

Resettlement Plan

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People's Republic China: Inner Mongolia Sustainable Cross-Border Development Investment Program - Tranche 1

Prepared by the of Damaoqi County Government for the Asian Development Bank.

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Endorsement Letter for Updated Resettlement Plan

People's Republic of China has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program (Tranche 1) - Mandula Port Subproject of Damaoqi County (the Subproject). Damaoqi County Government (DCG) is the implementing agency of the Subproject. Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd (Songbuer), on behalf of DCG, is responsible for daily management and implementation of the Subproject.

On basis of the draft resettlement plan (DRP) approved by ADB in September 2019, as well as the preliminary design report (PDR) and detailed measurement survey (DMS) at project startup stage, Songbuer has prepared and submitted the updated resettlement plan (URP) to ADB for review and clearance.

Songbuer, on behalf of the DCG, hereby confirms that the URP entirely complies with the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government and DCG. The URP also conforms to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), particularly the policy requirements on involuntary resettlement.

Songbuer also confirms that land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the project components will be implemented in line with this URP. Songbuer will be responsible for overall coordination, management, and supervision of URP implementation. The project implementing unit (PIU) and concerned township government have been authorized as the implementing agencies for the URP implementation and internal monitoring.

Agency	Signature	Date
Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd On behalf of the Damaoqi County Government (DCG)		2022年9月27日

Note on Resettlement Plan Update

The preliminary design of Mandula port subproject was finalized on 12 March 2021. From July to August 2022, the Damaoqi PMO organized the project implementing unit (PIU), affected town government and affected village/community committee to conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS), socio-economic survey and public consultation in affected town and village, with assistance of consultants.

On basis of preliminary design and DMS, this updated resettlement plan (URP) has been prepared by Damaoqi PMO, with assistance of consultants. See more details in Table 1.

Table 1: RP Updating Progress

No.	Subproject	Description	Design Progress	Does draft RP need to be updated?	Remarks
1	Upgrade the Mandula Port International Highway Logistics Park	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (MCW1-1)	Completed	Yes	Submitted to ADB in Sep. 2022.
		Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	Completed	No	Not involved of LAR. See details in DDR of draft RP 2019
		Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	Completed	No	Completed of LAR. See details in Appendix 1 of DDR
2	Expansion of Sheep Stud Breeding Bases and Mutton Industry Comprehensive Development		to be done	No	Not involved of LAR. See details in DDR of draft RP 2019

Source: PDR, IAs and DRP 2019.

The changes in this URP mainly include: i) updated LAR impacts and affected population; ii) latest socioeconomic profile of project area and affected people; iii) updated resettlement policy framework; iv) updated compensation rates of land acquisition; v) updated resettlement budget; and iv) updated implementation schedule. See details in Table 2.

This URP should be read in conjunction with the draft Resettlement Plan September 2019 (RP 2019, at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51192/51192-001-rp-en.pdf>)

Table 2: Main Updated Contents in Updated Resettlement Plan

No.	Content	Draft RP (in 2019)	Updated RP (in 2022)	Remarks
1	LAR impacts and affected population	1,170.77 mu of land will be permanently used for the Project, including: 1) 891.66 mu of State-owned land, 2) 279.11 mu of collective land (grassland), including 114.31 mu of village collective grassland without	923.28 mu of land will be permanently used for the Project, including: 1) 661.08 mu of State-owned land, 2) 262.2 mu of collective land (grassland), including 149.37 mu of village collective grassland without APs; 112.83	247.49 mu of the land used was reduced, including 230.58 mu of state-owned land and 16.91 mu of collective grassland.

No.	Content	Draft RP (in 2019)	Updated RP (in 2022)	Remarks
		APs; 164.8 mu of Herdsmen's grassland, affecting 3 households with 12 people. The Project construction involves 1 village (Erdenaoba village) in 1 town (Mandula town).	mu of Herdsmen's grassland, affecting 3 households with 10 people. The Project construction involves 1 village (Eerdengaoba0 village) in 1 town (Mandula Town).	
2	Socioeconomic profiles	Conducted in 2018	Conducted in 2022	Updated
3	Legal framework	Applicable laws, regulations and policies in 2019	Applicable laws, regulations and policies in 2022	Updated
4	Land acquisition compensation rate	Grassland: 2,798 yuan/mu	Grassland: 2,980 yuan/mu	Updated. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government issued the new compensation rates for land acquisition in 2020.
5	Resettlement budget	11.0177 million yuan	3.715 million yuan	Land acquisition tax and fee adjustments resulted in the decrease
6	Implementation schedule	Since Sep. 2019	Since Oct. 2022	Updated

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
DI	Design Institute
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	Executive Agency
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EMs	Ethnic Minorities
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
PDR	Preliminary Design Report
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IMAR	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
PMO	Project Management Office
TRTA	Transaction Technical Assistance
PRC	People's Republic Of China
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
NRB	Nature Resources Bureau
WF	Women's Federation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II	PROJECT OVERVIEW	5
A	THE PROJECT	5
B	MEASURE TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE LAR IMPACTS	8
III	PROJECT IMPACTS	10
A	METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES	10
B	OVERVIEW OF LAND USE TYPES AND IMPACTS	10
C	STATE-OWNED LAND OCCUPATION (SLO)	12
D	PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION (PLA)	13
E	AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	14
F	AFFECTED POPULATION	14
1	<i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	14
2	<i>Affected Ethnic Minorities</i>	14
IV	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES	15
A	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA	15
1	<i>Damaoqi County</i>	15
2	<i>Affected Town</i>	15
3	<i>Affected Village</i>	16
B	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION	16
1	<i>Socio-Economic Conditions of the AHs</i>	16
2	<i>Expected Resettlement Modes and Measures</i>	18
V	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES	21
A	LAWS REGULATIONS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO RESETTLEMENT	21
B	GAPS BETWEEN THE ADB AND PRC POLICIES AND GAP-FILLING MEASURES	22
C	CUT-OFF DATE	23
D	COMPENSATION STANDARDS	23
E	OTHER FEES	24
F	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	25
VI	INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	26
A	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ASSISTANCE MEASURES	26
B	JOBS AND INCOME-GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THE SUBPROJECT	26
C	SKILLS TRAINING	27
D	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	28
E	ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT	29
VII	CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	30
A	COMPLETED PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	30
B	WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	34
C	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	34
VIII	ESTIMATED LAR BUDGET	36

A	LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	36
IX	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	38
X	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	41
A	PROJECT SCHEDULE	41
B	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE URP	41
XI	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	43
A	INTERNAL MONITORING	43
B	EXTERNAL MONITORING	43
	APPENDIX 1: DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF MANDULA PORT HIGHWAY LOGISTICS PARK CUSTOMS SUPERVISION SITE SUBPROJECT (MCW3-1A/ 1)	44
	APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT OF REQUISITIONED LAND COMPENSATION STANDARD OF INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION	51

LIST OF TABLES

Table II-1: Main Components of Mandula Port Subproject	6
Table II-2: Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at PDR Stage	8
Table III-1: Summary of LAR Impacts	10
Table III-2: Land Use Types and Impact Scope of Each Component	11
Table III-3: State-owned Land Occupation of Each Subproject	13
Table III-4: Land Loss Rate Analysis on Grassland	13
Table IV-1: Main Socio-economic Indicators in Damaoqi County (in 2021)	15
Table IV-2: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households	16
Table IV-3: Age and Educational Levels of the APs.	17
Table IV-4: Labor Force Distribution	17
Table IV-5: Income of the Affected Households in 2018	18
Table IV-6: Expenditure Per Household of the Affected Households	18
Table IV-7: Expected Resettlement Modes of the Households Affected by LA	19
Table V-1: Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures	22
Table V-2: Compensation Standard of Grassland in Damaoqi County	23
Table V-3: Other Related Fees	25
Table V-4: Entitlement Matrix	25
Table VI-1: Replacement Price Analysis for LA compensation Rates	26
Table VI-2: Estimated Positions to be Created in Mandula Port International Logistics Park Road Upgrading Project	27
Table VI-3: Skills Training Plan	28
Table VII-1: Consultation and Participation Activities during DMS and RP Updating	32
Table VII-2: Public Participation Plan in RP Implementation Stage	33
Table VII-3: Contact Information for Grievance Redress	35
Table VIII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate	36
Table IX-1: List of Resettlement and Social affairs of PMO and PIU	38
Table IX-2: Operational Training Program of Resettlement Implementation Agencies	39
Table X-1: Implementation Schedule of the URP	41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure II-1 Master plan of Mandu Port	7
Figure II-2: Location map of The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port	8
Figure III-1: The Current Status of the Grassland to be Acquired and Existing Road status of Subproject (August 2022)	12
Figure VII-1: Project Information Published on Local Government Website (Apr and Oct 2021).....	30
Figure VII-2: KII with the Village Lead During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)	30
Figure VII-3: Interivew and Consultation with the Affected Household During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)	31
Figure VII-4: Site Survey During Updated RP (End of Aug 2022)	33
Figure IX-1: Project staff participated in ADB safeguards and gender policies training organized by ADB' Beijing Office in Aug 2022	39
Figure IX-2: Training on Resettlement and Social Related Requirements during RP updating (July and August 2022).....	39

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Resettlement	For involuntary resettlement, the resettlement refers to people whose physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Cash or in kind to which the affected persons (APs) are entitled to replace the lost assets, resources or income sources.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, and relocation to which APs and affected households (AHs) are entitled depending on the nature of losses to restore their economic and social bases.
Resettlement Impact	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
Resettlement Plan	A time-bound action plan with a budget setting out land acquisition and resettlement strategy, entitlements, responsibilities, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from land acquisition and resettlement impacts. They include the disabled, 'five-guarantee' households, female-headed households, low-income households and ethnic minorities.

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

The Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program will deliver four outputs: (i) sustainable infrastructure and services for cross-border connectivity improved and health services improved; (ii) ecological environment in key border towns improved; (iii) income-generating opportunities expanded; and (iv) cross-border cooperation mechanisms, technical project management, and institutional capacity strengthened.

Scope of Tranche 1 includes: (i) Erenhot port component; (ii) Mandula port component; (iii) Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Program; (iv) Financial Intermediate Loan (FIL); and (v) institutional capacity strengthened.

B. Project Composition

Among the Tranche 1 of Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program, only the Mandula Port Subproject (the Subproject) involves the newly added land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, while the remaining subprojects do not involve such impacts¹. The Subproject will be implemented by Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. on behalf of Damaoqi County Government (DCG), and including the following project activities:

- (i) Activity 1: Expansion of port freight passage roads;
- (ii) Activity 2: Construction of service area in the International Highway Logistic Park;
- (iii) Activity 3: Construction of customs supervision center in the International Highway Logistic Park; and
- (iv) Activity 4: Institutional capacity building and strengthening.

C. Resettlement Impacts

The land acquisition of this Subproject is caused by Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading. Total of 923.58 mu of land will be occupied by this project, in which:

- (i) The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port will permanent acquire 339.3 mu land of Eerdengaobao village in Mandula town, including: i) 262.2 mu of village collective land (grassland), of which 149.37 mu belongs to village collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, without APs; 112.83 mu collective grassland is owned by herdsmen of Eerdengaobao village, affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are ethnic

¹ Under the Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Project, Mandula port quarantine and sheep breeding base mutton sheep industry comprehensive development integration project will be implemented by the Xiaoweiayang Company : among 5 breeding bases are reconstructed projects, the original construction has completed the land use rights transfer(LURT) process, and obtained the collective land use certificate before project preparation; 1 slaughtering and processing base is on the land transferred by the government, which has obtained the land use certificate and completed the land acquisition before the transfer. A grassland transfer agreement has been signed in an animal quarantine base, and the transfer had been done, and the payment of compensation had been paid timely and fully, without any remaining issues. Therefore, in accordance with the SPS of the ADB, DDR had been prepared for the road and related sub-projects that has completed land acquisition and LURT, to understand the real situation, as well as the compensation and resettlement of APs (See Appendix 1 in <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51192/51192-001-rp-en.pdf>). Those affected households will still be provided with training and other project-related opportunities as part of this RP.

minorities (Mongolian); and ii) occupying 77.1 mu of state-owned construction land, it is the original road;

- (ii) Mandula port international road logistics park service area project will occupy 305.33 mu of state-owned land (construction land); and
- (iii) Mandula port road logistics park customs supervision site subproject will occupy 278.65 mu of the state-owned land (construction land), the approval procedure for state-owned construction land are ongoing, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022.

D. Policy Framework and Entitlement

This updated resettlement plan is prepared in line with applicable laws and regulations of People's Republic of China and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). The project is guided by the following principles: (i) avoid and minimize LA and involuntary resettlement by identifying and comparing a range of alternative design approaches; (ii) compensation and subsidies based on the principle of replacement cost; (iii) as much as possible, sufficient land area per capita should be ensured to maintain the original living standards of the AHs; (iv) all APs are adequately informed of their rights, compensation proportion and standards, livelihood and income recovery plans, and project schedule; (v) no land acquisition activities shall be carried out until the APs have been fully compensated and assistance provided; (vi) there should be sufficient resettlement funds to cover LA impacts of the subproject; and (vii) close monitoring and timely action should be taken to identify and resolve any problems relating to land acquisition and resettlement.

According to the latest applicable land acquisition and compensation policies, the compensation standard for grassland expropriation for this subproject has been increased from 2,789 yuan/mu in FSR stage to 2,980 yuan/mu in preliminary design stage.

E. Ethnic Minorities, Vulnerable Groups and Women

3 EM households with 10 persons will be affected by the subproject, they are all Mongolians. Socio-economic surveys have shown that ethnic minorities in the project area are mixed with other groups. Although some EM households are affected by LA, there is no EM group affected by physical displacement. The subproject will not affect their traditional rights to use land and resources. They will receive the same land compensation and resettlement fees following the same policy applicable in project area, and they will get the priority in receiving project related employment and income-generation opportunities.

There are no vulnerable groups directly affected by this subproject.

During project implementation, women will enjoy the same rights of information, participation and compensation as men. Unskilled jobs generated at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to women. Women will receive equal pay for equal work, and enjoy priority in skills training.

F. Livelihood Assistance Measures

According to the resettlement survey, the impacts of permanent LA on the affected village and 3 AHs are slight, with both farmland loss and income loss rate less than 10%. Cash compensation

for permanent LA can fully offset the income loss of the 3 households to be affected by permanent LA.

Following applicable legal framework, Damaoqi PMO will also coordinate with relevant local government departments (e.g., Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau) to provide additional livelihood assistance measures to those 3 AHs, such as skills training, job opportunities, small loan support, etc., to ensure the sustainability of these households after land acquisition.

G. Public Participation and Negotiation

During project preparation and design stage, all information about the subproject had been disclosed to affected people and other stakeholders. Public consultation and participation will continue during the implementation period as well. The concerns of the affected population and their views have been integrated in the updated RP. The local government will disclose the updated RP at the affected village office. The updated RP will also be disclosed on the ADB website.

H. Grievances Redress Mechanism

Damaoqi PMO has established a detailed complaint and appeal procedure. The affected people may lodge a complaint on any aspect of LAR of the subproject. All appeals will be recorded and monitored by PMO.

I. Institutional Arrangement

The project implementing agency is Damaoqi County Government (DCG), who set the PMO in Damaoqi County Commerce Bureau. On behalf of DCG, Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. is the project implementation unit (PIU). The PMO has set up a full-time institution according to the composition of its members, with experienced long-term full-time staff and specialized management information system. Relevant staff can cross-serve under leading of Damaoqi PMO to ensure smooth communication. All relevant departments will work closely with PMO to carry out LA activities as per the approved updated RP.

