farmers located on the acquired land will be removed during the project construction, including 10 mature trees, 10 timber trees ($\phi > 20$ cm), 15 timber trees ($20 > \phi > 10$ cm), 12 timber trees ($\phi < 10$ cm). See Table 3-14 for details.

Table 3-29: List of Trees Affected by Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Types	Unit	Size	Wulateqian	Subtotal
Timber tree	Tree	ø>20	10	10
	Tree	20>ø>10	15	15
	Tree	ø<10	12	12
Subtotal	Tree		37	37
Fruit trees	Tree	Mature	10	10
	Tree	Small		
Subtotal	Tree		10	10
Total			47	47

3.3.5. Affected Social Infrastructures

79. Based on the field survey, the social infrastructures affected by the project include power transmission line, telephone lines are presented in Table 3-15.

Table 3 -30: Summary of Affected Social Infrastructures

Item	Type	Unit	Gas Transportation Subproject		Central Heating Subproject	Wastewater Treatment Subproject	Total
			Wuyuan county	Wulateqian Banner	Wuhai	Wulateqian Banner	
High voltage line	Pole	No.	0	0		26	26
Low voltage line	Pole	No.	1	3	48	56	108
	Length	Meters	100	26			126
Transformers		Set	0	0	3	3	6

4. Policy Framework

80. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for this Project shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by PRC and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and also meet the requirements of ADB's relevant policies. The adopted compensation standards and rehabilitation measures in the RP will be followed during resettlement implementation. If there is any major policy change during project implementation, the project owner will consult with ADB and reach agreements.

4.1 Policy Basis

- (i) **The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China** (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples' Republic of China on August 29, 1998, and Effective as of January 1, 1999);
- (ii) **Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China** (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);
- (iii) **Notice on Cultivated Land Occupation Tax for Road Construction by Ministry of Finance** (effective as of January 1, 1990).
- (iv) **Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region**(passed in Nineteen Meeting of standing committee for No.9 People Congress of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Oct 15, 2000 and effective as Promulgated)
- (v) **Implementation Regulations of Cultivated land Occupation Tax for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region**(Order No. 73 of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government)
- (vi) **A Decision by the State Council about Deepening Reformation and Strictly Enforcing Land Administration** (The GF [2004] NO.28 issued by the State Council on October 21,2004)
- (vii) **A Directive about Perfecting the Compensation Resettlement System for Land Requisition**(The GTZF [2004] NO.238 issued on November 3,2004)
- (viii) ADB's **"Involuntary Resettlement Policy"** (issued in November 1995) and guidelines - **"Handbook on resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice"** (issued in 1998).
- (ix) **Indigenous Peoples Policies by ADB**
- (x) **Polices on Poverty Reduction by ADB**

4.2. Relevant Provisions of the Laws and Regulations

4.2.1 Land Administration Law of the People's PRC

Ownership of Land and Right to the Use of Land

81. **Article 10** Land owned by peasant collectives that belongs lawfully to peasant collectives of a village shall be operated and managed by collective economic organizations of the village or by villagers' committees; land already owned by different peasant collectives that belong to two or more different collective economic organizations in the

village shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations in the village or by villagers' groups; land already owned by peasant collectives of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

4.2.2. Land to Be Used for Construction

82. **Article 47** Land acquisition shall be compensated on the basis of its original purpose of use. Compensation for acquired cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies, attachments and young crops on the acquired land. Compensation for requisition of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the acquired land for three years preceding such requisition. Resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population that needs to be rehabilitated. The agricultural population that needs to be rehabilitated shall be calculated by dividing the amount of acquired cultivated land by the average per capita cultivated land in the affected village prior to land acquisition. The standard of resettlement subsidy shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the acquired cultivated land for three years preceding such requisition. However, the highest resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the acquired cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its average annual output value for the three years preceding such requisition.

83. Standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of other types of land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the standards of compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

84. Standards for compensation for attachments and young crops on the acquired land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

85. If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the Article are still insufficient to help the peasants who need economic rehabilitation to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for the three years preceding such requisition.

86. The State Council may, in light of the level of social and economic development and under special circumstances, raise the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

87. **Article 48** Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of land is decided on, the local people's government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is acquired, and the peasants.

88. **Article 49** The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is acquired, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land acquisition.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land acquisition is forbidden to be embezzled or misappropriated.

89. **Article 50** Local people's governments at all levels shall support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is acquired, and the peasants in their efforts to engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.

90. **Article 57** Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives needs to be used temporarily for construction of projects or for geologic prospecting, the matter shall be subject to approval by the land administration departments of people's governments at or above the county level. However, if the land to be temporarily used is located in the area covered by urban planning, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the urban planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval. The land user shall, depending on who owns the land and who has the land-use right, enter into a contract for the temporary use of the land with the land administration department concerned, or the rural collective economic organization, or the villagers committee and pay compensation for it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

91. The temporary land user shall use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it. Generally, the period for temporary use of land shall not exceed two years.

92. **Article 62** For villagers, one household shall have only one house site, the area of which may not exceed the standard set by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

93. Villagers shall build residences in keeping with the township (town) overall plan for land utilization and shall be encouraged to use their original house sites or idle lots in the village.

4.2.3. Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

94. **Article 24:** Units or individuals that wish to reclaim land in overall plan for land utilization area or wish to develop state owned barren hill, wastelands or waste tidal flats, the land use right of which is not yet established, for crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry or fishery shall submit application to land administration department above banner /county level and be approved by people's governments that possessed the approval authority.

95. The one-off development of less than 20 ha(not include 20 ha) state owned barren hill, wastelands or waste tidal flats, the land use right of which is not yet established shall be approved by people's governments of banner /county level, above 20 ha (include 20 ha) and below 100 ha (not include 100 ha) shall be approved by alliance administration government office or people's governments of City Level concerned, above 100 ha (include 100 ha) shall be submitted to people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and approved by the State Council.

96. Barren hill, wastelands or waste tidal flats owned by peasant collectives shall be operated under a contract by units or individuals that do not belong to the said collectives with the agreement of at least half of the members of villagers assembly of two-thirds of the representatives of villagers, examined and verified by people's government of town level and approved by people's government of banner/county level.

97. **Article 29** Approve of land to be used for construction by people's government of /above banner/county level shall obey the following principles.

- (i) Occupation of state owned land in overall land planning not in use by key projects approved by the State Council, military facilities, trans-provincial/trans- autonomous region projects and other projects approved by State Council shall be approved by the State Council. The application for land occupation of other project shall be submitted to people' government of different levels and approved by people' government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
- (ii) People' government of banner/county levels where the affected land locates possesses the authority rights to approve if the land is converted from agricultural land to land for the construction and if the land is within the land acquisition scope. After approval, it shall be put on record to land administration department of people' government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
- (iii) The village committees of countries in pastoral areas shall develop own waste collective land for non-agricultural purpose in according with the following principles. Land use below 1 ha (not include 1 ha) shall be approved by people' government of banner/county levels, above 1 ha (include 1 ha) and less than 3 ha approved by alliance administration government office or people's governments of City Level concerned, above 3 ha (include 3 ha) shall be submitted to people' governments of different levels and approved by people' government Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
- (iv) Where land for agriculture is to be used for construction purpose, the formalities of examination shall be gone through according to limits in Land Administration Law and approved by people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region or the State Council. But if the land for agriculture is converted to construction during the implementation of overall land planning for towns/countries, it may be approved by alliance administration government office or people's governments of City Level concerned after authorization by people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
- (v) Land acquisition for construction shall be approved people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region or the State Council according to limits in Land Administration Law. After approval of authorized people's government, the land administration department of the same level shall declare the result. The approval by State Council shall be declared by land administration department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

98. **Article 39** Temporary collective and state owned land occupations by project construction and geology survey shall be approved by land administration department of or

above Banner/county level where the land locates. If state owned land is occupied, temporary land use contract shall be signed with relevant land administration department. If collective land is occupied, temporary land use contract shall be signed with relevant rural collective organization or villager committees. Generally, the contract shall include the period of land use, the compensation, rights and obligations, defaults and etc.

99. The compensation for temporary land occupation is average annual output value of the occupied land for the 3 years preceding such impacts multiplied by the number of years the land is occupied. The compensation for construction land is annual rent of state owned land multiplied by the number of years the land is occupied.

100. **Article 30** Compensation for requisition of basic farmland is 8 to 10 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for three years preceding such requisition. Compensation for other land acquisition is 6 to 8 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for three years preceding such requisition. Compensation for young crops is its output. Dwelling house on land acquisition shall be compensated according to stipulations of relevant department. Affected well, pipes, cable, shed, fencing and other facilities will be compensated based on actual loss. Crops cultivated and attachments built after the land acquisition scope is proclaimed will not be compensated.

101. **Article 31** Each affected agricultural person shall be compensated 4 to 6 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for three years preceding such requisition. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidy for each ha shall not exceed 15 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for three years preceding such requisition.

102. **Article 32** Standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of other types of land shall be prescribed by people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region with reference to the standards of compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

103. **Article 33** If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid are still insufficient to help the peasants needing resettlement to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the acquired land for the three years preceding such requisition. The all kinds of compensation shall be paid to affected units and individuals within 3 months since the compensation and resettlement scheme is publicized. The affected units and individuals shall turn over acquired land with a time limit. But if the compensation and subsidies are not paid, they may refuse to turn the land over.

104. **Article 41** A unit that wishes to use state owned land by such means of assignment, lease, investing shall go through the following formalities.

- (i) The unit put forward application and decide the land use means;
- (ii) To carry out a appraisal on land price;
- (iii) The unit sign land use with charges contract with land administration department at or above banner / county level.
- (iv) Submit to people's government at or above banner/county level for approval;

- (v) The unit applies for land registration, and the land registration department issues certificates. Allocated land use right may transfer, rent and mortgage after going through the former formalities for land use with charges.

105. **Article 42** A construction unit that obtain right to the use of state owned land by such means of compensation as assignment shall, in keeping with the standards and measures prescribed by the State Council, pay among other charges compensation for use of land such as charges for the assignment of land use right, before it can use the land. charges for the assignment of use right of new construction land shall submit to the Finance in accordance with the State stipulations , be included in budget for a special fund, and will be spent on construction of cultivated land, grassland, forest and infrastructure. The detailed expenditure and management will be stipulated by land administration department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region together with the Finance department.

106. **Article 43** If the exchange of state owned land use right belongs to the following ones, it shall be examined and approved by land administration department at or above banner/county level. If approval from people's government above banner /county level is necessary, land administration department shall examine and submit to authorized people's government for their approval.

- (i) Transfer and other disposal of land use right;
- (ii) Transfer, rent and mortgage of use right of allocated land;
- (iii) Do not use the land with the purposes approved;
- (iv) Other ways of use land that shall be approved according to laws and regulations.

Principle of Executing Successful Land Compensation : *A Decision by the State Council about Deepening Reformation and Strictly Enforcing Land Administration* (The GF [2004] NO.28 issued by the State Council on October 21,2004)

- (i) Local people's governments above country level should take appropriate measures not to worse off living standards of affected farmers because of the land acquisition.
- (ii) Land compensation, resettlement subsidy, compensation for house attachments, and crops should be pay enough and in time according to the laws.
- (iii) If living standards of affected farmers cannot be maintained under the current laws, each provincial, autonomous region, direct city governments should approve to increase resettlement subsidy.
- (iv) In case of and compensation and resettlement subsidy reaching limit stipulated by laws but still shortage of fund to maintain farmers' living standards, local people's government can use the revenue from leasing of state-owned land to give compensation for affected farmers.
- (v) Provincial, autonomous region, direct city governments should establish and publish the standardized annual average output value of land and land price to each city and county government. Price of land compensation has to be the same in same area.

- (vi) Important national construction project should get enough land acquisition fee into cost estimate.
- (vii) Affected farmers should be resettled properly.
- (viii) Sound procedure for land acquisition and strengthen supervision over the implementation of land acquisition.

4.2.4. ADB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

107. ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement includes the following principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- (iii) People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.
- (iv) People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
- (v) Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.
- (vi) The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.
- (vii) As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.

4.3 Compensation Standards

4.3.1. Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition and Temporary Land Occupation

(1) Permanent Land Acquisition

108. According to the statistical yearbooks among affected counties between 2000 and 2004, the average annual output values in the past three years for these counties are presented below in Table 4-1. And output values in the past five years are in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-1: Average Annual Output in the Affected
Counties during 2002-2004**

Banner/County/ district	Types of Grain	Average Annual Output (kg/mu)	Unit (yuan/kg)	Ratio of main products to byproducts	Average Annual Output Value (Yuan/Mu)	Output value of cultivated dry land
Wuyuan County	corn	703.36	1.1	15%	889.75	912.19
	sunflower	290.26	2.8	15%	934.63	
Dengkou County	corn	590.64	1.1	15%	747.17	701.49
	sunflower	203.67	2.8	15%	655.81	
Linhe District	Corn	717.50	1.1	15%	907.64	909.29
	sunflower	282.90	2.8	15%	910.95	
Hangjinhou Banner	corn	878.45	1.1	15%	111.23	1040.34
	sunflower	301.07	2.8	15%	969.45	
Wulateqian Banner	corn	751.65	1.1	15%	950.84	885.92
	sunflower	254.97	2.8	15%	820.99	
Wulatezhong Banner	corn	610.66	1.1	15%	772.49	736.6
	sunflower	217.61	2.8	15%	700.71	
Wulatehou Banner	corn	480.97	1.1	15%	608.42	545.12
	sunflower	149.63	2.8	15%	481.82	
Wuda District	corn	525.50	1.1	15%	664.75	664.75
Haibowan District	corn	442.78	1.1	15%	560.12	560.12
Hainan District	corn	492.12	1.1	15%	622.54	622.54

Table 4-2: Average Annual Output of Dry Land in the Affected Counties during 2000-2004

Banner/County/district	Types of Grain	Average Annual Output (kg/mu)	Unit (yuan/kg)	Ratio of main products to byproducts	Average Annual Output Value (Yuan/Mu)	Output value of cultivated dry land
Wuyuan County	corn	687.22	1.1	15%	869.34	907.57
	sunflower	293.73	2.8	15%	945.81	
Dengkou County	corn	578.30	1.1	15%	731.55	691.76
	sunflower	202.47	2.8	15%	651.96	
Linhe District	corn	684.29	1.1	15%	865.62	873.71
	sunflower	273.85	2.8	15%	881.80	
Hangjinhou Banner	corn	860.09	1.1	15%	1088.01	1018.01
	sunflower	294.41	2.8	15%	948.01	
Wulateqian Banner	corn	731.25	1.1	15%	925.04	858.41
	sunflower	245.89	2.8	15%	791.78	
Wulatezhong Banner	corn	603.31	1.1	15%	763.19	725.74
	sunflower	213.76	2.8	15%	688.29	
Wulatehou Banner	corn	479.90	1.1	15%	607.07	542.11
	sunflower	148.18	2.8	15%	477.14	
Wuda District	corn	514.24	1.1	15%	650.52	650.52
		0.00			0.00	
Haibowan District	corn	438.91	1.1	15%	555.21	555.21
		0.00			0.00	
Hainan District	corn	486.77	1.1	15%	615.77	615.77
		0.00			0.00	

109. Since all project counties and districts have per capita farmland above one mu, following provision in Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, it is proposed that the land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be set at 20 times the average annual output value in the past three years. The compensation for young crop will be set at 1 time the average annual output value in the past three years.

110. According to stipulations of Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, in order to ensure the rehabilitation and improvement of income and living standards of affected people, the compensation rates for land acquisition are listed in Table 3-3 based on negotiation between project owner, land administration department of local government, and affected people.

111. According to stipulations of Implementation Regulations of Cultivated land Occupation Tax for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the average cultivated land occupation taxes are 7.5 yuan/ m² for Wuhai City, 6.25 yuan/ m² for Bayannaoer Alliance, 5 yuan/ m² for Yikezhao Alliance (now Eerduosi City).

112. According to Administration Regulations for Land Building Fee and Land Unused Fee in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region,

- (i) Land building fee is 7 times average output of past 5 years before land acquisition.
- (ii) Land acquisition management fee is 2% of land acquisition fee.
- (iii) According to Division of Land Fee Collection for New Construction land in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region,

Grade Ten :Wuhai City , 14. 00 yuan/m²;

Grade twelve ,Linhe District 10.00 yuan/m²;

Grade Fourteen: Hangjinhou Banner, Wulateqian Banner, Wuyuan County, 7.00 yuan/m²;

Grade Fifteen: Other Banners /counties 5.00 yuan/m².

Table 4-3: Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition Unit: yuan/mu

Banner(county)	Land Type	Compensation and Replacement Subsidy	Standing Crop Fee	Compensation Stipulated by the State					Compensation Rates
				Land Building Fee	Cultivated land Occupation Fee	Land Use Charges	Management Fee	Subtotal	Total
Wuyuan County	Cultivated Land	18243.80	907.57	6352.99	4168.75	4669.00	383.03	15573.77	34725.14
	Waste Land	1581.00	0			4669.00	31.62	4700.62	6281.62
Dengkou county	Cultivated Land	14029.80	691.76	4842.32	4168.75	3335.00	294.43	12640.50	27362.06
	Waste Land	1224.00	0			3335.00	24.48	3359.48	4583.48
Linhe District	Cultivated Land	18185.80	873.71	6115.97	4168.75	6670.00	381.19	17335.91	36395.42
Hangjinhou Banner	Cultivated Land	20806.80	1018	7126.07	4168.75	3335.00	436.50	15066.32	36891.13
Wulateqian Banner	Cultivated Land	17718.40	858.41	6008.87	4168.75	4669.00	371.54	15218.16	33794.97
	Waste Land	1284.00	0			4669.00	25.68	4694.68	5978.68
Wulatezhong Banner	Cultivated Land	14732.00	725.74	5080.18	4168.75	3335.00	309.15	12893.08	28350.82
	Waste Land	1284.00	0			3335.00	25.68	3360.68	4644.68
Wulatehou Banner	Cultivated Land	10902.40	542.11	3794.77	4168.75	3335.00	228.89	11527.41	22971.92
	Waste Land	880.00	0			3335.00	17.60	3352.60	4232.60
Wuda District	Cultivated Land	13295.00	650.52	4553.64	5002.50	9338.00	278.91	19173.05	33118.57
	Waste Land	1120.00	0			9338.00	22.40	9360.40	10480.40

Haibowan District	Cultivated Land	11202.40	555.21	3886.47	5002.50	9338.00	235.15	18462.12	30219.73
	Waste Land	956.00	0			9338.00	19.12	9357.12	10313.12
Hainan District	Cultivated Land	12450.80	615.77	4310.39	5002.50	9338.00	261.33	18912.22	31978.79
	Waste Land	1523.00	0			9338.00	30.46	9368.46	10891.46
Wushen Banner	Waste Land	1500.00				3335.00	30.00	3365.00	4865.00
Etuohe Banner	Waste Land	1500.00				3335.00	30.00	3365.00	4865.00
Unit which the Fees are paid to		Affected Peoples	Contractors	Land administration department	Land administration department	Land administration department of province	Land administration department		

Note: State owned land is calculated on 30,000 yuan /mu in this table. The actual rate will be determined by land assignment fee.

(2) Temporary Land Occupation

113. According to compensation rates actually carried out for infrastructure construction in similar area in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the compensation rate for temporary land occupation is in Table 4-4. Management fees for temporary land occupation are 1 yuan/m² for cultivated land and grassland, 0.5 yuan/m² for waste land and construction land. Therefore, compensation rates for land temporarily affected are shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Unit: yuan/mu

Item	Land type				
	Cultivated Dry Land	Grassland	Waste Land	Sandy Waste Land	Construction Land
Compensation Fee	1500	400	100	100	200
Management Fee	667	667	334	334	334
Subtotal	2167	1067	434	434	534

Note: The highest AAOV of cultivated dry land in the project area is CNY 1,018.01.