J. Resettlement Costs and Funds

All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the resettlement budget of the Project. Based on prices in September 2022, the resettlement budget is 3.715 million yuan; including compensation for LA, training cost, LA taxes, contingencies, etc. Damaoqi PMO will ensure that resettlement fund is disbursed and paid in a timely manner.

K. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of updated RP will start only after the clearance by ADB for the updated RP. The LA will begin in October 2022 and end in June 2023. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project schedule.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this updated RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by PMO, PIU and other agencies concerned, and internal resettlement monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB semiannually during resettlement implementation, and a resettlement completion report will be submitted after the completion of resettlement implementation.

External monitoring will be conducted by an independent external monitoring specialist and evaluation (M&E) semiannually.

II PROJECT OVERVIEW

A The Project

1. The Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program will deliver four outputs: (i) sustainable infrastructure and services for cross-border connectivity improved and health services improved; (ii) ecological environment in key border towns improved; (iii) income-generating opportunities expanded; and (iv) cross-border cooperation mechanisms, technical project management, and institutional capacity strengthened.

2. For the Tranche 1 of the Program, the Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (IMAR) has requested €166.53 million to finance the following activities as per output:

(i) Under Output 1, it includes:

- a) **Inspection Area Construction for the PRC–Mongolian Erenhot–Zamyn Uud ECZ**, including (1) construction of inspection area; and (2) establishment of smart port management platform; (3) construction of cross-border economic cooperation center; (4) establishment of fencing, alarm and monitoring system in the ECZ; (5) construction of clean energy heating and pipe network for the ECZ;
- b) **Upgrading the Mandula Port International (Highway) Logistics Park**, including (1) expansion of port freight passage roads, (2) construction of service area, (3) construction of customs supervision center, and
- c) **Upgrading Medical Equipment and Facilities for the Hospital**, including procurement of 86 sets of advanced medical equipment and facilities.

(ii) Under Output 2, it includes:

- a) **Ecological Restoration for the PRC–Mongolian Erenhot–Zamyn-Uud ECZ**, including (1) ecological protection greenbelt along the central axis, including reclaimed water storage and irrigation facilities, and landscape lighting; and (2) ecological protection greenbelt along roadsides, including reclaimed water storage and irrigation facilities; and
- b) **Waste Collection and Transfer Station in ECZ, and Sanitation Intelligent Cloud Platform in Erenhot**, including (1) construction of one waste collection and transfer station; (2) procurement of supporting facilities; and (3) establishment of sanitation intelligent cloud platform.

(iii) Under Output 3, it includes:

- a) **Loans to SMEs in IMAR through selected FIs**, including (1) providing credit to SMEs that are engaged in cross-border trade and logistics, agribusiness, manufacturing, and cross-border tourism in IMAR using the FIL modality (the eligibility criteria for SMEs is listed in Appendix 2); (2) strengthening IMAR's business development services system for SMEs; and (3) supporting IMAR's pilot project of providing well-designed business support program for female entrepreneurs and SMEs owned or led by women in the border areas; and

- b) **Establishment of Quarantine Station in Mandula Port and Expansion of Sheep Breeding Bases**, including (1) upgrading stud sheep breeding base, (2) construction of a quarantine station in Mandula Port, (3) upgrading five sheep farming bases, (4) establishment of product traceability and management system, (5) establishment of a PAP, (6) Construction of sheep slaughtering, processing and logistic park, and (7) project management and monitoring.

(iv) **Under Output 4, it includes:**

- a) Cross-border policy dialogue workshops;
- b) providing training to the private agricultural enterprise, large-scale farmer households, rural cooperatives and poor households to increase their use of livestock farming technology, animal disease prevention and livestock waste management;
- c) providing on-job training to doctors and nurses, customs and inspection staff, other technicians to enhance their service capacity;
- d) providing training in safeguards, procurement, financial management and reporting to executing agency, implementing agencies and PIEs to improve their project management capacity, under the support from project implementation consultants (PICs); and
- e) carrying out social surveys to identify the benefits accompanied with the promotion of RCI to local people.

3. The Tranche 1 includes: (i) Erenhot port component; (ii) Mandula port component; (iii) Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Program; (iv) Financial Intermediate Loan (FIL); and (v) institutional capacity strengthened.

4. For Mandula port subproject, the table below present the main project components.

Table II-1: Main Components of Mandula Port Subproject

Subproject	Description	Main Contents	Remarks
Upgrade the Mandula Port International Highway Logistics Park	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (McW1-1)	(i) Length of the road: 6,293m; (ii) Pavement engineering: 104917.0 m ² ; (iii) Pricing earthwork: 230552m ³ ; (iv) Passing pipe culvert: 18; (v) roadbed protection: 6599.6m ³ ; (vi) Drainage engineering: 7687.38m ³ ; (vii) Special subgrade treatment: 1448.4m ³ .	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed
	Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	(i) Planning land area of 203552.32 m ² , construction area of 11626.64 m ² . (ii) Parking waiting area, a total of 914 parking spaces. (iii) Supporting service building, for four floors (office, catering, life, business services), the total construction area of 9175.34 m ² . (iv) Auto repair center (single floor), construction area of 1901.6 m ² . (v) Boiler room (clean energy based on electricity as	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed

		heat source), construction area of 196 square meters. (vi) Related supporting infrastructure, including site hardening, road, water supply, drainage, heating pipes and other supporting pipe network facilities, guard room, lighting, electricity, telecommunications, landscaping and other ancillary facilities.	
	Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	(i) Planning land area of 185770.51 m ² (278.65 mu), the total construction area of 45,368.09 m ² ; (ii) Fully enclosed coal storage shed (automatic) 1, coal storage capacity of 250,000 t, building area of 40825 m ² ; (iii) a business and technology building (3 floors), with a construction area of 4159.09 m ² , supporting facilities construction area 384 m ² .	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; DRP= draft resettlement plan

Source: PDR and FSR.

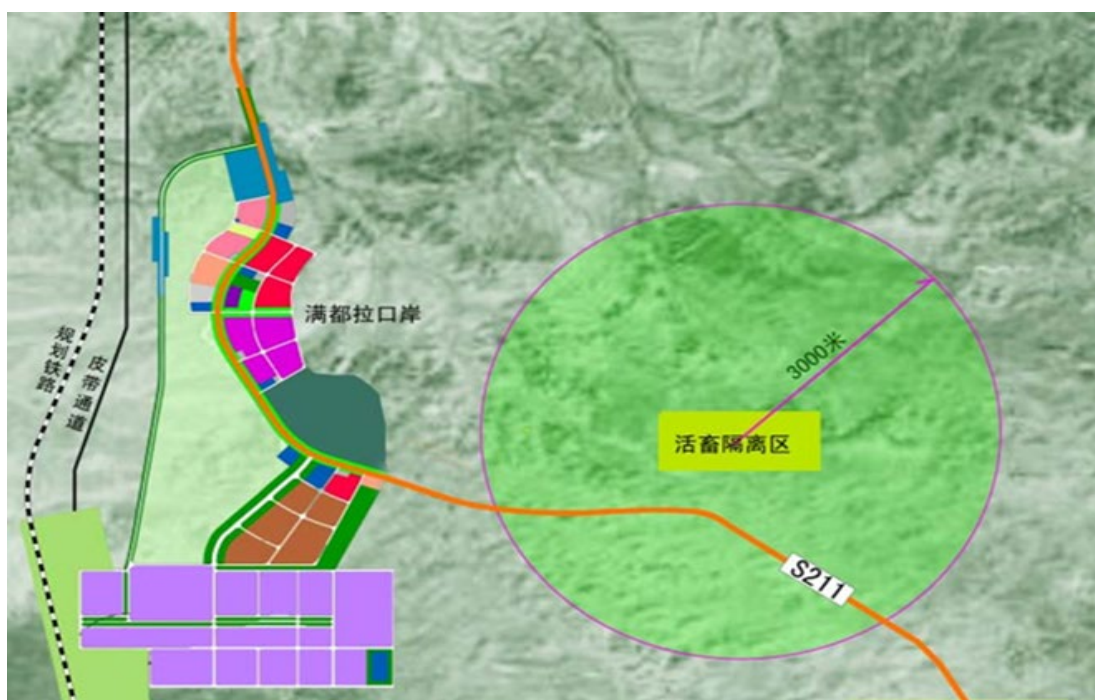


Figure II-1 Master plan of Mandu Port



Figure II-2: Location map of The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port

B Measure to Avoid and Minimize LAR Impacts

5. In project planning and PDR stages, the PMO, PIU and DI optimized the design, reduced land occupation, so as to minimize the LAR impacts. Resettlement impacts have been further minimized based on a comprehensive consideration of project design demands and their local economic and social impacts. The specific measures and achievements are shown in Table II-2.

Table II-2: Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at PDR Stage

Subprojects	FSR (DRP in 2019)		PDR (URP in 2021)		Results
	Planned activity or design	LAR Impacts	Planned activity or design	LAR Impacts	Avoided LAR impacts
The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (McW1-1)	Original scale and location selected	362.11 mu of permanent land of land occupation, including 279.11 mu of collective land (grassland) and 83 mu of State-owned land	Reduce the project budget, occupied pasture area and roadside interference during construction, and make the road shape conform to the overall planning of Mandula Port and the reserved line position in the joint inspection area. Try to reduce the embankment fill height, in order to reduce the footprint.	339.3 mu of permanent land occupation, including 262.2 mu of rural collective land (grassland) and 77.1 mu of state-owned land occupation (original road land).	22.81 mu of land occupation reduced

Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	Original scale and location selected	366.90 mu of state-owned land Occupation	The original plot, reduce the planned land area	305.33 mu of state-owned land Occupation	61.57 mu of land occupation reduced
Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	Original scale and location selected	441.76 mu of state-owned land Occupation	Change site selection, from the original site to the east with about 200-300 meters, reducing the planned land area	278.65 mu of state-owned land Occupation, and the approval procedures for state-owned construction land are being handled, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022	163.11 mu of land occupation reduced

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

III PROJECT IMPACTS

A Methodology and Procedures

6. From July to August 2022, with the assistance of consultants, Damaoqi PMO completed DMS and socioeconomic survey of the affected village and households in project area, and obtained detailed information on project impacts, covering LA impacts, socioeconomic profile of the affected population, public opinions, etc. All APs were covered by the social survey. During the survey, comments on LAR were collected extensively from agencies concerned, township government, village committee and local residents through consultation. The results of the consultations have been incorporated in the URP. The survey methods and contents are consistent with DRP.

B Overview of Land Use Types and Impacts

7. At this stage, LA impacts of Mandula port subproject is determined according to the PDR and DMS results. The land acquisition of the subproject is mainly caused by the infrastructure construction of Mandula port freight passage expansion. This sub-project will affect 1 village (Eerdengaobao Village) in 1 town (Mandula Town). The project construction will permanent acquire 923.28 mu of land. Of which 262.2 mu are collective land (grassland) (including 149.37 mu of village collective management grassland, without APs), affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are Mongolians; and 661.08 mu of state-owned land (construction land).

Table III-1: Summary of LAR Impacts

Items		FSR	PDR	Dif.	Remarks
Township		1	1	0	
Village/community		1	1	0	
Permanent land Use (mu)	Total	1170.77	923.28	-247.49	
Collective land acquisition (mu)	Subtotal	279.11	262.2	-16.91	
	Grassland	279.11	262.2	-16.91	
State-owned land occupation (mu)	Subtotal	891.66	661.08	-230.58	
	State-owned construction land	891.66	661.08	-230.58	Among them, 278.65 mu (PDR) is being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. See Appendix 1 in the DDR
Affected persons	Households affected by grassland acquisition (HHs)	3	3	0	
	Persons affected by grassland acquisition (Persons)	12	10	-2	Size of the household decreases after separation
	Affect minority household (HHs)	3	3	0	
	Affected EMs (persons)	12	10	-2	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report.

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

Table III-2: Land Use Types and Impact Scope of Each Component

Subproject		Stage	Total land area (mu)	Land use impact							Remarks
				SLO (mu)	PLA (mu)	Affect village	Affected population				
							AHs	APs	Minority HHs	Minority APs	
Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project	Mandula port cargo passage expansion (MCW2-1)	FSR	362.11	83	279.11	1	3	12	3	12	
		PDR	339.3	77.1	262.2	1	3	10	3	10	
		Dif.	-22.81	-5.9	-16.91	0	0	-2	0	-2	
	Mandula port international logistics park road and service area (MCW2-1)	FSR	366.90	366.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		PDR	305.33	305.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	Planning area reduced; construction on the original land, see Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
		Dif.	-61.57	-61.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mandula port international logistics park road customs surveillance area (MCW3-1A/1B)	FSR	441.76	441.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		PDR	278.65	278.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	Being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed in Oct. 2022. See Appendix 1 of URP.
		Dif.	-163.11	-163.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		FSR	1170.77	891.66	279.11	0	3	12	3	12	
		PDR	923.28	661.08	262.2	0	3	10	3	10	
		Dif.	-247.49	-230.58	-16.91	0	0	2	0	2	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; SLO= state-owned land occupation; PLA= permanent land acquisition; AH=affected household; AP= affected person.

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

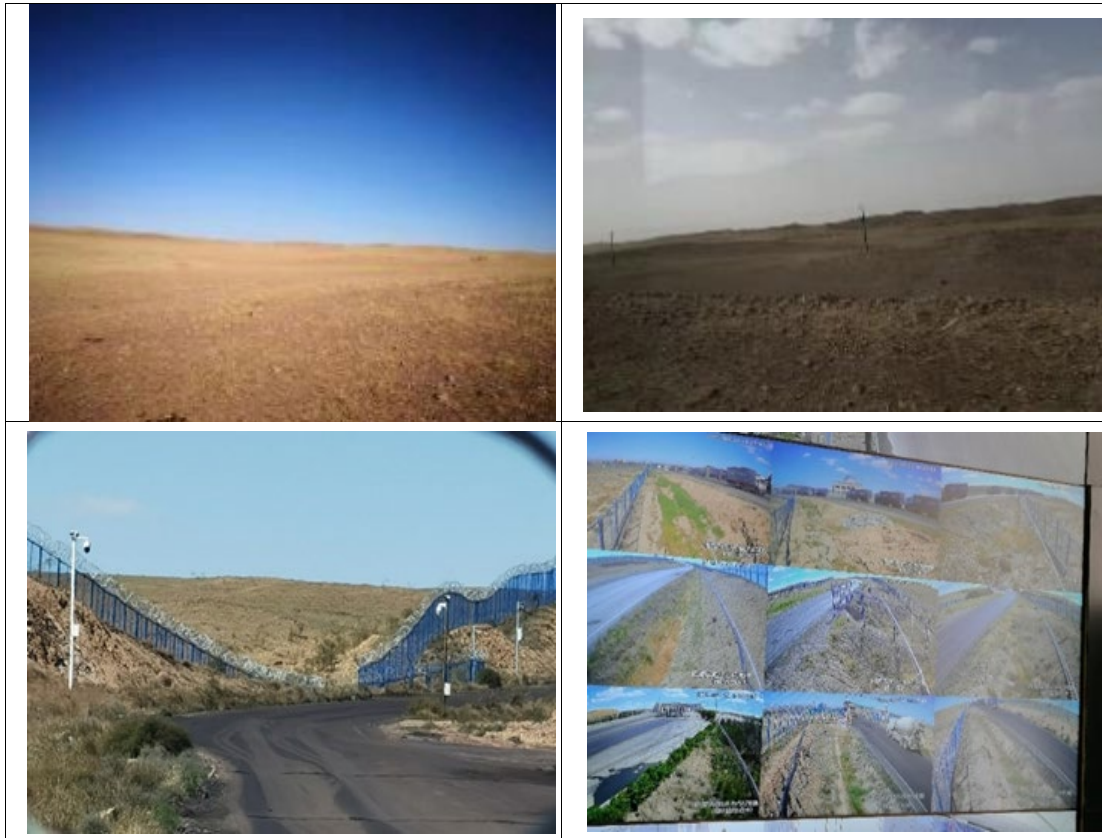


Figure III-1: The Current Status of the Grassland to be Acquired and Existing Road status of Subproject (August 2022)

C State-owned Land Occupation (SLO)

8. The Subproject will occupy 661.08 mu of state-owned construction land, of which:
 - (i) the expansion of freight passage at Mandula port will occupy 77.1 mu of state-owned construction land, which is the original road.
 - (ii) Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project will occupy 305.33 mu of state-owned land (construction land), compared with the feasibility study stage, the planning area is reduced; construction on the original land, see details of Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
 - (iii) Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site will occupy 278.65 mu of the state-owned land (construction land), the land approval procedure for state-owned construction land is ongoing, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. See details of Appendix 1 DDR in this URP.

Table III-3: State-owned Land Occupation of Each Subproject

Item	Subproject	SLO (mu)			Remarks
		FSR	PDR	Dif.	
Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading:	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (MCW2-1)	83	77.1	-5.9	It's the original road
	Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-2)	366.90	305.33	-61.57	Planning area reduced; construction on the original land, see Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
	Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	441.76	278.65	-163.11	278.65 mu (PDR) is being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed in Oct. 2022. See Appendix 1 of URP.
Subtotal		891.66	661.08	-247.49	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; SLO= state-owned land occupation.
Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

D Permanent Land Acquisition (PLA)

9. The 262.2 mu grassland to be acquired by this subproject is the Grade IV grassland, which belongs to Eerdengaobao village, Mandula town, including:

- (i) 149.37 mu belongs to the collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, which has not been contracted to individuals. Therefore, without any APs.
- (ii) 112.83 mu of grassland is contracted by herdsman, affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are Mongolians.

10. The survey indicated that each affected household owns a large area of grassland. The total grassland area owned by the 3 affected households is 30,185.70 mu, and the per household possession of grassland is about 10,061.90 mu. Table 2-4 shows that the average grassland loss rate is between 0.06%-1.04% of the 3 HHs; the average land loss rate is 0.37%. From the above data, it can be seen that the loss of grassland is small, and the impact on herdsman of land resources and livelihood is very slight. Therefore, grassland acquisition will have a few impact on herdsman. The details are shown in Table III-4.

Table III-4: Land Loss Rate Analysis on Grassland

No	Ethnicity	APs	Land Area before LA (mu)	LA Area (mu)	Land Loss Rate (%)
1	Mongolia	4	9,166	94.98	1.04%
2	Mongolia	4	11,868.70	12.43	0.1%
3	Mongolia	2	9,151	5.42	0.06%
Total		10	30,185.70	112.83	0.37%

Source: Social survey in August 2022.

E Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

11. According to the survey, there are no attachments or infrastructure involved in this subproject.

F Affected Population

1 Vulnerable Groups

12. Vulnerable groups in the subproject areas refer to those individuals and their families whose living standard is lower than CNY 7,544 (Yuan/month/person) of rural net per capita income, including orphans, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, impoverished people, and women-headed household.

13. According to the socio-economic household survey and confirmed by Mandula town government and village committees, no vulnerable groups will be affected by the subproject.

14. According to the survey, it indicated that the lowest net per capita income of APs is above CNY 7,544 (Yuan/year/person), which is higher than rural minimum living standard. According to survey data, there were no orphans, aged, handicapped, mentally disabled, impoverished persons, and women-headed household in the subproject area. Therefore, there are no vulnerable group in the APs.

2 Affected Ethnic Minorities

15. LA will affect 3 EM households with 10 persons, all of whom are Mongolians. Land resource user rights of EMs will not be affected by LA. The affected EM households enjoy equal social status, and economic status the Han nationality, and retain their group characteristics in cultural habits and religious belief systems. For these 3 EM households (Mongolian), their main income is from subsidies for grazing prohibition. Grassland acquisition won't affect their traditional lifestyle, PMO will provide them with reasonable compensation in accordance with applicable policies, and provide priority for skills training, livestock farming and other assistance measures. In terms of language, the Mongolian people also have their own language and characters, and all the 3 affected herdsmen can communicate in Chinese.

IV SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES

A Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

1 Damaoqi County

16. Damaoqi County, with a full name Daerhanmaomingan Joint Banner, is one of the 20 urban banner/city areas and 33 animal husbandry banners in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is adjacent to the Siwangzi Banner of Wulanchabu city in the east, Wulate Banner of Byannaoer city in the west, Wuchuan county of Hohhot city and Guyang county of Baotou city in the south and Mongolia in the north, with border of 88.6 kilometers. It has jurisdiction over 7 towns, 2 townships and 3 villages, with a total area of 18,177 square kilometers and a total population of 11,4000 in 2021. Of the 18,300 ethnic minorities, majority are Mongolian ethnic groups at 95% (17,300 population) and the rest are from Hui and Manchu ethnic groups. It is the only border minority area in Baotou city with Mongolian as the main body, Han nationality as the majority and multi-ethnic settlement. Bailingmiao town, where the banner government is located, is about 160 kilometers away from both Hohhot and Baotou city as well as within the 2-hour radiation circle of the economic zone of Hohhot, Baotou and Hubei. It has the Hangji port of Mengmandula, which is open all year around, is one of the important passageways for Hohhot, Baotou and Hubei to open to the north. Damaoqi County is rich in agricultural and animal husbandry resources, with 16,600 square kilometers of natural grass pasture and 1.2 million mu of arable land and potatoes, beef, mutton, fur and other animal products sold nationwide. In 2021, the GDP of the whole region increased by 5.4% year-on-year; total retail sales of consumer goods increased by 7.0%; the per capita disposable income of permanent residents in urban and rural pastoral areas reached 46,552 yuan and 20,677 yuan, up by 7.1% and 11.0% respectively.

Table IV-1: Main Socio-economic Indicators in Damaoqi County (in 2021)

No.	Area	Resident population (million)	Urban Population (million)	Rural Population (million)	Urbanization rate (%)	GPD (billion yuan)	GDP Growth rate (%)	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban resident (Yuan)	Per capita disposable income of rural resident (Yuan)
1	PRC	141,260	91,425	49,835	64.7	114,367	8.1	80,976	47,412	18,931
2	Inner Mongolia	2,400	1,637	763	68.2	2,051.4	6.7	85,422	44,377	18,337
3	Baotou City	271.8	235.7	36.1	86.7	329.3	8.5	121,331	54,448	22,791
4	Damaoqi County	11.4312	3.1324	8.2988	27.4	10.767	5.4	94,190	46,552	20,677

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Economic and Social Development in PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Baotou City and Damaoqi County in 2021.

2 Affected Town

17. Mandula town is located in the northeast of Damaoqi County. It is adjacent to Chaganhada town in the southeast, Benqihuayin town in the west and bordered by Hadengbaolihe county of Donggebi province of Mongolia in the north. It has a national border of 53.13 kilometers. Mandula town covers a total area of 2,491.97 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over three village.

Based on the existing data, as of 2021, the total population of the town was 710 households with 1,453 people, including 1,125 ethnic minority people. In 2021, the rural economic income of the town was about 300 million yuan. and the per capita income is more than 20,000 yuan.

3 Affected Village

18. Eerdenaobo village belongs to Mandula town, reaching Bayinhala village in the east, Jihulongtu village of Bayinhua town in the west, Bayinsaihan village of Chaganhasa town in the south and Mongolia in the north. There are total of 349 households with 716 of population, including 410 ethnic minority population, the grassland area is 1.5754 million mu, the irrigated land area is 6,300 mu, the per capita grassland area is 2,200 mu, the per capita irrigated land area is 8.8 mu. The main industry is animal husbandry, which accounting for about 95% of the income, with a per capita income of 20,000 yuan.

B Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

1 Socio-Economic Conditions of the AHs

19. In order to learn the basic socioeconomic profile of the project's affected population, the implementation agency conducted socioeconomic surveys of AHs in early September 2022 with the assistance of consultants.

a. Affected Population

20. The socio-economic survey covered all three affected households. The demographic characteristics of the APs are shown in Table IV-2, including different gender, age, population composition, education and occupation. Among which, 6 are male, and 4 are female.

Table IV-2: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households

Item		Male	Female	Total	%
Age	≤6	1	0	1	10%
	7-15	1	1	2	20%
	16-29	1	0	1	10%
	30-39	1	1	2	20%
	40-49	1	1	2	20%
	50-59	1	1	2	20%
	Total	6	4	10	100%
Education	Preschool	1	0	1	10%
	Primary School	1	1	2	20%
	Junior High School	3	2	5	50%
	High School or Technical Secondary School	0	0	0	0
	Junior College or above	1	1	2	20%
	Total	6	4	10	100%
Marital Status	Unmarried	3	1	4	40%
	Married	3	3	6	60%

	Total	6	4	10	100%
Occupation	Husbandry	2	2	4	40%
	Individual business	1	0	1	10%
	Teacher	0	1	1	10%
	Student	2	1	3	30%
	Preschool	1	0	1	10%
	Total	6	4	10	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

b. Age and educational levels

21. Among the 10 persons in 3 households, 3 are minors, among whom 1 is a preschool child and 2 are receiving junior high education; 1 person is a university student; the other six are all married, five of them have received junior high education, and one has received college degree.

Table IV-3: Age and Educational Levels of the APs.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Studying Age	Beyond Studying Age
≤6	1	0	1	Kindergarten	/
7-15	1	1	2	Junior High	/
16-29	1	0	1	College	/
30-39	1	1	2	/	Junior High and College
40-49	1	1	2	/	Junior High
50-59	1	1	2	/	Junior High
Total	6	4	10	4	6

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

c. Occupation

22. Among the 10 persons in 3 households, there are 6 people in labor force, 4 of whom are engaged in animal husbandry, 1 goes out to do business, and 1 is engaged in education. As shown in Table IV-4.

Table IV-4: Labor Force Distribution

Occupation/ Source of Income	Male	Female	Total
Animal Husbandry	2	2	4
Do business	1	0	1
Teacher	0	1	1
Total	3	3	6

Remark: Only the labor force participants were counted in this table.

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

d. Households Income

23. The affected households are herdsman in Eerdengaobao village. Among the 3 HHs, 2 HHs are engaged in animal husbandry, and 1 HHs engaged in business and 1 teaching in other places. The main source of income of the three affected households was animal husbandry income, accounting for 60.1%, followed by government subsidies, wage income and business income, accounting for 25.2%, 8.7% and 6%, respectively. The income of affected herdsman families is shown in Table IV-5.

Table IV-5: Income of the Affected Households in 2018

Unit: Yuan/Year/Person			
Income source	Income of HHs	Per capita income	%
Animal husbandry	83,333	25,000	60.1%
Government subsidies (grazing ban subsidy, etc.)	35,000	10,500	25.2%
Wage	12,000	3,600	8.7%
Business	8,333	2,500	6%
Total	230,000	23,000	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

e. Households Expenditure

24. The survey results showed that among the average expenditure of the affected families, the cost of breeding activities was the largest, accounting for 58.8%, followed by daily living expenses, business and cultural and educational expenses, accounting for 32.7%, 4.9% and 3.6%, respectively. The average expenditure of affected households is shown in Table IV-6.

Table IV-6: Expenditure Per Household of the Affected Households

Item	Affected Households	
	Expenditure per household	%
Breeding industry	60,000	58.8%
Consumption of daily life	33,333	32.7%
Business	5,000	4.9%
Cultural education	3,667	3.6%
Total	102,000	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

2 Expected Resettlement Modes and Measures

25. According to the resettlement willingness survey of 3 households, 2 HHs are very willing the land to be expropriated, accounting for 66.7%; 1 HH is willing the land to be expropriated, accounting for 33.3%. As for income and livelihood recovery measures, all 3 households expressed willingness to receive social security and job opportunities created during the

construction and operation of the project, accounting for 100%. All 3 HHs hoped to maintain their current production and operation activities. Among them, 2 HHs engaged in breeding industry would continue to engage in breeding industry, and 1 HHs engaged in business also opted to continue to do business. As for skills training, 2 HHs wanted to be trained in livestock and off-farm skills, and 1 household wanted to be trained in business skills. The resettlement willingness of sample households is shown in Table IV-7.

Table IV-7: Expected Resettlement Modes of the Households Affected by LA

Question	Option	Respondent	Percentage (%)
1.Do you know LA of this project?	(1) Know	3	100%
	(2) Partially know	0	0
	(3) Don't know	0	0
2.How do you know the information of LA?	(1) Government propaganda leaflets and notification	2	66.7%
	(2) Newspapers, television and other media	0	0
	(3) Talk and discussion with nearby people	0	0
	(4) Community/village cadres in formal meetings and/or informal explanation	3	100%
	(5) Relevant agencies who conducted DMS	3	100%
3.Are you satisfied with LAR policy?	(1) Very satisfied	2	66.7%
	(2) Satisfied	1	33.3%
	(3) Neither, nor	0	0
	(4) Dissatisfied	0	0
	(5) Very dissatisfied	0	0
4.According to the current LAR policy, do you agree to LA?	(1) Fully agree	2	66.7%
	(2) Agree	1	33.3%
	(3) Neither, nor	0	0
	(4) Not agree	0	0
	(5) Fully not agree	0	0
5.What income and livelihood recovery measures are your household	(1) Continue to cultivate or breed on the remaining land	2	66.7%
	(2) Go to work in an enterprise	0	0
	(3) Do business	1	33.3%
	(4) Apply for public service posts of government	0	0

Question	Option	Respondent	Percentage (%)
willing to participate in after LA?	(5) Obtain a job during the construction or operation of the project	3	100%
	(6) Participate in social security	3	100%
6. What skills training activities are your household willing to participate in after LA?	(1) Planting skills training	0	0
	(2) Breeding skills training	2	66.7%
	(3) Off-farm skills training	2	66.7%
	(4) Investment and Finance Training	0	0
	(5) Business skills training	1	33.3%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

V LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

A Laws Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

26. The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policies, including:

ADB Policies:

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

Laws and Regulations of the PRC:

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended on August 26, 2019);
- Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (Amended on December 29, 2018);
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No. 743 of the State Council), (Amended on July 2, 2021);
- Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the PRC (Effective on September 1, 2019)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28);
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238);
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29);
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing Well in the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14);
- Real Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007;
- Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008;
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15);
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition, June 26, 2010;
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28);
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29).
- The PRC Law of Grassland (effective from 1 October 1985, and amended on 28 December 2002)

- The Requisition and Occupation of Grassland on the Examination, Approval and Administration Policy (People's Republic of China Ministry of agriculture, 58th), effective from March 1, 2006
- Notice of the Administrative Standards for the Examination and Approval of Grassland Expropriation and Occupation (National Forestry and Grassland Administration [2020] No.2)

Policies of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

- Notice on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region (IMAR General Office [2020] No. 16), the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;
- Measures of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended in 2012)
- Notice of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Issuance of the Administrative Measures for the Collection and Use of Grassland Vegetation Recovery Fee (internal affairs issue no. 8 [2012])
- Standards for Administrative Fees in the Land and Resources System of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
- Detailed Rules for Implementing the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
- Opinions of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Further Improving the Basic Old-age Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (internal affairs office [2015] no. 21)

B Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures

27. The PRC has established a comprehensive legal system governing land acquisition and resettlement. New amendments to the Land Administration Law went into effect on 1 January 2020, which strengthens upfront risk management for land acquisition to better protect the interests of affected farmers (Article 47) and substantially improved the key principles on compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to secure legal rights and livelihood sustainability for affected farmers. However, there are still some disparities and gaps between the SPS and the PRC's system. The table below presents the gaps and gap-filling measures to meet ADB SPS policy requirements.