4.3.2. Compensation for Scattered Trees and other Facilities

114. The compensation rates for scattered trees will be different according to different types, ages and sizes of trees. Based on the actual condition along the pipes, the compensation rates are shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5: Compensation for Affected Other Facilities

Item	Unit	Compensation	Notes
High Voltage Line	Yuan / pole	300	
Low Voltage Line	Yuan / pole	200	
Electrical Wire	Yuan /meter	145	
Transformer	Yuan / set	16000	

Table 4-6: Compensation for Affected Scattered Trees

Item	Unit	Compensation	Notes
Other Tree	Yuan / tree	30	
Timber Tree	Yuan / tree	30	ø<10 cm
	Yuan / tree	100	10 cm c<ø<20 cm
	Yuan / tree	180	ø <20 cm
Fruit tree	Yuan / tree	120	Mature
	Yuan / tree	50	Small

4.3.3. Supplementary Assistance to PAPs

115. Among total affected people, an estimated 16 Mongolian people (8 households) will be affected by the Project (12 percent affected persons). There is no Mongolian village in the project area. Since Mongolian people have been closely integrated in the current social system with no distinctive isolation or barriers, the compensation and rehabilitation adopted for affected Mongolian people will be the same as those for Han people. There are no economical or socially vulnerable groups such as elderly-headed household, female-headed household and household under the poverty line. Average annual income per capita of affected people is CNY3,549 as compare to the national poverty line CNY637 per capita per year or even compare to poverty line in project affected area CNY1,615. There is no difference of income level between Mongolian and Han people among affected people. However, three enhancement measures will be undertaken: i) during the construction of the Project, priority will be given

for engagement of PAPs and communities in providing unskilled laborers and local construction materials, which could generate significant amount of cash income for the affected people, ii) the PAPs will be given priority if there are any labor opportunities outside the affected banners/counties, and iii) agriculture technical training will be provided to the affected people. Particularly for those who are planning to engage in new income generation activities, such as economic crops, animal husbandry, and other non-land based activities. Relevant personnel from county agriculture technical station will be invited to provide training on farming and cultivation in resettlement areas. Through all these measures, the quality and output of crops as well as number of animals will be raised, which will increase income and revenue for the affected persons. The detail assistance is stipulated under the Social Development Action Plan (SDAP).

4.4. Entitlement Matrix

116. All the units and individuals affected by the project are entitled with the following right, compensation and rehabilitation measures as indicated in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7: Entitlement Matrix of Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Types of Impacts	Entitled Persons	Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
Permanent land acquisition	Owner (collective or contractors)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project will pay land compensation for all types of lands acquired for the construction. The land compensation standards will be determined according to this project. 2. Besides land compensation, the project will pay resettlement subsidy for all types of productive land areas. 3. In addition, the Project will pay compensation of fixed assets, attachments and young crops on land acquisition to affected persons. 2. 100% of subsidies and compensation should go the affected individual households according to the regulation of the Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Land Management item 33. 3. The land compensation and resettlement subsidy should be used for restoring the production bases and livelihood for the affected persons. 6. The land compensation will be paid to the affected units prior to land acquisition. 	See Table 3-3 for details.
Temporary land occupation	Farming household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project will pay compensation of fixed assets and young crops on land temporarily occupied to affected peoples. 2. In addition, the Project will also pay compensation for annual output loss. Based on the construction schedule, the estimated compensation for temporary land occupation is based on one year plus cost of land reclamation. 3. After the construction is completed, the land occupied by the Project will be re-cultivated by the project contractors and return to the affected persons. 	See Table 3-4 for details.
Scattered trees	Owner	Cash compensation or transplanting cost will be paid for all trees affected by the project.	See Table 3-5 for

Types of Impacts	Entitled Persons	Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
Other facilities and special items	Owner	<p>1. The Project will pay compensation to owners of all kinds of special items affected by the Project, including telecom line, transmission line, and transmission tower etc. The compensation standard for the social infrastructures will be determined based on the principles of restoring its original function, original scale and original standard.</p> <p>2. The Project will pay the Owners compensations of all kinds of other rural living and production facilities, the compensation standards will be determined based on their original investment or replacement value.</p>	details.
Support to surplus labor	Individuals	<p>1. During the construction of the Project, priority will be given for engagement of PAPs and communities in providing unskilled laborers and local construction materials, which could generate significant amount of cash income for the affected people.</p> <p>2. PAPs will be given priority if there are any labor opportunities outside the affected banners/counties,</p>	
Households with income restoration hardships	Seriously affected households	<p>1. Agriculture technical training or other skill trainings will be provided to those affected people by the concerned local government agencies.</p> <p>2. Priority will be given to work at wastewater treatment plant and heating source plant.</p>	

Note: The Project is planned to occupy the cultivated dry land temporary (353 mu) for maximum 90 days during in winter (November to April) for laying pipes under the ground, therefore compensation for temporary land occupation is estimated for one year. .

5. Resettlement & Rehabilitation

117. Based on the resettlement schemes proposed by each affected villages(teams) and current policies, laws and regulations of different levels of governments and the resettlement requirements of ADB, the Resettlement Plan of was prepared by the project management office assisted by project owner, the design institute and local counties and township governments.

5.1. Resettlement Guideline and Principle

5.1.1. Resettlement Guideline

118. The basic resettlement policy of the Project is to respect the wishes of affected people and maintain their current living standard and cultures. If the Project will cause to lose their means of income, the Project has to arrange to restore it within their own townships and villages. Farming will be the focus of income restoration strategy by developing new farmland and improving the remaining farmland in the affected villages, and supplemented by various other income generation opportunities in the project areas.

5.1.2. Resettlement Principle

119. Under such policy, a number of resettlement and rehabilitation principles have been developed for the Project.

- (i) The resettlement plan should be based on detailed inventory for land acquisition, and adopted compensation standards and subsidies.
- (ii) The land acquisition plan should also be examined in terms of local land and economic development plan, resource utilization, and environment protection. Considering the local conditions, a practical and feasible resettlement plan should be developed to restore or improve living standard of affected peoples and create foundation for improvement of their means of livelihoods in long-term.
- (iii) The resettlement plan should be based on the principle “Contribute to the economic development and social development”.
- (iv) Appropriate relationship has to be established between the states, collectives and individuals to finalize the plan.
- (v) Local resources have to be mobilized to maintain or improve living standard of project affected persons.

5.2. Public Participation and Consultation

120. During the impact survey and the resettlement planning, consultation meetings have been held by the resettlement planning team in the relevant counties, townships, administrative villages, and villager groups. The participants included officials from different levels of local government, village leaders and representatives of affected persons. Based on these consultations, indicative production restoration approaches have been identified for project affected villages.

121. The impacts of land acquisition for the project on affected villages or village groups are different. Therefore, the production restoration plans should be based on degree of such impacts,

the availability of remaining land resources, and desires of affected persons from village to village. Based on the opinion and suggestion from affected persons, and current condition of affected area, land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid to affected individuals.

122. According to consultation meetings, the land administration department of local government sent a letter soliciting suggestions, in which the land compensation rates and resettlement compensation rates are suggested. Public hearings for land acquisition were also held to all person affected by land acquisition attended the meeting. The project owner is responsible for land acquisition and signed land use right contract of state owned land with local government after land acquisition scheme was approved. The local government signed land acquisition agreement with affected village collectives and representatives, and proclaimed publicly after the recognition of the compensation and resettlement plan. The village collectives will be granted the land compensation and resettlement subsidies by contractors. According to impact survey, when the land was contracted, all the land was divided into 4-8 plots and equally distributed to villagers. Therefore, after land acquisition, the affected peoples will not lose all the land. When they receive the compensation, they can increase the output value by planting cash crops or participating non-agricultural activities.

123. The production restoration is to be carried out in the original village team, so the administration of PAPs is maintained. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies are paid to affected individuals directly. The local country and town government provide guidance on how to spend the compensation.

Public Consultation

Time	Place	Participants	Topic for Discussion	Conclusion
Aug 25-29 2005	village committee along the pipe line	All project affected people and project owner	Project impacts on surrounding and suggestions on compensation and resettlement	Pipe construction will have a little adverse impacts on environment, but positive impacts are far more than adverse ones, therefore it will improve the environment. Villagers give support to it and hope to be compensated according to state and local policies.
Sep 1-16 2005	Project owner	Land administration bureau, staff from village committee and project headquarters	solicit villager's suggestion on land acquisition; discuss with village committee on land acquisition	Reach an agreement.

5.3 Rehabilitation Plan for Social Infrastructures

124. The social infrastructures affected by the Project include tractor roads, electric power lines, and telecom lines. The affected tractor road shall be rehabilitated. The relevant electricity department shall make the plan and reconstruct the power facilities. The relevant functional department shall make the plan and reconstruct the telecom facilities.

6. Resettlement Cost Estimate

6.1 Principles of Cost Estimate

- (i) Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China for Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;
- (ii) The compensation of special items shall be estimated based on replacement of their original scale, original standard, and original function.
- (iii) The compensation standard of scattered trees shall be determined according to its actual value or actual cost for transplanting.

6.1.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

125. The resettlement compensation cost for the Project includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, social infrastructures reconstruction compensation, other cost, contingency and relevant taxes and fees. The total compensation cost is 26,949,000 yuan.

126. Compensation for permanent land acquisition in Gas transportation Subproject is listed in Table 6-1. Compensation for temporary land occupation in Gas transportation Subproject is listed in Table 6-2. Compensation for attachments in Gas transportation Subproject is listed in Table 6-3. Summary of compensation in Gas transportation Subproject is listed in Table 6-4.

127. Compensation for permanent land acquisition in Central Heating Subproject is listed in Table 6-5. Compensation for temporary land occupation in Central Heating Subproject is listed in Table 6-6. Compensation for attachments in Central Heating Subproject is listed in Table 6-7. Summary of compensation in Central Heating Subproject is listed in Table 6-8.

128. Compensation for permanent land acquisition in Wastewater Treatment Subproject is listed in Table 6-9. Compensation for temporary land occupation in Wastewater Treatment Subproject is listed in Table 6-10. Compensation for attachments in Wastewater Treatment Subproject is listed in Table 6-11. Summary of compensation in Wastewater Treatment Subproject is listed in Table 6-12.

Summary of Compensation For Inner Mongolia Environment Improvement Project is listed in Table 6-13 and Annual Investment Plan is in Table 6-14.