Table V-1: Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
(i) Lack of impact screening and categorization at the early stage of the project.	Screening and categorization has been done as early as project preparation.
(ii) No requirements for resettlement plan preparation, due diligence regarding past land acquisition, or existing facilities where lands have been acquired.	Resettlement plan has been prepared including due diligence for existing facilities and past land acquisition.
(iii) Lack of identification of poor and vulnerable groups during the involuntary resettlement screening and preparation.	During screening, due diligence, and RP preparation, special attention was undertaken to identify any poor and vulnerable households.

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
(iv) Compensation and resettlement assistance for AHs without recognizable legal rights to land.	Affected households without recognizable legal rights to land will be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.
(v) Inadequate documentation of consultation and information disclosure activities and grievances received.	Consultations have been carried out and will continue throughout implementation. GRM has been set-up.
(vi) Inadequate social and risk analysis.	Social surveys, impact measurement surveys have been carried out to identify impacts and risks and measures to avoid if not minimize impacts have been taken into consideration during FSR.
(vii) Inadequate monitoring and evaluation.	Internal and external monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AHs = affected households, FSR = feasibility study report, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, RP = resettlement plan.

C Cut-off Date

28. The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation is the time when LA information is officially announced to the affected villages by the government of Mandula town. The announcement is expected to be made in mid-October 2022. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after the date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. The cut-off date will be also the date the updated RP is released to those affected.

D Compensation Standards

29. The construction of the expansion project of Mandula port freight passage will involve the acquisition of 262.2 mu (Grade IV) of Eerdengaobao village of Mandula town. The grassland compensation fee shall be compensated in accordance with the Notice of The General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region " (Internal Affairs Office [2020] No. 16, effective from 17 June 2020). According to the document, the compensation standard for land expropriation in Eerdengaobaogacha grassland in Mandula town will be 2,980 yuan/mu. The compensation standard of Damaoqi County grassland is shown in Table V-2.

Table V-2: Compensation Standard of Grassland in Damaoqi County

County /City/ District	Area piece	Towns/Townships (Villages)	Location-based comprehensive land price (CNY/mu)	Amend coefficient of Land type					Remarks
				cultivated land	Garden land	Forest land	grassland	Other agricultural land	
Damaoqi County	I	Shibao town(Shibao village, Wanertu village, Guluzhou village, Dasuji village, Saiwusu village, Xingfu village, Kunduitan village, Wendubuling village, Diansubulang village, Hongshan village) Wuke town(Wukehudong village, Donghe village, Dahanhai village, Niancaowan village, Daxitan village,	13,382	1	0.75	0.85	0.26	0.26	n/a

	Dongshanpan village, Wulanwudong village, Damaohudong village, Taiping village, Erliban village, Saihudong village), Xihe township (Xihe village, Dechengyongcheng, Shilanhada village, Shilawenge village, Benbutai village, Qianhe village, Delinggou village, Changhan village) Xiaogongwen township(Xiaogongwen village, Sailin village, Boluotu village, Dajing village, Changhan village, Huangheshao village, Xiguaizi village, Xigedan village, Laduijiu village)							
II	Xilamuren(Baiyannaer village, Huhediansu village, Halawusu village), Bailingmiao town (South part of Bailingmiao village), Mingan town(Hugejiritu village, Narenbaolige village) Daerhan town(Alatengaodu village, Hashatu village, Eerdengaobao village), Bayinaobao town (Dabuxilatu village)	3,390	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	n/a
III	Mingan town(Xilachaolu village, Sharutala village, Bayintala village, Bayinmandula village, Bayinhanggai village), Baiyanhua town(Aolonghudong village, Wulanbaolige village, Baiyanaobao village), Daerhan town(Chaganaobao village, Xilahada village), Bailingmiao town(North part of ailingmiao village), Chaganhada town(Hadahashao village, Bayinsaihan village, Narenbaolige village), Bayinaobao town(Bayinhua village, Bayinwulan village, Wulanchabu village, Gerileaidu village, Maodukundui village, Wulanbaolige village)	3,305	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	n/a
IV	Mandula town (Baiyinhala village, Eerdengaobao village), Baiyanhua town (Jihulongtu village, Baiyinchagan village, Kailinghe village), Chaganhada town (Tenggenaoer village)	2,980	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	Applicable; compared with the DRP, it has increased by 191 yuan/mu.

□Source: IAs (August 2022)

30. Since the acquired grasslands in this project are collective grassland, most of them are owned by herdsmen, except a few of which are owned by village collective. The herdsmen have the right of land ownership (the grassland certificate), hence, according to the grassland law, all the land compensation for the acquisition of the collective grassland of village will be directly compensated to Eerdengaobao village; for the contracted grassland of the herdsman, the land compensation and resettlement fee shall be fully compensated to the herdsman according to the actual construction.

E Other Fees

31. This project belongs to the public utility construction project, the state-owned land will be acquired by means of allocation, there is no need to pay the state-owned land transfer fee, but

some necessary land procedures need to be gone through.

32. In addition to the state-owned construction land, cultivated land, grassland, unused land and other types of land, the use fee for new construction land shall be paid by the land-use unit to the Department of Natural Resources, and the land type shall be converted to state-owned construction land. In addition, for the acquisition of grassland, a grassland restoration fee shall be paid to the local grassland department. The grassland restoration fee of this project is 1,500² yuan/mu.

Table V-3: Other Related Fees

Items	Unit	Standard			Remarks
		FSR	PDR	Dif.	
New construction land occupancy charge	yuan/m ²	10	10	0	(1) Standards have been verified and updated according to the opinions of relevant government departments; (2) All the tax and fees will be paid to Department of Natural Resources and department of grassland.
Grassland recovery fee	yuan/mu	2,500	1,500	-1,000	
Land occupation tax	yuan/m ²	40	3.2	-36.8	

Source: IAs (August 2022)

F Entitlement Matrix

Table V-4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitlements	Remarks
Collective grassland	Collective grassland of 262.2 mu in Eerdengaobao village, 149.37 mu belongs to Eerdengaobao village collective and 112.83 mu belongs to herdsman, affect 3 HHs with 10 APs, all of them are Mongol nationality	(i) Cash compensation will be paid to village committees. Then the village committee will discuss with the affected households on how to use cash compensation for the village and the herdsman; (ii) All the land compensation fee and resettlement fee will be paid to the herdsman in full. (iii) Other or various livelihood measures include free skills training, access to employment opportunities, voluntary enrolment on social security insurance to ensure that their incomes and/or livelihoods are fully restored and sustainable.	Compensation standard for grassland of Eerdengaobao village, Mandula Town: 2,980 yuan/mu. Joint signature of husband and wife on the compensation documents.

²The grassland recovery fee is 2,500 yuan/mu for basic grassland and 1,500 yuan/mu for non-basic grassland. This project area is non-basic grassland.

VI INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

A Livelihood Restoration Assistance Measures

33. Through the grassland supervision station and the responsible person of Eerdengaobao village, grassland of Eerdengaobao village belongs to village collective, except a small amount grassland owned by village collective, most of them are contracted and operated by herdsmen. Therefore, the compensation for all acquired collective grassland will be directly paid to Eerdengaobao village and the compensation for the contracted grassland of herdsmen will be directly paid to the herdsmen.

34. In this sub-project, the impact of grassland acquisition is mainly caused by Mandula port freight passage expansion, affected herdsmen will lose only a small amount of their land. Therefore, land acquisition has only very slight impacts on the production and income and livelihood of herders.

35. According to the replacement prices analysis in Table VI-1, the updated compensation rates can fully offset the actual losses of affected people.

Table VI-1: Replacement Price Analysis for LA compensation Rates

Type of Land	Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)	Annual Risk-free returns of investment of LA Fees (yuan/mu) (A)	Annual average income loss due to LA (yuan/mu) (B)	Differences (A-B)	Remarks
Grassland	2,980	104.3	10.5	93.8	Risk-free return rate is set as 3.5%, according to the market quotations of commercial bank's financing products.

Notes: Annual average income loss due to LA is calculated according to the subsidy for banning grazing of 10.5 yuan/mu.

36. According to the willingness survey of 3 affected households, all of them chose cash compensation and requested that the land compensation funds should be paid in a timely manner. After obtaining compensation funds, they want to invest compensation in learning skills and engage in business startup or expansion.

B Jobs and Income-generation Opportunities Created by the Subproject

37. During project construction and operation period, the Damaoqi County PMO and Mandula town will give priority to the APs to participate in the project construction. For example, some positions without professional skills will be given to them; non-technical public welfare positions generated by the project will give on priority to affected households during the project construction and operation. Construction contractors present requirements including type of work and the number of workers to the local government before entering the construction site and negotiate training matters so that more APs can benefit from it. During consultations with the APs, the APs would like to participate in the trainings. After the completion of Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project, border trade, tourism and logistics will be greatly improved, the port

needs a large number of staff, including park service staff, green management workers, lighting maintenance and management workers, equipment and vehicle drivers, water supply and drainage maintenance, etc. In terms of estimation, 787 of job opportunities will be created during the implementation and operation period of the project. The estimated jobs of the project are shown in Table VI-2.

38. The job opportunities will also be provided to the affected households who were already compensated for the existing freight passage, logistics park services and logistics park customs supervision zone of Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project and the Mandula port quarantine and sheep breeding center mutton sheep industry comprehensive development integration project. (See Appendix 1 DDR in 2019 DRP).

Table VI-2: Estimated Positions to be Created in Mandula Port International Logistics Park Road Upgrading Project

Item		Mandula subproject			
Position	Type	Freight passage	Logistics park service area	Logistics park customs supervision zone	Subtotal
Temporary Jobs Created during Project Construction	Technical	10	10	10	30
	Non- technical	40	40	40	120
	Subtotal	50	50	50	150
Permanent Jobs Created during Project Operation	Technical	5	10	25	40
	Non- technical	5	40	5	50
	Subtotal	10	50	30	90
Total		60	100	80	240

Source: PDR and DRP in 2019

C Skills Training

39. In addition to monetary compensation to the APs, the PMO and Damaoqi County will facilitate the conduct of series of technical training for herdsmen affected by LA. The government will provide training subsidies. In this subproject, there are 16 training positions and each person will get two sessions of training. 40% of person-times of training will be reserve for women (Table VI-3).

40. The PMO will facilitate and invite relevant technical personnel from livestock sector, labor and social security departments to conduct trainings to the APs. Each household will at least accept one-time breeding technical training and non-agricultural production training. Through these measures, skills will be improved to increase the economic income of those affected people. Vocational skill training shall be conducted by administrative departments of labor and social security, various education and training institutions, industries and employing units, with emphasis on breeding technology, business training and skill training.

41. Institutional framework: Damaoqi County Labor and Social Security Bureau is responsible for skills training, and the animal husbandry training shall be carried out by Mandula town with the cooperation of village/villages. The PMO will designate a special officer to be in charge of the training of the APs and to promote APs' participation in skill training programs of the government.

42. In addition, in addition to the 3 households affected by the project, the affected households for whom have been completed land transfer (see Appendix 1 DDR of DRP in 2019), they also enjoy free priority access to training.

43. Expenditure Guarantee: the subproject plans to spend 90,000 yuan on training expenses including funding, materials fee, printing materials fee, appraisal fee, fee for internship, and teachers' salaries. The funds will come from the government of Damao baner and Mandula town, and related departments.

Table VI-3: Skills Training Plan

No	Type of training	Target groups	Estimated training costs (10,000 yuan)	Person-times	Female	Time	Remarks
1	Agricultural technique	APs	0.8	24	6	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	The affected persons will have priority to participate in the relevant skills training activities for free charge.
2	Breeding training	APs	3.0	120	54	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
3	Business training	APs	2.1	100	40	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
4	Skill training:	APs	4.0	180	105	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
	Translator						
	Handicraft						
	Tailoring						
	Chef	Other (such as new technic training)	APs	0.9	50	20	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023
5	Total		9.00	474	225		

Source: IAs (August 2022)

D Women Development Support

44. The project affects 10 people, including 4 women and 3 women are labor force. Women have and will continue to be fully involved in resettlement activities through information disclosure and village collective meetings. They have equal rights to compensation, employment and training. The following measures for women, including those who were affected by and compensated for their land are as follows:

- i) At the construction stage, at least 30% of new unskilled jobs will be reserved for women; wages for men and women will be equal;
- ii) Skills training, including hourly workers, beauty salon, hotel service and other industries, will be first made available to affected female laborers to ensure their economic income, and at least 40% of the training population in this project are women;
- iii) At the operation stage, cleaning, landscaping and environmental sanitation jobs will be offered to affected women;
- iv) Affected women will receive relevant information and participate in public consultation and resettlement; and

- v) The compensation agreements must be signed by both spouses.

E Ethnic Minority Development

45. Three households with 10 people of ethnic minorities are affected by LA, all of them are Mongolian. The village are mostly Mongolian ethnic groups. They live in harmony together with other ethnic groups. The affected ethnic minorities in this project enjoy the same social and economic status as the Han nationality but retain their national characteristics in life habits and religious beliefs.

46. The impact on their land is minimal and compensation standards established, provision of skills training, and other project benefits will apply to affected households regardless of ethnicity.

VII CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A Completed Public Consultation Activities

47. According to relevant policies and regulations of the People's Republic of China and ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009), it is critical to conduct extensive public consultation and encourage active participation of APs in project preparation and implementation stages, to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly. Information disclosure and public consultation has been carried out in affected villages/communities during preliminary design, DMS and RP updating. The affected persons were consulted during these processes. Relevant consultation and public participation are shown in the figures below.



Figure VII-1: Project Information Published on Local Government Website (Apr and Oct 2021)



Figure VII-2: KII with the Village Lead During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)



Figure VII-3: Interview and Consultation with the Affected Household During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)

48. Given the COVID-19 policy, most consultation and public participation were carried out by IAs and local PMOs with representatives of AHs in the affected villages, with the remote support of consultants. Public consultation was conducted through field visits, face-to-face FGDs and some virtual meetings (video conferencing, teleconferencing or WeChat communication). The social distancing and face mask requirements were strictly complied with by the staff of the local PMOs, IAs and all participants during offline meetings and DMS during URP.

49. Representatives of AHs had participated in the DMS and public consultation organized by local PMOs, and the expectations and concerns on LAR had been well incorporated in project design and/or URP. See the summary in Table VII-1. The local PMOs and relevant local government departments will continuously consult with affected villages/communities and HHs in line with the plan in Table VII-2.