Table 6-1: Compensation for Permanent Land acquisition in Gas Transportation Subproject

Banner (county)	Land type	Quantity	Price	Investment
		Mu	yuan/mu	10 ⁴ yuan
Wuyuan County	Waste land	10.50	6281.62	6.60
Dengkou County	Waste land	13.95	4583.48	6.39
Linhe District	Cultivated dry land	40.00	36395.42	145.58
Hangjinhou Banner	Cultivated dry land	11.70	36891.13	43.16
Wulateqian Banner	Waste land	7.50	5978.68	4.48
Wulatezhong Banner	Waste land	10.05	4644.68	4.67
Wulatehou Banner	Waste land	7.65	4232.60	3.24
Wuda District	Waste land	10.63	10480.40	11.14
Haibowan District	Waste land	14.47	10313.12	14.92
Hainan District	Waste land	14.93	10891.46	16.26
Wushen Banner	Waste land	3.90	4865.00	1.90
Etuohe Banner	Waste land	7.80	4865.00	3.79
Total		153.08		262.13

Table 6-2: Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation in Gas Transportation Subproject

Banner (county)	Unit	Cultivated Dry Land	Grassland	Waste Land	Waste Sandy Land	Land for Construction	Total
	yuan/mu	2167	1067	434	434	534	
Dengkou County	mu	323.92	0.00	53.75	0.00	134.50	512.17
	10 ⁴ yuan	70.19	0.00	2.33	0.00	7.18	79.70
Linhe District	mu	394.91	0.00	50.42	0.00	47.86	493.19
	10 ⁴ yuan	85.58	0.00	2.19	0.00	2.55	90.32
Hangjinhou Banner	mu	117.84	0.00	39.22	0.00	21.05	178.11
	10 ⁴ yuan	25.54	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.12	28.36
Haibowan County	mu	277.06	82.76	0.00	590.10	0.00	949.92
	10 ⁴ yuan	60.04	8.83	0.00	25.58	0.00	94.45

Hainan District	mu	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.06	0.00	277.06
	10 ⁴ yuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.01	0.00	12.01
Hainan District	mu	0.00	917.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	917.54
	10 ⁴ yuan	0.00	97.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.90
Etuoke Banner	mu	0.00	931.98	0.00	2918.48	0.00	3850.46
	10 ⁴ yuan	0.00	99.44	0.00	126.52	0.00	225.96
Quantity total	mu	1113.73	1932.28	143.39	3785.64	203.41	7178.45
Investment total	10⁴ yuan	241.35	206.17	6.22	164.11	10.85	628.69

Table 6-3: Compensation for Attachments in Gas Transportation Subproject

Item		Social Infrastructures		Other Trees	Timber Trees	Subtotal
		Low Voltage Pole	Pole and Line		20>ø>10	
Unit		Yuan/pole	Yuan/meter	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	
Compensation Rate		200	145	30	100	
Wuyuan County	Quantity	1	100	5	0	
	Investment	200	14500	150	0	14850
Wulateqian Banner	Quantity	3	26	0	20	
	Investment	600	3770	0	2000	6370
Total		800	18270	150	2000	21220

Table 6-4: Summary of Compensation in Gas Transportation Subproject (Unit: 10⁴ yuan)

No.	Banner (county)	Permanent Land Acquisition	Temporary Land Occupation	Attachments	Basic Cost	Management Fees	Investigate and Design Fee	Monitoring and Evaluation	Contingency	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	=(1)+(2)+(3)	=(4)×3%	=(4)×3%	=(4)×3%	=(4)×10%	=(4)+...(8)
1	Wuyuan County	6.6		1.5	8.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.6
2	Dengkou County	6.4	79.7		86.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.6	102.5
3	Linhe District	145.6	90.3		235.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	23.6	280.7
4	Hangjinhou Banner	43.2	28.4		71.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.2	85.1
5	Wulateqian Banner	4.5		0.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.2
6	Wulatezhong Banner	4.7			4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6
7	Wulatehou Banner	3.2			3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.9
8	Wuda District	11.1			11.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	13.3
9	Haibowan District	14.9	94.5		109.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	10.9	130.2
10	Hainan District	16.3	12.0		28.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	33.6
11	Wushen Banner	1.9	97.9		99.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	118.8
12	Etuohe Banner	3.8	226.0		229.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	23.0	273.4
	Total	262.2	628.7	2.1	892.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	89.3	1062.3

Table 6-5: Compensation for Permanent Land acquisition in Central Heating Subproject

Banner(county)	Land type	Quantity	Price	Investment
		Mu	yuan/mu	10 ⁴ yuan
Wuyuan County Wuyuan County	Cultivated dry land	60.00	34725.14	208.35
	Waste land	40.00	6281.62	25.13
	State owned land	1.08	30000.00	3.24
Dengkou County	Waste land	80.00	4583.48	36.67
	State owned land	0.90	30000.00	2.70
Linhe District	State owned land	2.20	0.00	0.00
Hangjinhou Banner	Cultivated dry land	100.00	36891.13	368.91
	State owned land	3.20	30000.00	9.60
Wulateqian Banner	State owned land	33.00	30000.00	99.00
Wulatezhong Banner	State owned land	46.20	30000.00	138.60
Wulatehou Banner	Waste land	40.00	0.00	12.60
	State owned land	6.30	30000.00	18.90
Wuhai	State owned land	92.00	30000.00	276.00
Total		504.88		1199.70

Table 6-6: Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation in Central Heating Subproject

Banner(county)	Unit	Cultivated Dry Land	Grassland	Waste Land	Waste Sandy Land	Land for Construction	Total
	yuan/mu	2167	1067	434	434	534	
Linhe District	mu	33.80					33.80
	10 ⁴ yuan	7.32					7.32
Wulateqian Banner	mu					9.00	9.00
	10 ⁴ yuan					0.48	0.48
Wuhai City	mu					7.00	7.00
	10 ⁴ yuan					0.37	0.37
Total	mu	33.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	49.80
	10⁴ yuan	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	8.18

Table 6-7: Compensation for Attachments in Central Heating Subproject

Item		Social Infrastructures				Other trees	Timber Trees			Fruit Trees		Subtotal
		High Voltage Pole	Low Voltage Pole	Pole and Line	Transformer		ø<10	20>ø>10	ø>20	Mature	Young	
Unit		Yuan/pole	Yuan/pole	Yuan/meter	Yuan/transformer	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	
Compensation Rate		300	200	145	16000	30	30	100	180	120	50	
Wuyuan County	Quantity	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	
	Investment	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0	0	420
Linhe District	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	3476	289	0	0	154	
	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	104280	28900	0	0	7700	140880
Wuhai City	Quantity	48	0	0	3	0	230	500	260	20	30	
	Investment	14400	0	0	48000	0	6900	50000	46800	2400	1500	170000
Total		14400	0	0	48000	420	6900	50000	46800	2400	1500	170420

Table 6-8: Summary of Compensation in Central Heating Subproject (Unit: 10⁴ yuan)

No.	Banner(county)	Permanent Land Acquisition	Temporary Land Occupation	Attachments	Basic Cost	Management Fees	Investigate and Design Fee	Monitoring and Evaluation	Contingency	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	=(1)+(2)+(3)	=(4)×3%	=(4)×3%	=(4)×3%	=(4)×10%	=(4)+...(8)
1	Wuyuan County	236.7		0.0	236.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	23.7	281.7
2	Dengkou County	39.4			39.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9	46.8
3	Linhe District	0.0	7.3	14.1	21.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	25.5
	Subtotal	276.1	7.3	14.1	297.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	29.8	354.1
4	Hangjinhou Banner	378.5			378.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	37.9	450.4
5	Wulateqian Banner	99.0	0.5		99.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.9	118.4
6	Wulatezhong Banner	138.6			138.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	13.9	164.9
7	Wulatehou Banner	31.5			31.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	37.5
8	Wuhai City	276.0	0.4	17.0	293.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	29.3	349.1
	Total	1199.7	8.2	31.1	1239.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	123.9	1474.4

Table 6-9: Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition in Wastewater Treatment

Subproject

Banner(county)	Land Type	Quantity	Price	Investment
		Mu	yuan/mu	10 ⁴ yuan
Wulateqian Banner	Waste Land	75.00	5978.68	44.84
Wulatehou Banner	Cultivated Dry Land	33.75	22971.92	77.53
	Waste Land	6.65	4232.60	2.81
Total		115.40		125.19

Table 6-10: Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation in Wastewater Treatment

Subproject

Banner(county)	Unit	Cultivated Dry Land	Grassland	Waste Land	Waste Sandy Land	Land for Construction	Total
	yuan/mu	2167	1067	434	434	534	
Wulateqian Banner	mu				5		5.00
	10 ⁴ yuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22

Table 6-11: Compensation for Attachments in Wastewater Treatment Subproject

Item		Social Infrastructures				Other Trees	Timber Trees			Fruit Trees		Subtotal
		High Voltage Pole	Low Voltage Pole	Pole and Line	Transformer		ø<10	20>ø>10	ø>20	Mature	Young	
Unit		Yuan/pole	Yuan/pole	Yuan/meter	Yuan/transformer	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	Yuan/tree	
Compensation Rate		300	200	145	16000	30	30	100	180	120	50	
Wulateqian Banner	Quantity	26	56	0	3	0	12	15	10	10	0	
	Investment	7800	11200	0	48000	0	360	1500	1800	1200	0	71860

Table 6-12: Summary of Compensation in Wastewater Treatment Subproject (Unit: 10⁴ yuan)

Table 6-13: Summary of Compensation for Inner Mongolia Environment Improvement Project (Unit: 10⁴ yuan)

Item	Permanent Land Acquisition	Temporary land Occupation	Attachments	Basic Cost	Management Fees	Investigate and Design Fee	Monitoring and Evaluation	Contingency	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	$=(1)+(2)+(3)$	$=(4) \times 3\%$	$=(4) \times 3\%$	$=(4) \times 3\%$	$=(4) \times 10\%$	$=(4) + \dots (8)$
Gas Transportation	262.2	628.7	2.1	893	26.8	26.8	26.8	89.3	1062.7
Central Heating	125.2	0.2	7.2	132.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	13.3	157.8
Wastewater Treatment	1199.7	8.2	31.1	1239.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	123.9	1474.4
Total	1587.1	637.1	40.4	2264.6	68	68	68	226.4	2694.9