50. In view of COVID-19 or any other unforeseeable factors, the following alternatives will be adopted as appropriate during implementation and monitoring: virtual meetings, WeChat groups, phone calls, face-to-face meetings with limited numbers. Social distancing and the wearing of protective equipment will be subject to the provisions of national and local regulations.

Table VII-1: Consultation and Participation Activities during DMS and RP Updating

Venue	Time	Organizer	Participants	Mode	Person-times		Key activities	Main concerns and suggestions received	Measures incorporated in the project design and URP
					Total	Female			
Mandula Town	Feb. 2021	PMO	Representatives of relevant government departments, PMO, IA, township governments, etc	Consultation meeting	10	4	Optimize project design, reduce the impact of LAR, implementation and other measures; Procedures and conditions for approval of land use; updated PLA impact; DMS responsibility; public consultation of URP	1.Minimize the impact of PLA and TLO; 2.The latest land compensation standards should be adopted; 3. Timely and in full payment of compensation funds for land expropriation; 4. Supportive measures should be provided to AHs for income recovery and employment after LA; 5. The job and income generation opportunities to be created during the construction and operation and maintenance phases of the project should be provided to APs with priority.	1.In the process of preliminary design and update RP, PLA impacts have been minimized as much as possible. The project will not involve TLO impacts; 2.URP has adopted the latest compensation standards for land acquisition updated in 2020; 3. Land compensation will be paid promptly and in full after the signing of the compensation agreements; 4. Livelihood recovery and support measures have been put in place; 5.The jobs and income generation opportunities to be created during construction and operation phases will be made first to the APs.
Eerden gaobao Village	Jul. 2022	PMO, IA	APs, township and village officials	KII	16	8	Learn about the PLA impact, needs, views, concerns and willingness of local residents, and suggestions on compensation and resettlement measures		
Eerden gaobao Village	Aug. 2022	PMO, IA	APs, township and village officials	FGD	12	5	Compensation standard for LAR; PLA impact and income restoration measures; Implementation plans and arrangements; consultation the impact, etc		
Eerden gaobao Village	Sep. 2022	PMO, IA	Representatives of relevant government departments, PMO, IA, township governments, etc	Consultation meeting	10	5	social economic survey; Procedures and conditions for approval of land use; The latest impact of PLA; Land compensation policy update; Update of income and livelihood recovery measures; Implementation plan update, etc.		



Figure VII-4: Site Survey During Updated RP (End of Aug 2022)

Table VII-2: Public Participation Plan in RP Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of DMS results, Signing of compensation agreements	Field survey	Nov. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Skills training programs	Village meeting	Dec. 2022 to Jun. 2023	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs

Monitoring and evaluation activities	Villager participation	Oct. 2022 to Oct. 2023	External M&E agency, township and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment status of land compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration
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Sources: PMO.

B Women's Participation

51. During preliminary design and RP updating, the local PMOs and concerned local government departments had paid special attention to the role of women, their needs and expectations, and will emphasize the role of women in URP implementation.

52. In the project area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most men and young women work outside and a few women stay at home for taking care of elders, children and home affairs. Therefore, in the project area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the project than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement planning, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement impacts and mitigation measures. All women support the first batch of subprojects.

53. During the public consultations, a certain number of women representatives were invited to participate in the survey to ensure communication and consultation with the affected women during the survey process. In the FDGs held in the affected villages in project preparation stage, female participants accounted for more than 40%. In addition to expressing their positive support for the project, they also paid much attention to the correctness of the physical indicators of the survey, the rationality of the compensation standards and whether the compensation funds could be timely delivered. During the resettlement plan updating stage, the consultants also actively invited female representatives to join in the virtual household questionnaire survey to collect their comments, requirements and concerns about compensation entitlements and restoration programs. The national laws and regulations guaranteed that women have equal rights and interests in land acquisition. Husband and wife enjoy together all household property after marriage, regardless of who contributed to the property and when.

54. Women also expressed their desire to participate in endowment insurance, so that after reaching certain age, their families will receive a relatively stable income. For young women, they specifically suggested that if the land has to be acquired, they would like to attend skills training and get employed nearby. Some women also expressed the wishes to get some job opportunities during the implementation and O&M stages of the project. They wish that themselves, their husbands, or other family member could get local employment opportunities.

55. More measures on women's participation and consultation are in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the Project.

C Grievance Redress Mechanism

56. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) described in the 2019 DRP remains the same. During preliminary design, DMS and RP updating, no grievance has been received. The local PMO, PIU and responsible agencies have assigned focal persons to collect and accept

grievances and appeals from the APs, if any. See details in Table VII-3.

Table VII-3: Contact Information for Grievance Redress

No.	Department	Position	Name	Tel	Remark
1	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Section Chief	Wu Hanbilige	18847273111	
2	Damaoqi County Department of Natural Resources Bureau	Section Chief	Ding Zhihong	13948822576	
3	Mandula town	Town mayor	Ma Zhizhong	13789527430	
4	Natutal Resources Division of Mandula town	Person in charge	Ba Tusuhe	13739928345	
5	Mandula town House Demolition Management Office	Person in charge	Wang Yongliang	13514720488	
6	Eerdengaobao village	Secretary	Na Shungaowa	13848638092	
7	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd.	Leader of Resettlement and Social Team	Yang Xiaolong	18586013800	Resettlement and Social Affairs

VIII ESTIMATED LAR BUDGET

A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

57. All costs occurred in LAR will be included in the general budget of the project. All resettlement funds come from domestic funds, which is 3.715 million Yuan in total (Table VIII-1).

58. **Land Acquisition:** according to the Notice of the general office of the people's government of inner Mongolian autonomous region on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region. (NZBF [2020] No.16), Mandula town land acquisition compensation to the standard of 2,980 yuan per mu herdsman compensation, 0.7814 million Yuan in total (21% of the total costs), of which the Village collective grassland compensation fee is 0.4451 million yuan, and 0.3362 million yuan of compensation will be paid to the affected households.

59. **Other Costs:** including survey and design fees, implementation management fee, skills training fee, contingencies, totaling 0.2385 million yuan (6.4% of total costs).

60. **Tax and Fees for Land Acquisition:** 2.695 million yuan, accounting for 72.6% of the total costs (Note: 90.78% of the 2019 DRP).

61. The disbursement flow and plan of LAR funds remain the same as shown in subsection 7.2 of the 2019 DRP.

Table VIII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation rate (Yuan per unit)	Qty.	Total (yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	A: Land Acquisition	Mu	2,980	262.2	781,356	21%	
	In which: Grassland Acquisition	mu	2,980	262.2	781,356		grade V grassland
	Eerdengaobao village	mu	2,980	149.37	445,123		Compensation to Eerdengaobao village
	Affected people	mu	2,980	112.83	336,233		Compensation to affected people
2	B: Other compensation	/	/	/	238,458	6.4%	
	Survey and design and research fee	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	5%	781,356	39,068		
	Management fee	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	4%	781,356	31,254		
	Skills training costs	Evaluation price	Evaluation price		90,000		

	Contingencies	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	10%	781,356	78,136		
3	C: Tax and Fees for Land Acquisition	/	/	/	2,695,260	72.6%	
	Land Occupation Tax	m ²	10	174,800	1,748,000		All the related fees need to be paid to local nature resources bureau and department of grassland by land use units.
	New construction land occupancy charge	m ²	3.2	174,800	559,360		
	Grassland recovery fee	mu	1,500	262.2	393,300		
A+B+C: Total		/	/	/	3,715,074	100%	

Source: estimated by IA and consultants

IX ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

62. Except for some changes in the personnel of relevant resettlement agencies, the organizations and responsibilities in the DRP remain unchanged. The resettlement and social affairs of PMOs and IAs are listed in Table IX-1.

Table IX-1: List of Resettlement and Social affairs of PMO and PIU

No.	Department	Position	Name	Tel	Remark
1	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Deputy director general	De Gexi	15764911777	
2	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Section Chief	Wu Hanbilige	18847273111	
3	Damaoqi County Department of Natural Resources Bureau	Section Chief	Ding Zhihong	13948822576	
4	Mandula town	Town mayor	Ma Zhizhong	13789527430	
5	Natutal Resources Division of Mandula town	Person in charge	Ba Tusuhe	13739928345	
6	Mandula town House Demolition Management Office	Person in charge	Wang Yongliang	13514720488	
7	Eerdengaobao village	Secretary	Na Shungaowa	13848638092	
8	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Cui Haisen	Manager	13514727175	
9	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Leader of Resettlement and Social Team	Yang Xiaolong	18586013800	
10	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Na Shengbaoyin	15148233666	
11	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Bao Gaofeng	15034720927	
12	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Peng Jingjing	18648635300	

63. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the resettlement staff needs to be trained under. During project preparation stage, PMO had organized relevant personnel to participate of ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy. In August2022, ADB Beijing Office organized online training on resettlement safeguards and relevant staffs of PMO and PIU had participated in the training courses. During updated of the resettlement plan, the project's resettlement specialists conducted immigration training, exchange and communication with resettlement personnel.



Figure IX-1: Project staff participated in ADB safeguards and gender policies training organized by ADB' Beijing Office in Aug 2022

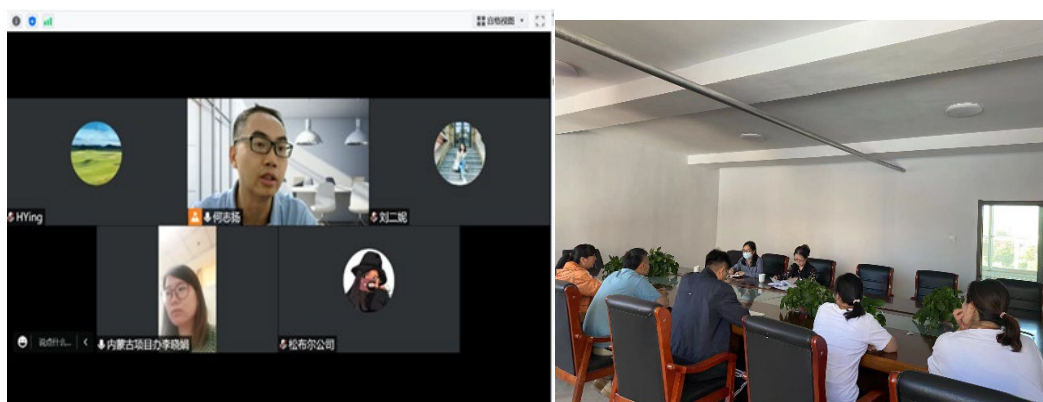


Figure IX-2: Training on Resettlement and Social Related Requirements during RP updating (July and August 2022)

64. The personnel training system of the resettlement agency has been established. For the smooth implementation of the resettlement, the resettlement personnel will continue to be trained, and the training program will be organized by the Project Office. The training contents will include:

- ADB's resettlement policy and principles;
- Differences and similarities between ADB and PRC policies; and importance of the project's resettlement policies and implementation to comply with ADB policies;
- Resettlement implementation planning and management;
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation;
- Resettlement M&E.

Table IX-2: Operational Training Program of Resettlement Implementation Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time
1	PMO	New policy of LAR	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
2	PMO	Project experience of ADB resettlement	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
3	Consulting specialists of implementation	Procedures and policies of ADB	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
4	Consulting specialists of implementation	Resettlement policies and practices of ADB loan	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
5	Consulting specialists of implementation	Internal and external monitoring and evaluation	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022

X RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A Project Schedule

65. According to the project implementation schedule, the project (Tranche 1) will be planned and implemented in the second half of 2022. The LAR will begin in October 2022 and end in June 2023. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

B Implementation Schedule of the URP

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

Table X-1: Implementation Schedule of the URP

No.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Timeline	Remarks
1	DMS and RP Updating				
1.1	DMS	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Jun. to Aug. 2022	Completed
1.2	Public consultation	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Jun. to Aug. 2022	Completed
1.3	RP updating	PMO, consultants	Updated RP	Sep. 2022	Completed
2	Information disclosure and public participation				
2.1	Consultation with departments concerned and APs	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Departments concerned and consulting agency	Jun. to Sep. 2022	Completed
2.2	Disclosure of the updated RP on websites of ADB and local governments	PMO, ADB	APs, public	Sep. 2022	

No.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Timeline	Remarks
2.3	Disclosure of the updated RP and the RIB to affected villages and AHs	PMO, PIU, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Sep. 2022	
3	URP Implementation				
3.1	Signing of land compensation agreements and payment of land compensation fees	PMO, PIU, local natural resources bureaus, town governments	Affected villages, affected population	Oct. to Nov. 2022	
3.2	Various income restoration measures	PMO, PIU, local human resources and social security bureaus, town governments	Affected villages, affected population	Dec. 2022 to Jun. 2024	
4	Monitoring and Reporting				
4.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	Sep. 2022	
4.2	Internal monitoring	PMO, PIU, consultants	Semiannual report	From Oct. 2022	ongoing
4.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	From Oct. 2022	
5	Public Consultation and Participation	PMO, PIU, consultants	/	Ongoing	
6	Grievance redress records	PMO, PIU, consultants	/	Ongoing	

Source: PMO and IA.

XI MONITORING AND EVALUATION

67. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring.

A Internal Monitoring

68. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Mandula PMO and PIU with the assistance of the implementation consulting experts. and other authorities concerned. The PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring mechanism for LA and resettlement, including:

- (i) Coordination of planning and implementation of LAR following the RP;
- (ii) Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- (iii) Progress of temporary land occupation (if involved in the implementation process), land/crops compensation and land reclamation;
- (iv) Resettlement and income restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (v) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds for LAR;
- (vi) Disbursement, use and availability of compensation fees;
- (vii) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (viii) Establishment, staff training and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies.

69. The PMO will submit an internal monitoring report together with the progress report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison.

B External Monitoring

70. According to ADB's policies, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region PMO has engaged a resettlement external monitoring specialist in July 2022 to conduct resettlement external monitoring and assessment.

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

72. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the PMO semiannually. It is expected to submit the baseline survey report on the production and living of APs by the end of September 2022, the 1st resettlement external monitoring report at the end of October 2022, the 2nd report in April 2023, and the 3rd report (resettlement completion report) in October 2023.

APPENDIX 1: Due Diligence Report of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject (MCW3-1A/ 1)

1. The total planning land area of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject is 278.65 mu, which is located in Eerdengaobao village, Mandula town, Damaoqi County (Figure 1). The land was originally collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, and the LA and compensation of the site had been completed in 2012. Therefore, with the assistance of consulting expert, Damaoqi County PMO conducted due diligence on the LA and compensation activities of the site.

(i) The Land Use Right Transfer of Collective Grassland

2. On April 5, 2012, Eerdengaobao Village Committee and the herdsman family (1 household) who contracted the pasture signed an agreement to change the "Grass Pasture Contract" (Figure 2), which agreed that Eerdengaobao Village Committee would take back the contract right of the collective grassland and paid land compensation of 3,777,425 yuan to the herdsman family. In the same year, Baotou Pusheng Mining Co., LTD. (which was acquired by Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd., the project implementing unit, in August 2012) signed the LA and compensation agreement with Eerdengaobao Village Committee, and paid all the compensation. Due to the long time, the text of the agreement had been lost, and the Eerdengaobao Village Committee issued a statement on June 9, 2022 (Figure 3), confirming that the land compensation had been fully paid in 2012.

3. Since the land plot is idle and unused after expropriation, the land procedure has not been formally processed for state-owned construction land. After the feasibility study report and preliminary design document of the project were approved, the construction content and construction schedule of the project are determined. Therefore, in the first half of 2022, the Songbuer Company started the application for approval of construction land. In the process of the state-owned construction land use formalities, according to relevant policies and regulations, it is necessary to fulfill the gap between the new compensation standard for land acquisition and the original standard in 2012, follow the latest applicable land acquisition compensation policy document, namely "Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Announcement of the Comprehensive Land Prices of the Requisitioned Areas in the Autonomous Region" (General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (2020) No. 16),.

4. Accordingly, Inner Mongolia Zhongman Trading Co., Ltd. (a state-owned company, which was assigned by the local government to handle the construction land procedures for the project) and Eerdengaobao Village Committee signed a supplementary agreement on land acquisition in August 2022, and bridged the land compensation gap and paid to the Eerdengaobao Village Committee. Subsequently, the Eerdengaobao Village Committee paid the compensation difference (about 398,000 yuan) to the affected herdsman on time and in full (Figure 4).

(ii) The Procedures for State-owned Construction Land

5. As of August 31, 2022, the land has completed the approval procedures for land acquisition and occupation of grassland (Figure 5), and the approval procedures for state-owned

construction land are being processed according to relevant domestic procedures (Figure 6 to Figure 9). The procedures for state-owned construction land are expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. During the investigation, both the project implementation agency and the person in charge of Eerdengaobao Village said that there are no any legacy issues with the land plot.

(iii) Main Findings

6. The LA agreement for the land to be occupied for the construction of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject had been signed in 2012, and the land compensation fee had been paid according to the applicable compensation standard of that year. In the process of handling the construction land procedures in 2022, as the compensation standard for LA has been updated, the project implementing unit had signed a supplementary agreement in August 2022, and compensated the difference in land compensation fees (about 398,000 yuan) to the affected herdsman family according to the new compensation standards for LA.

7. At present, the procedures for state-owned construction land of this plot are being processed, which is expected to be completed in October 2022.

8. Except for the construction land procedures being handled, there are no legacy issues related to LA and compensation.

(iv) Suggestions

9. The project implementing unit should coordinate with the natural resources management department to complete the state-owned construction land procedures by the end of October 2022, to ensure land formalities fully completed before project construction.

10. During external monitoring, the construction land formalities of the sub-project shall be tracked and monitored, and the latest land use approval documents shall be provided in the external monitoring report submitted to the PMO and ADB for review .



Figure 1: Land to be Occupied by the Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site

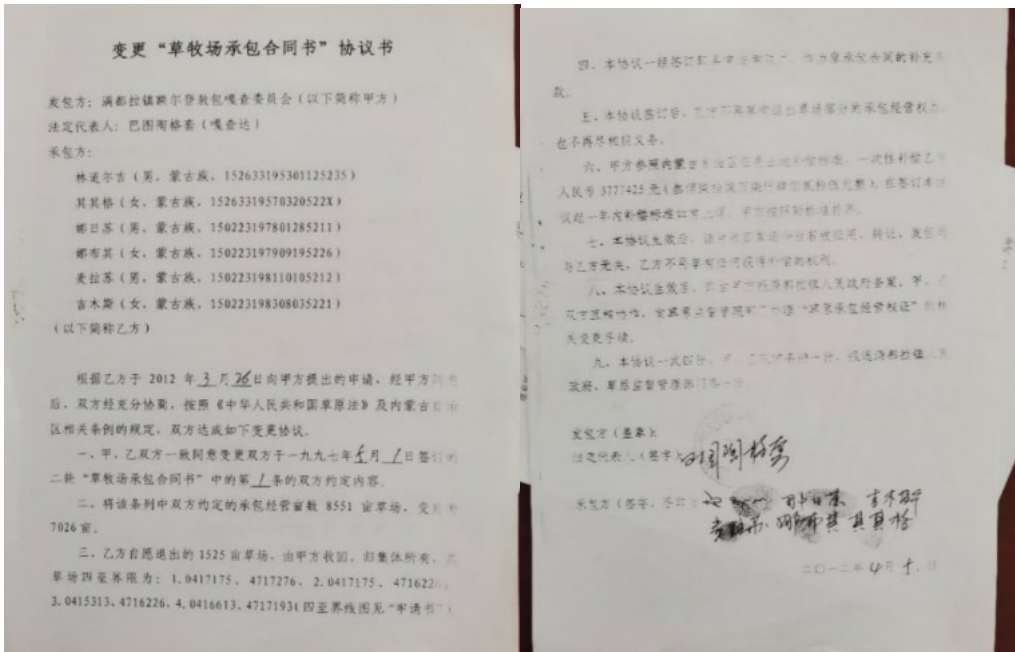


Figure 2: Change of "Grass Pasture Contract" Agreement (April 2012)

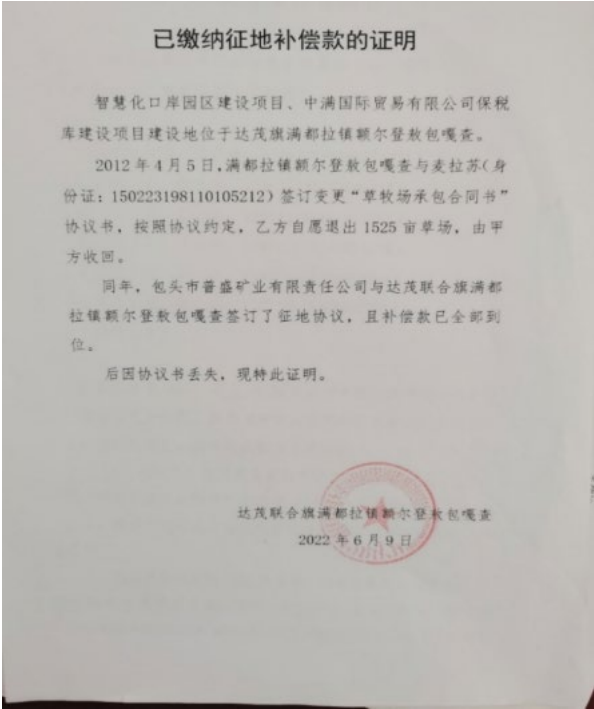


Figure 3: Statement of LA issued by Eerdengaobao Village (June 2022)

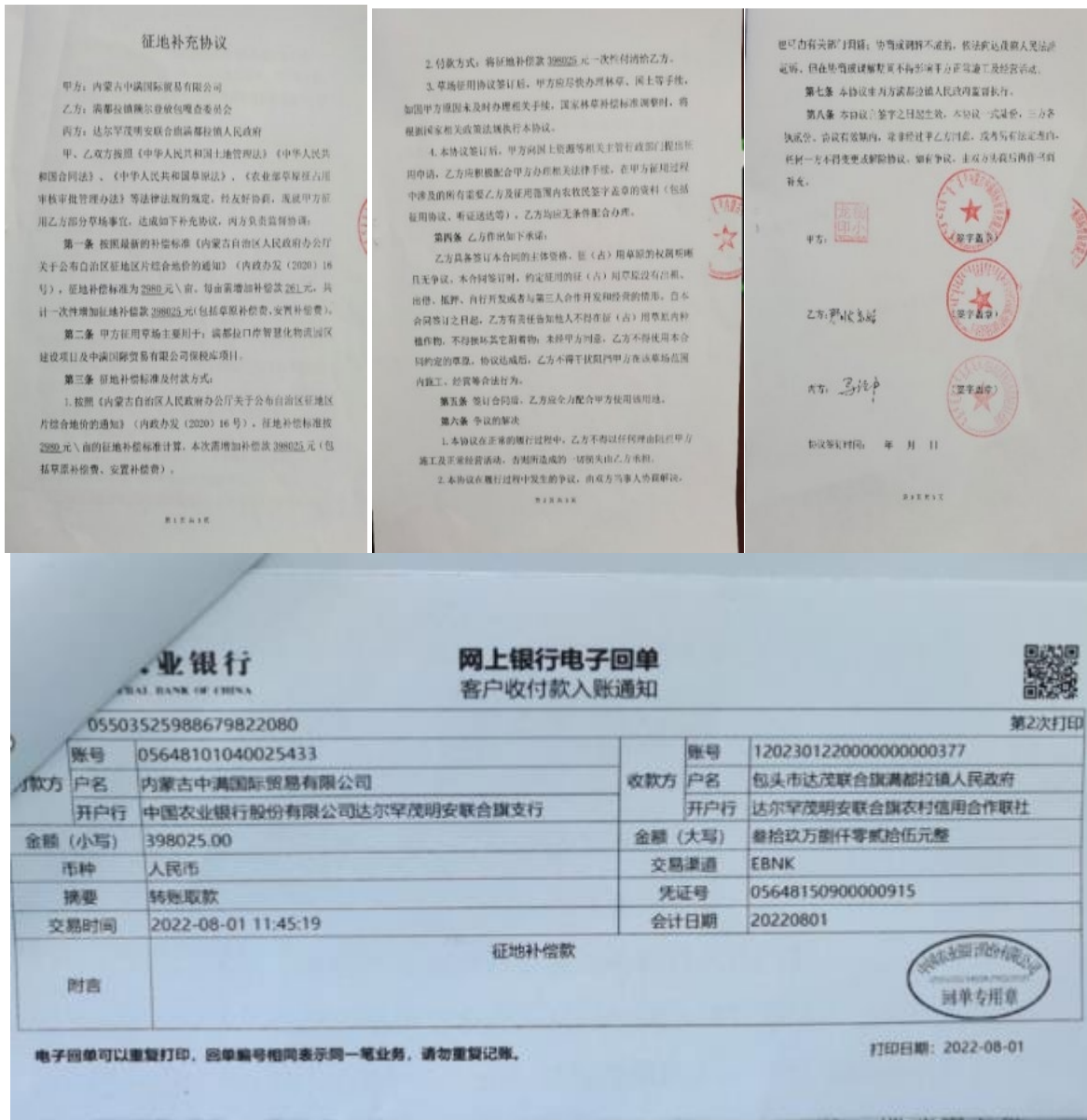


Figure 4: The Supplementary Agreement on LA Signed in August 2022 and Compensation Payment Voucher

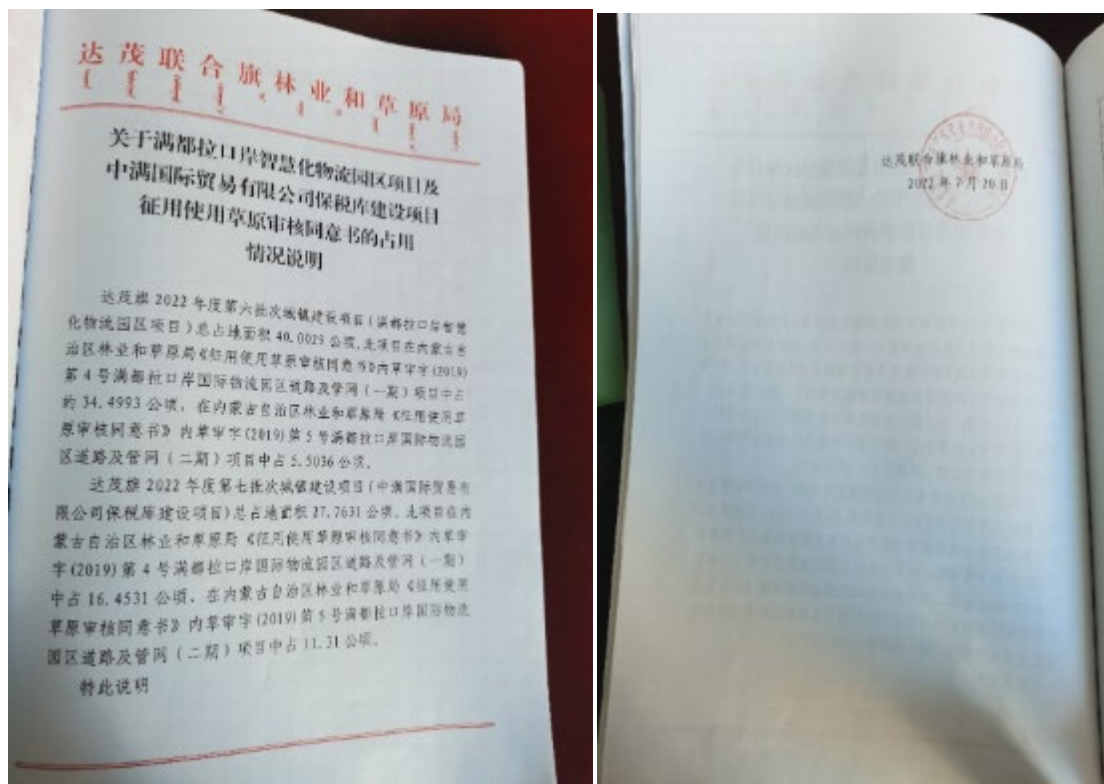


Figure 5: Statement of the approval for the project acquisition and use of grassland by the Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Damaoqi County (July 2022)

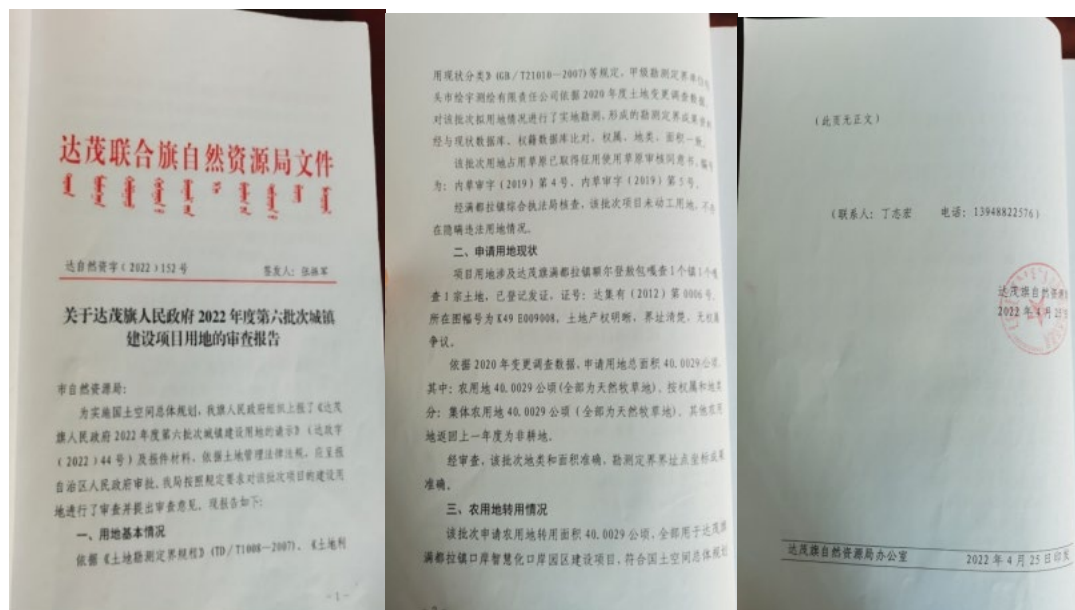


Figure 6: The Review Report of the Natural Resources Bureau of Damaoqi County on the Project Construction Land (April 2022)