Table 6-14: Annual Investment Plan (Unit: 10⁴ yuan)

Subproject	2005	2006	2007	Subtotal
Gas Transportation	53.1	850.2	159.4	1062.7
Central Heating	7.9	126.2	23.7	157.8
Wastewater Treatment	73.7	1179.5	221.2	1474.4
Subtotal	134.7	2155.9	404.3	2694.9
Percentage	5%	80%	15%	100%

7. Institutional Arrangements & Implementation Schedule

7.1 Institutional Arrangements

7.1.1. Establishment of Resettlement Organizations

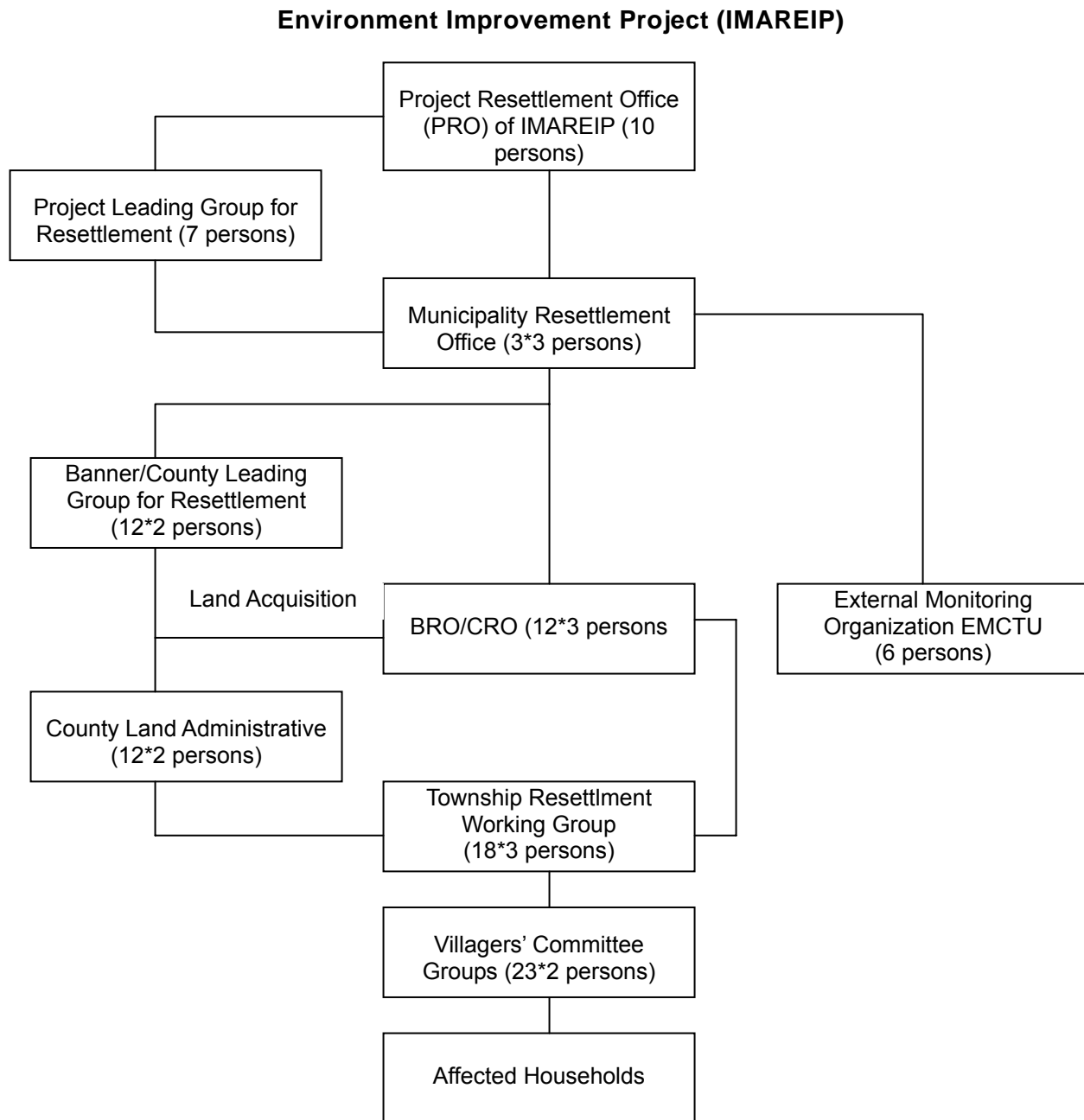
7.1.1.1 Resettlement Organizations

129. In order to implement the Resettlement Plan in a smooth and effective manner, a resettlement organizational structure from higher to lower governmental levels, will be established, which will be vested with full responsibility for planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. The following institutions are established for or involved in land acquisition and resettlement of the project.

- (i) Project Leading Group for Resettlement
- (ii) Project Resettlement Office (PRO)
- (iii) Municipality Leading Group for Resettlement
- (iv) Municipality Resettlement Office (MRO)
- (v) Banner/County Leading Group for Resettlement
- (vi) Banner/County Resettlement Office (BRO/CRO)
- (vii) Township Resettlement Working Group
- (viii) Villagers' Committee and Village Groups
- (ix) Economy and management college of Tongji University(EMCTU)

The Organization Chart is shown in chart 7-1.

**Figure 7-1: Resettlement Organization Chart for Inner Mongolia
Autonomous Region**



7.1.2 Responsibilities of Organizations

(1) Project Leading Group for Resettlement

130. The Project Leading Group for Resettlement consists of leaders concerned from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Development and Reform Committee, Inner

Mongolia Autonomous Region Finance Office, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Construction Office, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Environment Protection Bureau, etc. The main roles of the Group are to strengthen the leadership over the project and to ensure the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out smoothly. It is also responsible for formulating project resettlement policy, coordinating the activities of land acquisition and resettlement between resettlement organizations at different levels. Project Resettlement Office (PRO) is subordinate to the Leading Group.

(2) Project Resettlement Office (PRO)

131. Project Resettlement Office will be composed of the responsible staffs from Project Implementation Office and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Land Administrative Bureau. PRO's main responsibilities are to:

- (i) Ensure the CRO to conduct impacts survey and socio-economic survey and maintain up-to-date records;
- (ii) Train staffs of resettlement offices of all levels;
- (iii) Organize and coordinate preparation and implementation of the RP;
- (iv) Organize public consultation and disclose resettlement policies;
- (v) Manage resettlement compensation funds and its expenditure;
- (vi) Instruct, coordinate and monitor the resettlement implementation progresses performed by CRO;;
- (vii) Take charge of the internal monitoring activities, prepare internal monitoring reports, and participate in annual audit of fund disbursement and utilization.

(3) Municipality Resettlement Leading Group

132. The municipal resettlement leading group will comprise leaders from municipal government departments, including land administration bureau, financial bureau, and urban construction bureau. Their main responsibilities are to provide adequate leadership on the concerned counties during land acquisition and resettlement in order to ensure smooth implementation of the RP.

(4) Municipality Resettlement Office

133. The Municipal Resettlement Office will consist of relevant officials in charge of resettlement from municipal development and reform committee. It will coordinate with land administration bureau. Its main responsibilities include:

- (i) Assist in preparing RP and participate in resettlement implementation;
- (ii) Organize public consultation and publicize the resettlement policy;
- (iii) Assist the application and approval procedures for land acquisition and resettlement;
- (iv) Manage resettlement funds and supervise its disbursement and use;
- (v) Coordinate in handling problems encountered during implementation;
- (vi) Assist in internal and external monitoring activities;
- (vii) Prepare and submit implementation progress report to PRO.

(5) Banner/County Resettlement Leading Group

134. Banner/County Leading Group for Resettlement consists of the responsible leaders of County Land Administration Bureau, Finance Bureau, and Construction Bureau. The main responsibilities are to strengthen the leadership over the resettlement, to coordinate relations of different government departments and the relation between the State, collective and private entities, and to ensure the land acquisition and resettlement is smoothly carried out.

(6) Banner/County Resettlement Office (BRO/CRO)

135. BRO/CRO is composed of specially assigned cadres from County development and reform Bureau. The BRO/CRO will conduct the work in coordination with the County Land Administration Bureau. Its main responsibilities are to:

- (i) Assist project design institute to define the project impact scope and conduct impact and social economic surveys.;
- (ii) Assist in preparing RP and participate in resettlement implementation;
- (iii) Organize public consultation and publicize the resettlement policy;
- (iv) Assist the application and approval procedures for land acquisition and resettlement;
- (v) Manage resettlement funds and supervise its disbursement and use;
- (vi) Train township and village level resettlement workers
- (vii) Supervise the resettlement work at townships and villages;
- (viii) Coordinate the work in handling problems encountered during implementation;
- (ix) Assist in internal and external monitoring activities;
- (x) Prepare and submit implementation progress report to PRO.

(7) Township Resettlement Working Group

136. It is led by the relevant responsible leaders from town governments and composed of the staff from town governments, land administration office and police station as well as relevant village cadres. The main responsibilities include:

- (i) Participate in the project investigation and assist in preparation of the RP;
- (ii) Organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies;
- (iii) Execute, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within the township;
- (iv) Be responsible for payment and management of compensation funds;
- (v) Report to county land administration bureau and resettlement office the progress of land acquisition, housing removal and resettlement;
- (vi) Solve problems during RP implementation.

(8) Villagers' Committee & Village Groups

137. The key officials of administrative villages will be involved in resettlement implementation. Their main responsibilities include:

- (i) Participate in investigation on social economy and project impact;
- (ii) Organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies;
- (iii) Be responsible for funds management, allocation and use;
- (iv) Report to the higher authorities about comments and proposals from the PAPs;
- (v) Handle grievances;
- (vi) Report the resettlement implementation progress;
- (vii) Help vulnerable households in resettlement.

(9) Economy and management collage of Tongji University

138. The Project Management Office will entrust Economy and management collage of Tongji University as the external monitoring agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- (i) Supervise all aspects of resettlement work and report to ADB, through PRO, every 6 months, see Part 9 for details;
- (ii) Provide technical advice to Project and CROs during the survey and RP preparation.