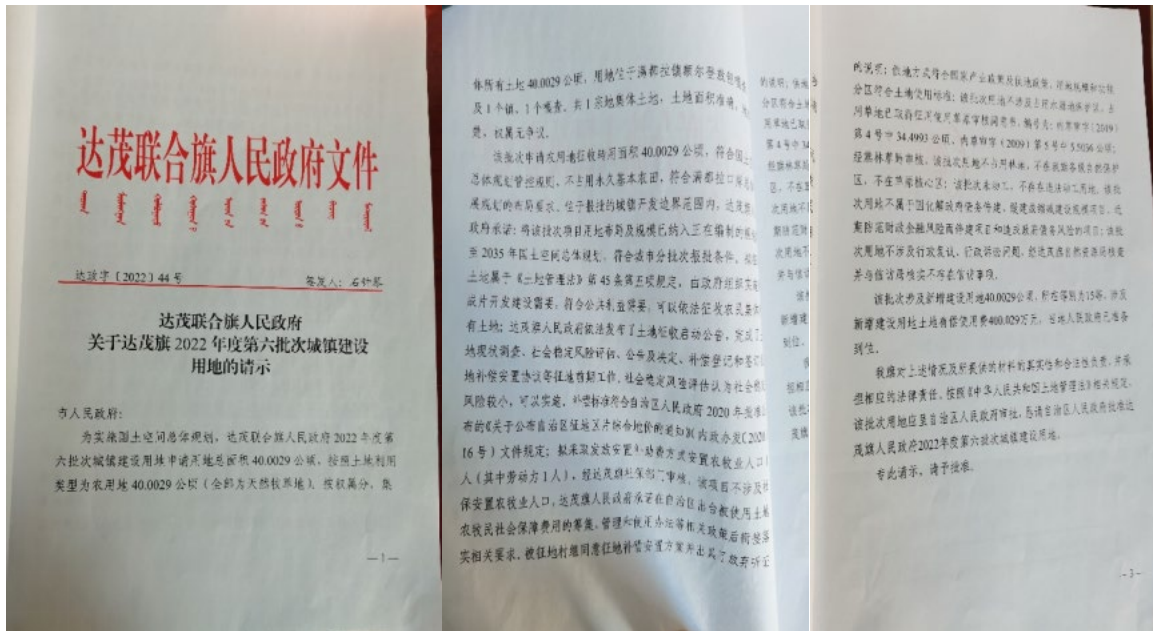


Figure 7: Application from the People's Government of Damaoqi County for the Construction Land of the Project (February 2022)



Figure 8: Construction Project Ownership Boundary and Status Survey Confirmation Letter (February 2022)



APPENDIX 2: Document of Requisitioned Land Compensation Standard of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅文件

内政办发〔2020〕16号

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于 公布自治区征地区片综合地价的通知

各盟行政公署、市人民政府，各旗县人民政府，自治区各委、办、厅、局，各大企业、事业单位：

征收农用地按区片综合地价进行补偿，是国家对被征地农牧民长远利益保护的重大举措，也是推进土地使用制度改革的重要举措，对于进一步加强征地补偿安置工作，让被征地农牧民分享土地增值“红利”，切实保护被征地农牧民合法权益，维护社会

- 1 -

和谐稳定，保障自治区经济高质量发展，具有十分重要的意义。为深入贯彻实施新修正的《中华人民共和国土地管理法》（以下简称《土地管理法》），进一步做好我区征地补偿安置工作，经自治区人民政府同意，现将《内蒙古自治区征地区片综合地价》予以公布，并提出以下要求，请一并贯彻落实。

一、准确把握征地区片综合地价内涵

各地区、各相关部门要准确把握征地区片综合地价内涵。此次公布实施的农用地征地区片综合地价是征地补偿综合标准，是实际征地补偿费用的一部分，由土地补偿费和安置补偿费组成，不含青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费、社会保障费用。

各盟行政公署、市人民政府要按照《土地管理法》要求，结合本地区实际，合理确定农用地征地区片综合地价中土地补偿费和安置补偿费的分配比例、征收农用地以外的其他土地的补偿标准、青苗和地上附着物的补偿标准，报请自治区人民政府批准后，于2020年12月31日前公布实施。法律法规另有规定的，从其规定。

此次公布中未明确具体区片的苏木乡镇或者嘎查村组，征地补偿标准按该苏木乡镇所属旗县（市、区）或者该嘎查村组所属苏木乡镇的最高补偿标准执行。征收涉及永久基本农田的，按照所属旗县（市、区）最高标准补偿执行。

二、认真做好新旧征地补偿标准衔接工作

2020年1月1日《土地管理法》施行之日起至此次征地区片

综合地价公布实施前批准的项目用地，征地补偿标准按照《内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于公布自治区征地统一年产值标准和征地区片综合地价的通知》（内政办发〔2018〕4号）执行。

各地区要周密组织、统筹安排好此次征地区片综合地价公布实施后的各项工作，做好政策衔接，防止因实施新征地补偿标准引发社会矛盾。要严格按照《土地管理法》相关要求，履行征收农村牧区集体土地的法定程序，充分尊重被征地群众的知情权、参与权、监督权和申诉权。各旗县（市、区）人民政府要针对新的征地补偿标准实施后可能发生的问题，制定工作预案，建立纠纷处理与协调机制，防范潜在社会风险，确保新旧征地补偿标准的顺利衔接和平稳过渡。

三、及时做好征地补偿标准更新工作

各地区要按照《土地管理法》要求，本着保障被征地农牧民原有生活水平不降低、长远生计有保障的原则，建立征地补偿标准更新制度，根据本地区实际，至少每三年调整或重新公布一次。调整后的征地补偿标准由各盟行政公署、市人民政府报请自治区人民政府批准后公布实施。

四、加强对新征地补偿标准实施工作的监督指导

各地区要进一步提高政治站位，切实加强对此次公布的征地区片综合地价实施工作的组织领导。各级纪检监察、财政、自然资源、农牧、林草、民政、社会保障、统计、审计等部门要各司其职、各负其责、密切配合，加强对实施工作的监督检查，防止

弄虚作假和侵害被征地农牧民合法权益问题的发生。自治区自然资源主管部门要加强对各地区实施新征地补偿标准工作的指导，做好有关政策和技术问题的宣传解释工作，严把建设用地审批关，重大情况要及时向自治区人民政府报告。自治区人力资源社会保障部门要加快制定被征地农牧民社会保障费用的筹集、管理和使用办法，指导各盟行政公署、市人民政府，各旗县（市、区）人民政府在征收土地过程中，落实好被征地农牧民社会保障相关要求，确保被征地农牧民生活水平不降低、长远生计有保障。

此次公布的征地区片综合地价自本通知印发之日起实施，内政办发〔2018〕4号文件同时废止。



（此件公开发布）

盟市	旗县 (市、区)	区域 区片	区域/区片描述	区片综合 地价 (元/亩)	地类修正系数				
					耕地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		II	金山镇(河棚村、哈业忽洞村、万和店村、西永兴村、西毛忽洞村、德天成村、东旺永村、马路壕村、五分子村、二北村、忽鸡沟村、神仁水沟村)、下漫滩镇(后白梁村、梅令沟村、王家梁村、新建村、三城仁壕村)、二道壕村、白雨梁村、李田会村、前海流村、电报局村、前白梁村、下漫滩村、陈家梁村、碾口村、油房壕村、后脑包村、梁前村、白银合套村、前黑沙村、官地村)	13777	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		III	怀朔镇(大庙湾村、会同沟村、黄旗房村、白凤油村、套房村、孤山村)、银号镇(德成永村、大营子村、银号村、碾房村、东元永村、马二分村、大口口村)	11372	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		IV	西斗槽镇(十四分子村、红源井村、三分子村、忽鸡兔村、张发地村、大六分子村、新民村、南头分子村、刘伟壕村、赵碾房村、大二分子村、十八项壕村)、兴顺西镇(公合当村、半场下子村、红庆德村、阿楞村、五分子村委会、李四壕村、兴顺西村、史家营村、圪图忽洞村、余太和村、蛋达壕村、哈达合少村、南公中村)、怀朔镇(母号滩村、阳湾村、周意财村、强力干村、二道壕村、怀朔新村、小号子村、碾口村、兴圣公村、四分分子村)、银号镇(西营子村、吃臭村、磨林村、团结村、小右图村、长发城村、大庙村、永泉村、康池村、西家村)	10000	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		I	石宝镇(红山村、湾尔西村、古碌湾村、大苏吉村、腰乌素村、幸福村、神泉滩村、温都木令村、点紫木浪村、石宝村)、乌克镇(东河村、大早海村、碾草湾村、大西滩村、乌克忽洞村、东山畔村、乌兰忽洞村、大毛忽洞村、太平村、二里半村、脚忽洞村)、小文公乡(拉兑九村、西拉旦村、西拐子村、黄会少村、厂汉村、太平村、波罗图村、小文公村、那林村)、西河乡(德永永村、石兰哈达村、什拉文格村、西河村、木不台村、前河村、德令沟村、厂汉村)	13382	1	0.75	0.85	0.26	0.26
达尔罕茂明安 联合旗	II	II	达尔汗苏木(阿拉腾敖都嘎查、阿拉腾图格嘎查、哈沙图嘎查、额尔登敖包嘎查)、明安镇(呼格吉乐图嘎查、那仁宝力格嘎查)、百灵镇(百灵镇、黄花滩村、红格塔拉村、塔日更敖包嘎查、忽吉图嘎查)、希拉穆仁镇(巴音苏尔嘎查、呼和点素嘎查、哈拉乌素嘎查)、巴音敖包苏木(达布希拉图嘎查)	3390	3.9	3	3.5	1	1
		III	明安镇(希拉朝鲁嘎查、苏茹塔拉嘎查、巴音塔拉嘎查、巴音满都拉嘎查、巴音机温嘎查)、巴音花镇(敖龙忽洞嘎查、乌兰宝力格嘎查、白音敖包嘎查)、达尔汗苏木(查干敖包嘎查、希拉哈达嘎查)、巴音敖包苏木(巴音花嘎查、巴音乌兰嘎查、乌兰察布嘎查、格日乐敖都嘎查、毛都坤总嘎查、巴音宝力格嘎查)、查干哈达苏木(哈达哈少嘎查、巴音赛汉嘎查、那仁宝力格嘎查)	3305	3.9	3	3.5	1	1

盟市	旗县 (市、区)	区域 区片	区域/区片描述	区片综合 地价 (元/亩)	地类修正系数				
					耕地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	满都拉镇(巴音哈拉嘎查、额尔登敖包嘎查)、巴音花镇(吉忽龙图嘎查、白音查干嘎查、开令河嘎查)、燕干哈达苏木(腾格冲尔嘎查)	2980	3.9	3	3.5	1	1
		I	滨河街道办事处(滨河社区、白楼社区、滨河社区)	43852	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		II	新华西街街道办事处(新华社区、海达社区、滨水社区、盛世社区)、滨河街道办事处(中河社区、滨河社区北部、镇北社区)、千里山镇(新元社区、元社区、王元地村南部、新丰村、团结新村、新地村东部)、新华大街街道办事处(东山社区、清泉社区、新南社区、新城社区、和谐社区)、凤凰岭街道办事处(和平社区、公园社区、新城社区、长青社区、蓝天社区、惠香梨园社区)、林荫街道办事处(金裕社区西部、大庆社区、温德社区、依林社区、海馨社区)、海北大街街道办事处(青山社区、长青社区、东环路社区、黄河东社区、东山北社区、新城社区、佳苑社区、和平社区)	40190	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
C	D	III	千里山镇(新地村西北部、黄河村、王元地村北部、巴音乌素村、千里山镇)	33464	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		IV	千里山镇(干钢社区、巴音乌素村北部)、新华大街街道办事处(幸福社区)、林荫街道办事处(金裕社区高速公路东部)	30952	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		I	拉僧仲办事处(拉僧仲办事处)	43345	1	0.56	0.56	0.06	0.06
		II	公乌素镇(公乌素镇)、西草子山办事处(西草子山办事处)、拉僧庙镇(拉僧庙镇)、赛汗乌素村(仲德村民小组(北)、三道坎村民小组)、黄河村民小组、三道坎村民小组)	37680	1	0.56	0.56	0.06	0.06
E	F	III	曙光村(曙光村)、巴音陶素镇(巴音陶素镇)、赛汗乌素村(赛汗乌素村民小组、头道坎村民小组、同新村村民小组)、渡口村(渡口村民小组、四道坎村民小组、迎河村民小组、暖化村民小组(西)、大桥村民小组)	32761	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		IV	东兴村(东兴村)、万油滩村(万油滩村)、一棵树村(一棵树村)、羊路井村(新盛村民小组(西)、都思图村民小组)、四新村(新渠村民小组、新盛村民小组(西)、新渠新丰村民小组(西))	28507	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		V	巴音陶素镇农场(巴音陶素镇农场)、一棵树村与东方红村共用草牧场(一棵树村与东方红村共用草牧场)、巴音陶素镇牧场(巴音陶素镇牧场)、羊路井村(新盛村民小组(东)、红墩村民小组)、机井村民小组、赛汗乌素村(仲德村民小组(东))、渡口村(暖化村民小组(东))、四新村(新渠新丰村民小组(东)、新盛村民小组(东))	24767	1	0.56	0.56	0.08	0.08

更新版移民安置计划承诺函

达茂联合旗人民政府向亚洲开发银行申请了一笔贷款，用于实施内蒙古区域合作与一体化促进项目—达茂联合旗满都拉子项目，达茂联合旗人民政府为子项目的执行机构，松布尔物业服务有限责任公司为子项目实施机构。

基于 2019 年 9 月批准的本项目移民安置计划初稿，以及在项目实施启动期间的项目初步设计文件和详细实物量调查，松布尔物业服务有限责任公司编制了并向亚行提交达茂联合旗满都拉子项目的更新版移民安置计划。

松布尔物业服务有限责任公司代表达茂联合旗人民政府在此确认，该更新版移民安置计划完全遵守中国、内蒙古自治区政府的相关法律法规和达茂联合旗政府的相关政策，更新版移民安置计划也符合亚行的安全保障政策声明（SPS 2009），特别是非自愿移民安置的政策要求。

松布尔物业服务有限责任公司在此确认，本项目的土地征地和移民安置活动将根据更新版移民安置计划实施。松布尔物业服务有限责任公司将负责更新版移民安置计划实施的全面协调、管理和监督，项目实施单位以及相关乡镇政府按照授权，负责更新版移民安置计划的实施和内部监测。

机构（盖章）	签字	日期
松布尔物业服务有限责任公司代表 达茂联合旗人民政府在此签字		2022年9月27日

Endorsement Letter for Updated Resettlement Plan

People's Republic of China has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program (Tranche 1) - Mandula Port Subproject of Damaoqi County (the Subproject). Damaoqi County Government (DCG) is the implementing agency of the Subproject. Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd (Songbuer), on behalf of DCG, is responsible for daily management and implementation of the Subproject.

On basis of the draft resettlement plan (DRP) approved by ADB in September 2019, as well as the preliminary design report (PDR) and detailed measurement survey (DMS) at project startup stage, Songbuer has prepared and submitted the updated resettlement plan (URP) to ADB for review and clearance.

Songbuer, on behalf of the DCG, hereby confirms that the URP entirely complies with the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government and DCG. The URP also conforms to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), particularly the policy requirements on involuntary resettlement.

Songbuer also confirms that land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the project components will be implemented in line with this URP. Songbuer will be responsible for overall coordination, management, and supervision of URP implementation. The project implementing unit (PIU) and concerned township government have been authorized as the implementing agencies for the URP implementation and internal monitoring.