7.1.3. Working Relations between Organizations

139. In the course of land acquisition and resettlement, the resettlement organizations at different levels will sign agreements to define their undertakings and responsibilities. The process of signing agreements is as follows:

- (i) The project owner will submit an application for construction land to local Land Administration Department. The relevant departments of local governments will go through formalities.
- (ii) Local governments sign land acquisition agreements with affected villages.
- (iii) The project owner signs State Owned Land Use Rights with local governments;
- (iv) The project owner entrusts Economy and management collage of Tongji University as the external monitoring agency;
- (v) The land compensation will be paid to affected people directly, and the payment sheets will be co-signed by the county and affected individuals.

7.1.4. Capacity Building Measures

140. In order to guarantee the resettlement implementation in a smooth and successful manner, the PRO will take the following measures to enhance the capacity of the organizations at all levels:

- (i) Optimize the staff structure. The resettlement units at all levels will be consisted of administrative staffs and professional personnel who are qualified with professional skills and managerial ability.
- (ii) Organize the key personnel of the units at all levels to participate in training at the Workshop on Resettlement of Projects, so that they have a better understanding of the national resettlement policies and relative requirements of the ADB.
- (iii) Establish a database and ensure the information flow from and to the units at all levels.

- (iv) Strengthen reporting and internal monitoring system to solve problems quickly.
- (v) Develop the mechanism of external and internal monitoring and evaluation, and set up a predicting and alarm system to be utilized by the PRO.

7.2 Implementation Scheme

7.2.1 Implementation Procedures

7.2.2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

141. The land acquisition and compensation will be completed under the coordination of relevant organizations. The typical procedures are as followings:

- (i) The project design institute defines the specific land acquisition scope based on its survey and work out detailed amount of land acquisition, as well as amount of house removal.
- (ii) The project owner applies for land use certificate from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region land planning departments, and applies for approval of land acquisition from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region State Land Resource Office;
- (iii) Application approval;
- (iv) The project owner signs Land Assign Agreement with the land administration bureaus (at various levels).
- (v) The acquisition scope and amount will be defined on site by staff from banner/county land administration departments and other officials from relevant banners/counties, townships and villages;
- (vi) Banner/County governments will sign the "Land Acquisition Agreement" with each relevant township and village;
- (vii) Notification of affected people.
- (viii) Transferring and distributing the compensation fees;
- (ix) Legal formalities transaction;
- (x) Land acquisition.

142. Land compensation, including both land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be delivered to affected villages groups or affected individuals directly. The young crop compensation will be paid directly to the affected individuals by cash.

7.2.1.2 Social Infrastructures Restoration

- (i) The design institutes define the affection scope of the Project on social infrastructures;
- (ii) The project owner together with the authorities of specific facilities conduct investigation about types and quantities of such facilities;
- (iii) The project owner will entrust the authorities of social infrastructures to provide restoration plan based on principle of resettlement plan;
- (iv) The project owner consults and agrees on compensation standards with relevant departments, and sign "Compensation Agreement of Social Infrastructures Restoration" with relevant departments;

- (v) The relevant departments for social infrastructures will implement reconstruction of social infrastructures affected by the Project;
- (vi) Complete restoration of social infrastructures and put into operation.

7.2.2. Implementation Schedule

143. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of Project construction. The following principles will be observed during resettlement implementation:

- (i) The land acquisition shall be completed before the construction commencement of the sub-projects.
- (ii) Land adjustment and distribution will be completed during cropping intervals.
- (iii) Land compensation will be paid before land acquisition.
- (iv) Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the social infrastructures shall be completed before the construction of the project. The impacts on irrigating cannel, outfall ditches, telecom line and road shall be minimized to avoid adverse affect on production. Otherwise, the affected people may ask for compensation for transitional period.

144. The schedule of land acquisition is shown in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1: Schedule of Land Acquisition
(As of January, 2006)**

Item	Schedule	Executing Agency
1. Distribute resettlement information brochure	2006.1 ~ 2006.3	Banner/County Resettlement Office
2. Publicizing compensation standards	2006.3	Banner/County Resettlement Office
3. Confirm affected scope	2006.3	Banner/County Resettlement Office
4. Prepare and carry out survey	2005.12~2006.4	Banner/County Resettlement Office
5. Publicizing survey result and inform affected people	2006.3	Banner/County Resettlement Office
6. Discuss and finalize compensation	2006.3	Banner/County Resettlement Office
7. Pay compensation for the land acquisition	2006.4~2007.8	Banner/County Resettlement Office
8. Complete application procedure to obtain land use permit	2005.8~2006.8	Project Owner And Land Administration Bureau Of Banner/County Level
9. Restoration of special infrastructures	2006.3~2006.6	Special Infrastructures Units
10. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation	2006.7~2008.12	Resettlement Monitoring And Evaluation Institutions

EA = executing agency.

7.2.3. RP Preparation Schedule

145. Resettlement Information Booklet to the project affected people will distributed by the Project office from 15/01/2006 to 15/03/2006.

7.2.4 Resettlement Funds Disbursement

1. Principle

- (i) All resettlement related costs will be directly paid to the affected collectives and individuals by Banner/county land administration departments.
- (ii) The compensation fees for land acquisition and other facilities shall be paid to relevant communities and individuals prior to land acquisition.
- (iii) In order to ensure a smooth implementation of the resettlement plan, the project resettlement office will set up audit mechanism at all levels, so as to guarantee all the capital paid in time. Also, the utilization of the collective compensation by the village committees will be subject to annual audit.

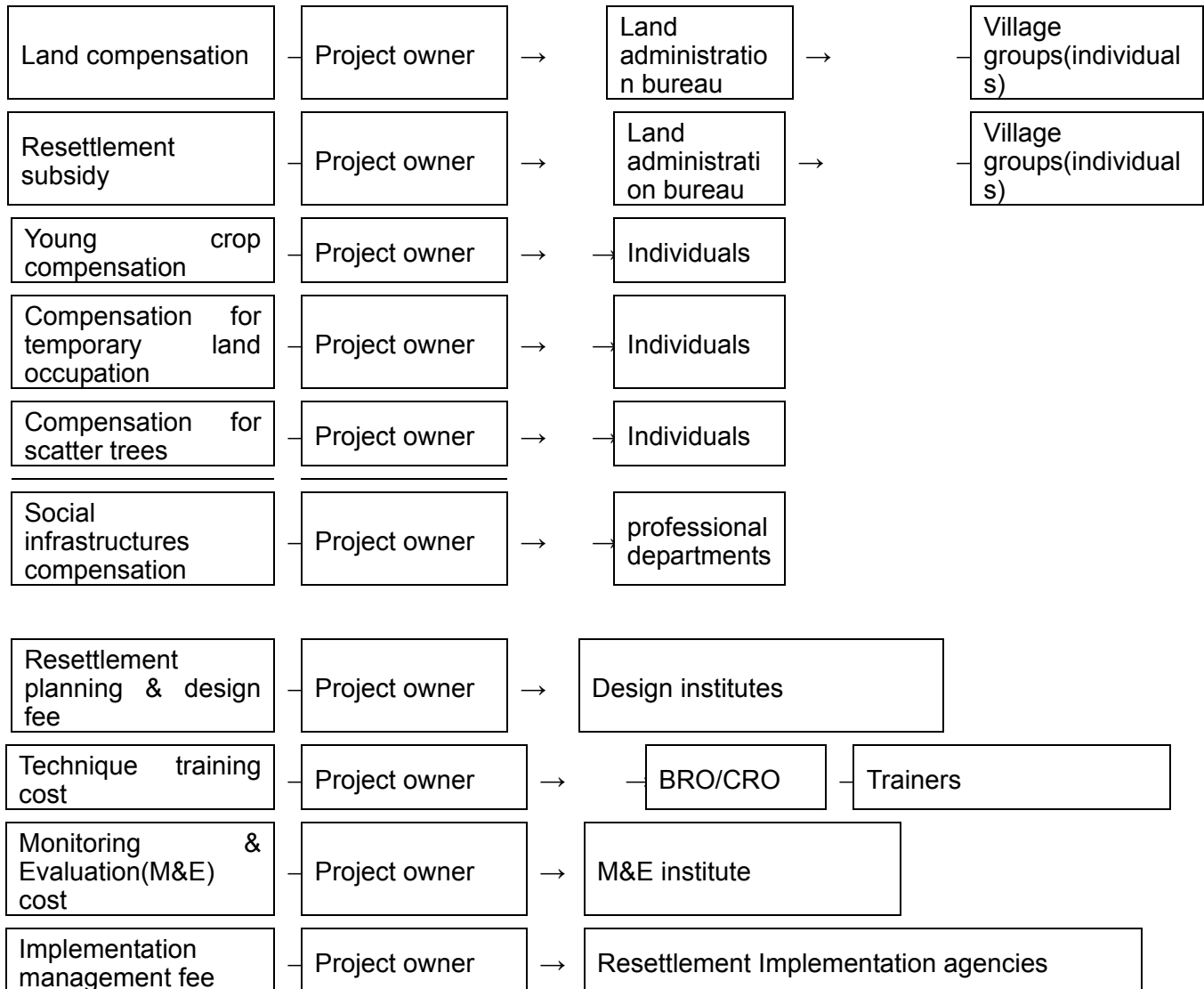
2. Institutions Responsible for Resettlement Fund Allocation

- (i) For land compensation and resettlement subsidy funds, the responsible agencies include PRO, banner/county land administration departments and villager groups.
- (ii) In order to guarantee compensation funds to be timely transferred and be properly used, the resettlement compensation funds shall be transferred from higher level to lower level; each department shall strictly implement the stipulations in finance accounting and audit system. The use and transfer status of compensation funds will be periodically checked and reported. If unexpected event takes place, the adjustment plan and remedial measures will be submitted without delay. Cash flow is shown in Figure 7-2.

3. Funds Flow

- (i) Based on the compensation policy and standards stipulated in the resettlement plan, the Project owner shall sign land assignment agreement with land administration department at banner/county level and pay compensation to land administration department at banner/county level.
- (ii) Land administration department at banner/county level shall sign land acquisition compensation agreement with Village groups concerned (the contractors shall also sign on the agreement.). Land administration department at banner/county level will pay the compensation to the affected people directly.
- (iii) The project owner will sign compensation for temporary land occupation with affected contractors and pay the land compensation directly to the contractors.

The Flows of Compensation Funds are presented in Figure 6-2.



8. Participation, Disclosure and Grievance

8.1 Public Participation

8.1.2 Purpose of Participation

146. Participation of the affected people (AP) or consultation with the AP is the starting point for all resettlement activities and it is deemed a fundamental approach. AP's active involvement in the whole process of resettlement, e.g. project design, plan and implementation and their participation in establishment of resettlement policy and decision-making of other important issues, can help select better resettlement plan, secure smooth running of the project and reduce negative impact of the project.

8.1.3. Stakeholders in Participatory Process

147. Stakeholders are those who have a direct interest in project development, including primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include people affected, the beneficiaries of the project, and the implementing agency. Secondary stakeholders are other individuals or groups with interest in the project, such as local or national government, policy makers, advocacy groups, elected officials, and NGOs. For the project, stakeholders involved in consultation process on resettlement are those who are affected by land acquisition and resettlement.

8.1.4. Principles of Participation

148. The principles of participation include:

(1) Information Sharing

149. Information sharing is the principle of participation. Project management must be ready to share all project information (planning, design, alternative options, and possible impacts of the project) at the project preparation and identification stage. In preparation, planning and implementation process of the Project, the information that can be disseminated includes: project and its impacts, compensation policies and payments schedules, resettlement planning, implementing institutions and timetable, and grievances procedures.

(2) Attention to key problems

150. AP's participation in preparation of RP helps to understand the key problems that are concerned by AP.

(3) Participation of the AP, detailed as below

151. During design and implementation of RP, the AP shall be consulted and be invited to participate in strategy planning.

152. The Project will work with the AP to make them a final choice among the available options. These options include: different compensation and assistance plans; and individual household land acquisition/occupation plans.

153. All stakeholders, particularly the AP and their representatives, shall participate in all stages of the project.

(4) Institutional Framework

154. To ensure participation of all stakeholders, particularly the AP and concerned agencies/organizations (Poverty Reduction Office, Women's Federation, Ethnic Minority Bureau, Agriculture Office), in decision making in the whole process of the project, appropriate institutional framework may give the AP the opportunity to speak out problems that they concerned, and guarantee full embodiment of the wishes of the vulnerable group, e.g. ethnic minority group, people without legal title to lands, economically poor people and females. Project Resettlement Office (PRO) is responsible to organize and coordinate with every local government offices and concerned agencies/organizations.

8.1.5 Participation Plan

155. All stakeholders, particularly the AP and concerned agencies/organizations (Poverty Reduction Office, Women's Federation, Ethnic Minority Bureau, Agriculture Office), shall participate in all stages of the project. In all stages of participatory and consultative process, particular attention shall be paid to the functions of concerned agencies/organizations in social development. Some of them are experienced in planning and implementing socioeconomic development project and may play positive roles in promoting community self-reliance, participation and skill development. In this project, involvement of these agencies/ organizations in planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement will be very helpful to assist the AP to restore production and livelihood. For example, they can provide training to the AP on how to increase income and production. Table 8-1 is the participation plan for AP.

8.1.6 Participation Methods During Project Implementation

(1) Direct Participation, including

156. Village meeting. Through meeting with village representatives or village leaders, key problems can be discussed, villagers' opinions can be gathered and suggestions from local governments can be collected.

157. Project Publicizing: The Resettlement Information Booklet formulated by project office introduces the project impacts, compensation standard, resettlement policy, AP's rights and obligations, project management organization and participatory process, helping people know the details of RP.

(2) Indirect Participation

158. People express their complaints, comments and suggestions to the villagers' committees, resettlement management and monitoring agencies. Resettlement offices feedback the solutions according to redress procedures.

8.1.7 Roles of Independent Monitoring Organization

159. Independent organizations, (which refer to organizations independent from project organizations and AP), play roles in:

- (i) Collecting core problems that are highly concerned by the AP (e.g. compensation rate, compensation payment, project implementation scheduling, etc) and collecting complaints.
- (ii) Periodically consulting the AP and convening meetings or discussion.
- (iii) Presenting comments and suggestions on grievance redress.

Table 8-1: Project Participation Plan

Project Stages	Key Actions	Participation of AP	Participation of External Independent Monitoring Organization	Time Schedule
Project Identification, Social Assessment and Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release project intent information 2. Socioeconomic survey on affected regions 3. Identify stakeholders and groups 4. Provide project design options to avoid 5. Or minimize resettlement 6. Formulate and choose all possible programs on compensation, resettlement and income restoration. 7. Set up coordination committees that consist of project employer, local governments and AP's representative. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in public meetings 2. Determine project design options to avoid or minimize resettlement 3. Assist to formulate and choose all possible programs on compensation, resettlement and income restoration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist to make impact assessment 2. Provide assistance to population census and survey. 3. Participate in meeting or team discussion. 4. Participate in coordination committees. 	08-011/2005
Project Feasibility Study and Compensation & RP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a census of affected population. 2. Discuss standard, form and scope of compensation. 3. Discuss the options for income restoration. 4. Submit eligibility and entitlement clauses. 5. Prepare compensation and RP. 6. Consult the host residents on the programs to reduce adverse impacts. 7. Release land acquisition and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help to select compensation programs. 2. Participate in survey. 3. Assist to formulate the compensation and resettlement programs and income restoration options through public meeting and family survey. 4. Comment on eligibility and entitlement clauses 5. Assist to prepare compensation and RP. 6. Submit suggestions on 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and implement information campaign 2. Assist the AP at site to set up representative team, identify problems and make planning. 3. Plan a participatory process in planning, implementation and monitoring stage. 4. Plan social preparation, if required. 5. Assist to prepare compensation and RP. 6. Participate in coordinative meetings 7. Submit suggestions on grievance redress and conflict settlement 	08-12/2005

	<p>resettlement information.</p> <p>8. Identity the redress procedures for grievance and conflicts.</p>	<p>grievance redress and conflict settlement mechanisms.</p>	<p>mechanisms.</p>	
Project Implementation	<p>1. Set up local decision-making committee or local representative team with involvement of the AP.</p> <p>2. Sign land acquisition and resettlement agreement.</p> <p>3. Community organizations participate in implementing of the RP.</p> <p>4. Ensure the effectiveness of grievance procedures.</p>	<p>1. Join local representative team and participate in the activities at implementation stage.</p> <p>2. Participate in local decision-making committee.</p> <p>3. Sign land acquisition and resettlement agreement.</p> <p>4. Make decision on managing public land.</p> <p>5. Use the established grievance redress mechanisms.</p>	<p>1. Assist the implementing organizations</p> <p>2. Provide supports to implementation of compensation and RP.</p> <p>3. Train the AP to raise their capacities in income restoration.</p> <p>4. Assist the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>5. Assess community development progress and implement social preparation.</p> <p>6. Provide suggestions on continuing grievance mechanisms.</p>	03/2005-10/2007
Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>Monitor and assess the implementation of the RP.</p>	<p>1. Provide assistance to survey.</p> <p>2. Participate in monitoring and assessment</p>	<p>Participate in monitoring and assessment</p>	03/2006 – 03/2008

8.1.8 Participation during the Implementation

160. This RP encourages the participation of affected people and communities in the whole process of RP implementation.

(1) Participation in Production Rehabilitation

161. All affected individuals in the affected village groups (including those indirectly affected) will participate.

(2) Participation in Using Land Compensation

162. The land compensation will be paid to the village group or individuals and the resettlement subsidy will pay the affected individuals directly. Any individuals without approval of group collectives shall not take away or use the compensation for other purpose.

(3) Participation in Project Construction

163. The project construction will cause certain impacts on the local community. In order to ensure the PAPs benefit from the project construction, the local people will be encouraged to take part in the construction as a labor.

8.2. Disclose of Resettlement Policy and RP

8.2.1 Publicize the Impact Survey Results

164. During the construction period of the project, the inventory of all types of impacts will be publicized to the affected people and communities. Such disclosure will be carried out to all affected people before the payment of compensation is made.

8.2.2. Clarify the Compensation Policies

165. According to Land Administration Law, prior to land acquisition, the affected villages and individuals should be informed about the compensation scheme, which includes compensation standards for land acquisition.

8.2.3. Prepare and Distribute Resettlement Information Booklet

166. The Project Resettlement Office has drafted a detailed resettlement information booklet to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation regulations and standards. The resettlement information booklet covers main contents of resettlement plan, compensation standards and resettlement policy, the entitlements and grievance procedures. The booklet will be distributed to each of affected households within the project area as soon as the booklet is approved. At least three months before land acquisition/occupation, relevant land acquisition announcements will also be issued through local newspapers, radio and television broadcasting or posted bulletins to propagate land acquisition policy, compensation standard and complaint channel in the towns and villages affected using easy language that PAPs readily comprehend. The R P document will also be available in county and township offices, and put in Development and Reform Bureau at

banner/county level to facilitate the PAPs to read. This will be done as soon as people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region approves the RP.

8.2.4 Holding Meetings

167. Public meetings will be held to explain relevant policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria in detail so that the PAPs can know these early before the implementation of the land acquisition.

8.2.5 Information Feedback of Implementing Agency

168. Information feedback shall:

169. **Continue to strengthen consultation and project information publicizing.** Municipal and county project offices have made plan to publicize the environment protection project and national laws & policies on land acquisition to the affected people through consultation, broadcasting, TV and other media.

170. **Define a reasonable compensation rate for land acquisition, housing, crops and asset loss.** During the preparation of resettlement plan, the project office fully discussed the issue of compensation rate with relevant department at municipal or banner/county level and then reached an agreement after consultation with affected villages and enterprises/institutions. But the final rate is to be announced in the Resettlement Information Booklet (or manual) upon the approval by Asian Development Bank and approval of People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

171. **Inventory survey of AP.** In the survey program for the project impacts on housing, land attachments and assets, the losses of the affected persons are thoroughly reflected. All the impacts are informed to affected people.

8.3 Grievance and Appeal

172. To ensure rehabilitation and improvement of the affected persons' production and livelihood, the project office closely consulted with the affected persons to reduce complaints. But as the losses incurred to the affected persons are diversified, complaints are inevitable. A mechanism should be set up to provide AP with opportunities to complain and to solve problems.

Grievances

173. Contents of grievances include any aspect of resettlement, for example, land acquisition, quantity of assets, compensation policies, compensation rates, etc.

Grievance Procedures

174. **Step 1:** The affected persons submit oral or written petition/complaint to villagers' committee or township resettlement teams. For oral complaint, villagers' committee or township resettlement teams must make written records properly and give a clear reply within 2 weeks. If

the complaint involves significant problems, reply must be obtained from the higher resettlement departments within 2 weeks.

175. **Step 2:** If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1, he can appeal to the BRO/CRO within 1 month of reception of the reply in Step 1 and the BRO/CRO shall deal with the grievance within 3 weeks.

176. **Step 3:** If the affected persons are still not satisfied with the reply of BRO/CRO, they can appeal to the Municipal Resettlement Office (MRO) within 1 month of reception of the reply in Step 2, and the MRO gives reply within 4 weeks.

177. **Step 4:** If the affected persons are still not satisfied with the reply of MRO, they can appeal to the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) within 1 month of reception of the reply in Step 3, and the PRO gives reply within 4 weeks.

178. **Step 5:** If the affected persons are still not satisfied with the reply in step 4, they have the right to appeal to the civil court within 15 days of reception of the reply.

Grievance Redress Principle

179. The resettlement offices at each level must perform on site investigations on the complaints from the people and closely consult with them on their opinions before providing practical and justified redress opinions in accordance with the principles and standards specified in national laws and RP. The complaints that could not be solved must be timely submitted to the higher resettlement offices, and the resettlement offices at each level are required to provide assistance on investigations.

Contents and Form of Reply to Complaints

(1) Contents:

- Description of the complainants' grievance;
- Results of investigations;
- National policies, and the principles and standards specified in RP;
- Resolution and its basis;
- The complainant has the rights to appeal to the higher resettlement department or to the courts, with legal costs to be paid by the project executing agency.

(2) Form of Reply:

- For complaint concerning individual case, the reply can be directly delivered to the complainant in written form.
- For complaints frequently addressed, notify the local village or sub-village by convening village meeting or issuing documents.

- No matter what form of reply is, the reply documents must be delivered to the resettlement department by which the complainant is governed.

Grievance Report

180. During implementation of RP, the resettlement department shall make proper records and management of the complaints and solutions, and report them to the project office of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in written form monthly.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation

181. In order to guarantee that the RP can be implemented smoothly, monitoring will be carried out throughout the whole process. Monitoring on the resettlement will be divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring (by the resettlement offices) and the external independent monitoring.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

9.1.1. Target and Task

182. The target of internal monitoring is to maintain supervision responsibility of the resettlement organs as specified in the RP during implementation, and ensure that the project can be constructed smoothly and the PAPs legal rights will not be impaired. The people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region will independently exercise the auditing monitoring function over concerning units under its jurisdiction in accordance with the laws and regulations. The superior units assume the responsibilities for monitoring their subordinates so that the RP principle and schedule can be followed.

Institution and Staff:

183. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the project resettlement office, and be performed by banner/country resettlement offices, townships and villages. To make the internal monitoring effective, full-time staffs will be assigned within all the resettlement offices at all levels. All of them have participated in the compilation and implementation of the RP, and they will carry out the internal resettlement monitoring during the project implementation.

9.1.2 Monitoring Contents

184. The main contents to be monitored for internal monitoring are shown as below:

- (i) Allocation and utilization of the resettlement compensation funds
- (ii) Distribution of land compensation and resettlement subsidy
- (iii) Restoration of social infrastructures
- (iv) Scheduling of the work above mentioned
- (v) Implementation of the policies in RP
- (vi) Public participation and consultation during implementation
- (vii) Grievances and appeals, the process and the results

- (viii) Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.
- (ix) Change in income level of APs,
- (x) Number of affected people hired by the Project
- (xi) Quality and quantity of redistributed land distribution (if any) and utilization of land compensation and resettlement subsidy
- (xii) Number of meetings (public hearing and consultation) and people consulted during implementation
- (xiii) Number of agriculture/skill trainings received from other governmental agencies

9.1.3 Monitoring Procedures

- (i) The project resettlement office will develop an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities, and will establish a database for the land acquisition and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.
- (ii) During the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant sections of the database and update them along with the resettlement progress for planning the resettlement work in their own regions. They will also timely transfer the on-going activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at above level so that a continuous monitoring can be realized.
- (iii) In the above internal monitoring system, a set of resettlement information table formats will be developed so that detailed land acquisition and resettlement information could be collected from village to the project resettlement office. The county (city) resettlement offices and township resettlement groups are important chains in the internal monitoring system.

9.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

9.2.1 Target and Tasks

185. The project management office will invite Economy and management collage of Tongji University as an independent external monitoring institution during implementation. The external institution will periodically monitor and evaluate whether the target of the land acquisition/occupation activities are properly managed. Through the process, evaluation opinions and proposals will be put forward on the resettlement, restoration of the PAPs living standards and production, and to provide prediction and alarm system to the project management, and reflecting channel to the PAPs.

186. The external monitoring and evaluation institution will work as a consultation institution for the Project Leading Group for Resettlement and the Project Resettlement Office. It will conduct follow-up investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures.

187. The external monitoring and evaluation institution will conduct survey on resettlement and living standards of the PAPs and carry out effective monitoring and evaluation work.

9.2.2. Main Indicators to be Monitored and Evaluated

188. Main Indicators for Monitoring

- (i) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land acquisition, and resettlement.
- (ii) Quality: including civil construction quality and degree of PAPs satisfaction.
- (iii) Investment: including allocation and use of the funds.
- (iv) Economic conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, etc.
- (v) Environmental conditions: environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.

9.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

189. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sample survey, key informant interviews and rapid rural appraisal techniques. Typical samples, including project affected households, affected villages and Townships will be selected to establish evaluation index system for different types of PAPs. Experienced experts will be invited to decide in a back-to-back way the weights for different indexes. The indexes will be non-dimensionally treated, and the survey results will be analyzed and the computation results evaluated and compared.

(1) Survey of PAPs' Living Standards

190. A base-line survey will be conducted for this project, including the collection of the base-line living standards of affected peoples by the permanent land acquisition. The living standard will be investigated once a year to monitor the variation in the PAPs' living standards. The necessary data can be obtained by periodical survey, random interview and site visit, based on which statistical analysis and evaluation are performed.

191. The survey comprises various indicators of living standards. Some of the indicators will be used for weighing the dynamic variation of living standards before and after the land acquisition. The selected indicators will be checked to see whether they are reasonable in reflecting the actual production and living levels in the base-line survey and are subject to modification according to the actual conditions, so as to guarantee the message obtained reflects the quality and quantity of the real situation.

192. Sampling scale: PAPs: 100% is targeted at land acquisition village groups.

(2) Holding Public Consultation

193. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will participate in the public consultation conferences held by the villages and townships. By this method, the institution can evaluate the effectiveness of the public participation and the cooperative attitude of the PAPs

towards the RP implementation. Such activities will be conducted during and after the resettlement implementation.

(3) Gathering PAPs' opinions

194. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will interview the township resettlement offices and villagers to know the opinions from the PAPs and interview them who have grievances. The institution will report the opinions and suggestions from affected individuals and collectives to the Project Resettlement Office, and provide advice for improvement, so that the resettlement implementation can be more smooth and effective.

9.2.4 Working Processes

- (i) Preparation of monitoring and evaluating outline,
- (ii) Development of computer software for monitoring and evaluating of the land acquisition,
- (iii) Drafting the investigation outline, survey forms, and record cards for sample villages and sample households,
- (iv) Design of the village and household social-economic and opinion surveys,
- (v) Carry out base-line surveys,
- (vi) Establishing the information system for monitoring and evaluation
- (vii) Investigation for monitoring
 - Community socio-economic survey
 - Resettlement implementation institutions
 - Village survey
 - Household survey
 - Survey for other affected objects
- (viii) Sorting of monitoring information and establishment of database
- (ix) Comparison analysis
- (x) Preparing a monitoring and evaluation report each half a year.

9.3 Reporting

9.3.1 Internal Monitoring Progress Report

195. After starting of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted once every six months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices; According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and prior to every Jan 30 and Aug 31, the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will submit a report every six month to ADB indicating the resettlement progress.

196. The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO comprises of two parts: a) the context describing in detail the resettlement progress and payment and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolutions; and b) forms and lists mainly showing statistical data of previous six months, which reflect the

progress by comparison of the actual and planned land acquisition, reconstruction and use of compensation. Some formats are provided in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2.

Table 9-1: Progress Report of Land acquisition

Department: _____
 Deadline for Reporting Contents: _____Date ____Month ____Year
 Fill-up Date: _____Date ____Month ____Year

Items	Unit	Planned Amount	Completed	Accum. Total	Proportion
Fund Allocation					
Reconstruction Of Public Buildings					
Electric Line Reconstruction					
Land Acquisition					
Land Readjustment					

Reporter: _____ Signature (Person-in-charge): _____ Official seal: _____

Table 9-2: Implementation Progress of Resettlement Fund Utilization

County (City) _____Township _____
 Data up to: _____Date ____Month ____Year
 Fill-up Date: _____Date ____Month ____Year

Item	Description	Unit/Quantity	Planned investment	Actual investment

Reporter: _____ Signature (person-in-charge): _____ Official seal: _____

9.3.2 Independent Monitoring Report

197. Parts of work for land acquisition this project will be completed before October 2007. Independent monitoring and evaluation will be conducted 5 times (including baseline survey and ex-post evaluation 1 year after completion of land acquisition) according to resettlement implementation.

198. In September 2006, the first monitoring and evaluation report will be submitted.

199. The following three bi-annual monitoring and evaluation progress reports and ex-post evaluation report will be submitted to the EA and ADB in September 2006, March 2007, October 2007 and October 2008 respectively.