Agency	Signature	Date
Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd On behalf of the Damaoqi County Government (DCG)		2022年9月27日

Updated Resettlement Plan

September 2022

Loan 4012-PRC: Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program

——Tranche 1: Mandula Port Subproject

Prepared by the Government of Damaoqi County for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in September 2019 available on <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51192/51192-001-rp-en.pdf>.

Endorsement Letter for Updated Resettlement Plan

People's Republic of China has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program (Tranche 1) - Mandula Port Subproject of Damaoqi County (the Subproject). Damaoqi County Government (DCG) is the implementing agency of the Subproject. Damaoqi County Commerce Bureau, on behalf of DCG, is responsible for daily management and implementation of the Subproject.

On basis of the draft resettlement plan (DRP) approved by ADB in September 2019, as well as the preliminary design report (PDR) and detailed measurement survey (DMS) at project startup stage, Damaoqi County Project Management Office (PMO) set in Damaoqi County Commerce Bureau has prepared and submitted the updated resettlement plan (URP) to ADB for review and clearance.

Damaoqi PMO, on behalf of the DCG, hereby confirms that the URP entirely complies with the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government and DCG. The URP also conforms to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), particularly the policy requirements on involuntary resettlement.

Damaoqi PMO also confirms that land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the project components will be implemented in line with this URP. PMO will be responsible for overall coordination, management, and supervision of URP implementation. The project implementing unit (PIU) and concerned township government have been authorized as the implementing agencies for the URP implementation and internal monitoring.

Agency	Signature	Date
Damaoqi County Project Management Office (PMO) On behalf of the Damaoqi County Government (DCG)		

Note on Resettlement Plan Update

The preliminary design of Mandula port subproject was finalized on 12 March 2021. From July to August 2022, the Damaoqi PMO organized the project implementing unit (PIU), affected town government and affected village/community committee to conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS), socio-economic survey and public consultation in affected town and village, with assistance of consultants.

On basis of preliminary design and DMS, this updated resettlement plan (URP) has been prepared by Damaoqi PMO, with assistance of consultants. See more details in Table 1.

Table 1: RP Updating Progress

No.	Subproject	Description	Design Progress	Does draft RP need to be updated?	Remarks
1	Upgrade the Mandula Port International Highway Logistics Park	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (MCW1-1)	Completed	Yes	Submitted to ADB in Sep. 2022.
		Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	Completed	No	Not involved of LAR. See details in DDR of draft RP 2019
		Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	Completed	No	Completed of LAR. See details in Appendix 1 of DDR
2	Expansion of Sheep Stud Breeding Bases and Mutton Industry Comprehensive Development		to be done	No	Not involved of LAR. See details in DDR of draft RP 2019

Source: PDR, IAs and DRP 2019.

The changes in this URP mainly include: i) updated LAR impacts and affected population; ii) latest socioeconomic profile of project area and affected people; iii) updated resettlement policy framework; iv) updated compensation rates of land acquisition; v) updated resettlement budget; and iv) updated implementation schedule. See details in Table 2.

This URP should be read in conjunction with the draft Resettlement Plan September 2019 (RP 2019, at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51192/51192-001-rp-en.pdf>)

Table 2: Main Updated Contents in Updated Resettlement Plan

No.	Content	Draft RP (in 2019)	Updated RP (in 2022)	Remarks
1	LAR impacts and affected population	1,170.77 mu of land will be permanently used for the Project, including: 1) 891.66 mu of State-owned land, 2) 279.11 mu of collective land (grassland), including 114.31 mu of village collective grassland without	923.28 mu of land will be permanently used for the Project, including: 1) 661.08 mu of State-owned land, 2) 262.2 mu of collective land (grassland), including 149.37 mu of village collective grassland without APs; 112.83	247.49 mu of the land used was reduced, including 230.58 mu of state-owned land and 16.91 mu of collective grassland.

No.	Content	Draft RP (in 2019)	Updated RP (in 2022)	Remarks
		APs; 164.8 mu of Herdsmen's grassland, affecting 3 households with 12 people. The Project construction involves 1 village (Erdenaoba village) in 1 town (Mandula town).	mu of Herdsmen's grassland, affecting 3 households with 10 people. The Project construction involves 1 village (Eerdengaoba0 village) in 1 town (Mandula Town).	
2	Socioeconomic profiles	Conducted in 2018	Conducted in 2022	Updated
3	Legal framework	Applicable laws, regulations and policies in 2019	Applicable laws, regulations and policies in 2022	Updated
4	Land acquisition compensation rate	Grassland: 2,798 yuan/mu	Grassland: 2,980 yuan/mu	Updated. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government issued the new compensation rates for land acquisition in 2020.
5	Resettlement budget	11.0177 million yuan	3.715 million yuan	Land acquisition tax and fee adjustments resulted in the decrease
6	Implementation schedule	Since Sep. 2019	Since Oct. 2022	Updated

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
DI	Design Institute
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	Executive Agency
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EMs	Ethnic Minorities
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
PDR	Preliminary Design Report
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IMAR	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
PMO	Project Management Office
TRTA	Transaction Technical Assistance
PRC	People's Republic Of China
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
NRB	Nature Resources Bureau
WF	Women's Federation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II	PROJECT OVERVIEW	5
A	THE PROJECT	5
B	MEASURE TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE LAR IMPACTS	8
III	PROJECT IMPACTS	10
A	METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES	10
B	OVERVIEW OF LAND USE TYPES AND IMPACTS	10
C	STATE-OWNED LAND OCCUPATION (SLO)	12
D	PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION (PLA)	13
E	AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	14
F	AFFECTED POPULATION	14
1	<i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	14
2	<i>Affected Ethnic Minorities</i>	14
IV	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES	15
A	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA	15
1	<i>Damaoqi County</i>	15
2	<i>Affected Town</i>	15
3	<i>Affected Village</i>	16
B	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION	16
1	<i>Socio-Economic Conditions of the AHs</i>	16
2	<i>Expected Resettlement Modes and Measures</i>	18
V	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES	21
A	LAWS REGULATIONS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO RESETTLEMENT	21
B	GAPS BETWEEN THE ADB AND PRC POLICIES AND GAP-FILLING MEASURES	22
C	CUT-OFF DATE	23
D	COMPENSATION STANDARDS	23
E	OTHER FEES	24
F	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	25
VI	INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	26
A	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ASSISTANCE MEASURES	26
B	JOBS AND INCOME-GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THE SUBPROJECT	26
C	SKILLS TRAINING	27
D	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	28
E	ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT	29
VII	CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	30
A	COMPLETED PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	30
B	WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	34
C	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	34
VIII	ESTIMATED LAR BUDGET	36

A	LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	36
IX	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	38
X	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	41
A	PROJECT SCHEDULE	41
B	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE URP	41
XI	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	43
A	INTERNAL MONITORING	43
B	EXTERNAL MONITORING	43
	APPENDIX 1: DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF MANDULA PORT HIGHWAY LOGISTICS PARK CUSTOMS SUPERVISION SITE SUBPROJECT (MCW3-1A/ 1)	44
	APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT OF REQUISITIONED LAND COMPENSATION STANDARD OF INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION	51

LIST OF TABLES

Table II-1: Main Components of Mandula Port Subproject	6
Table II-2: Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at PDR Stage	8
Table III-1: Summary of LAR Impacts	10
Table III-2: Land Use Types and Impact Scope of Each Component	11
Table III-3: State-owned Land Occupation of Each Subproject	13
Table III-4: Land Loss Rate Analysis on Grassland	13
Table IV-1: Main Socio-economic Indicators in Damaoqi County (in 2021)	15
Table IV-2: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households	16
Table IV-3: Age and Educational Levels of the APs.	17
Table IV-4: Labor Force Distribution	17
Table IV-5: Income of the Affected Households in 2018	18
Table IV-6: Expenditure Per Household of the Affected Households	18
Table IV-7: Expected Resettlement Modes of the Households Affected by LA	19
Table V-1: Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures	22
Table V-2: Compensation Standard of Grassland in Damaoqi County	23
Table V-3: Other Related Fees	25
Table V-4: Entitlement Matrix	25
Table VI-1: Replacement Price Analysis for LA compensation Rates	26
Table VI-2: Estimated Positions to be Created in Mandula Port International Logistics Park Road Upgrading Project	27
Table VI-3: Skills Training Plan	28
Table VII-1: Consultation and Participation Activities during DMS and RP Updating	32
Table VII-2: Public Participation Plan in RP Implementation Stage	33
Table VII-3: Contact Information for Grievance Redress	35
Table VIII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate	36
Table IX-1: List of Resettlement and Social affairs of PMO and PIU	38
Table IX-2: Operational Training Program of Resettlement Implementation Agencies	39
Table X-1: Implementation Schedule of the URP	41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure II-1 Master plan of Mandu Port	7
Figure II-2: Location map of The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port	8
Figure III-1: The Current Status of the Grassland to be Acquired and Existing Road status of Subproject (August 2022)	12
Figure VII-1: Project Information Published on Local Government Website (Apr and Oct 2021).....	30
Figure VII-2: KII with the Village Lead During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)	30
Figure VII-3: Interivew and Consultation with the Affected Household During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)	31
Figure VII-4: Site Survey During Updated RP (End of Aug 2022)	33
Figure IX-1: Project staff participated in ADB safeguards and gender policies training organized by ADB' Beijing Office in Aug 2022	39
Figure IX-2: Training on Resettlement and Social Related Requirements during RP updating (July and August 2022).....	39

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Resettlement	For involuntary resettlement, the resettlement refers to people whose physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Cash or in kind to which the affected persons (APs) are entitled to replace the lost assets, resources or income sources.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, and relocation to which APs and affected households (AHs) are entitled depending on the nature of losses to restore their economic and social bases.
Resettlement Impact	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
Resettlement Plan	A time-bound action plan with a budget setting out land acquisition and resettlement strategy, entitlements, responsibilities, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from land acquisition and resettlement impacts. They include the disabled, 'five-guarantee' households, female-headed households, low-income households and ethnic minorities.

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

The Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program will deliver four outputs: (i) sustainable infrastructure and services for cross-border connectivity improved and health services improved; (ii) ecological environment in key border towns improved; (iii) income-generating opportunities expanded; and (iv) cross-border cooperation mechanisms, technical project management, and institutional capacity strengthened.

Scope of Tranche 1 includes: (i) Erenhot port component; (ii) Mandula port component; (iii) Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Program; (iv) Financial Intermediate Loan (FIL); and (v) institutional capacity strengthened.

B. Project Composition

Among the Tranche 1 of Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program, only the Mandula Port Subproject (the Subproject) involves the newly added land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, while the remaining subprojects do not involve such impacts¹. The Subproject will be implemented by Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. on behalf of Damaoqi County Government (DCG), and including the following project activities:

- (i) Activity 1: Expansion of port freight passage roads;
- (ii) Activity 2: Construction of service area in the International Highway Logistic Park;
- (iii) Activity 3: Construction of customs supervision center in the International Highway Logistic Park; and
- (iv) Activity 4: Institutional capacity building and strengthening.

C. Resettlement Impacts

The land acquisition of this Subproject is caused by Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading. Total of 923.58 mu of land will be occupied by this project, in which:

- (i) The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port will permanent acquire 339.3 mu land of Eerdengaobao village in Mandula town, including: i) 262.2 mu of village collective land (grassland), of which 149.37 mu belongs to village collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, without APs; 112.83 mu collective grassland is owned by herdsmen of Eerdengaobao village, affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are ethnic

¹ Under the Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Project, Mandula port quarantine and sheep breeding base mutton sheep industry comprehensive development integration project will be implemented by the Xiaoweiayang Company : among 5 breeding bases are reconstructed projects, the original construction has completed the land use rights transfer(LURT) process, and obtained the collective land use certificate before project preparation; 1 slaughtering and processing base is on the land transferred by the government, which has obtained the land use certificate and completed the land acquisition before the transfer. A grassland transfer agreement has been signed in an animal quarantine base, and the transfer had been done, and the payment of compensation had been paid timely and fully, without any remaining issues. Therefore, in accordance with the SPS of the ADB, DDR had been prepared for the road and related sub-projects that has completed land acquisition and LURT, to understand the real situation, as well as the compensation and resettlement of APs (See Appendix 1 in <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51192/51192-001-rp-en.pdf>). Those affected households will still be provided with training and other project-related opportunities as part of this RP.

minorities (Mongolian); and ii) occupying 77.1 mu of state-owned construction land, it is the original road;

- (ii) Mandula port international road logistics park service area project will occupy 305.33 mu of state-owned land (construction land); and
- (iii) Mandula port road logistics park customs supervision site subproject will occupy 278.65 mu of the state-owned land (construction land), the approval procedure for state-owned construction land are ongoing, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022.

D. Policy Framework and Entitlement

This updated resettlement plan is prepared in line with applicable laws and regulations of People's Republic of China and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). The project is guided by the following principles: (i) avoid and minimize LA and involuntary resettlement by identifying and comparing a range of alternative design approaches; (ii) compensation and subsidies based on the principle of replacement cost; (iii) as much as possible, sufficient land area per capita should be ensured to maintain the original living standards of the AHs; (iv) all APs are adequately informed of their rights, compensation proportion and standards, livelihood and income recovery plans, and project schedule; (v) no land acquisition activities shall be carried out until the APs have been fully compensated and assistance provided; (vi) there should be sufficient resettlement funds to cover LA impacts of the subproject; and (vii) close monitoring and timely action should be taken to identify and resolve any problems relating to land acquisition and resettlement.

According to the latest applicable land acquisition and compensation policies, the compensation standard for grassland expropriation for this subproject has been increased from 2,789 yuan/mu in FSR stage to 2,980 yuan/mu in preliminary design stage.

E. Ethnic Minorities, Vulnerable Groups and Women

3 EM households with 10 persons will be affected by the subproject, they are all Mongolians. Socio-economic surveys have shown that ethnic minorities in the project area are mixed with other groups. Although some EM households are affected by LA, there is no EM group affected by physical displacement. The subproject will not affect their traditional rights to use land and resources. They will receive the same land compensation and resettlement fees following the same policy applicable in project area, and they will get the priority in receiving project related employment and income-generation opportunities.

There are no vulnerable groups directly affected by this subproject.

During project implementation, women will enjoy the same rights of information, participation and compensation as men. Unskilled jobs generated at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to women. Women will receive equal pay for equal work, and enjoy priority in skills training.

F. Livelihood Assistance Measures

According to the resettlement survey, the impacts of permanent LA on the affected village and 3 AHs are slight, with both farmland loss and income loss rate less than 10%. Cash compensation

for permanent LA can fully offset the income loss of the 3 households to be affected by permanent LA.

Following applicable legal framework, Damaoqi PMO will also coordinate with relevant local government departments (e.g., Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau) to provide additional livelihood assistance measures to those 3 AHs, such as skills training, job opportunities, small loan support, etc., to ensure the sustainability of these households after land acquisition.

G. Public Participation and Negotiation

During project preparation and design stage, all information about the subproject had been disclosed to affected people and other stakeholders. Public consultation and participation will continue during the implementation period as well. The concerns of the affected population and their views have been integrated in the updated RP. The local government will disclose the updated RP at the affected village office. The updated RP will also be disclosed on the ADB website.

H. Grievances Redress Mechanism

Damaoqi PMO has established a detailed complaint and appeal procedure. The affected people may lodge a complaint on any aspect of LAR of the subproject. All appeals will be recorded and monitored by PMO.

I. Institutional Arrangement

The project implementing agency is Damaoqi County Government (DCG), who set the PMO in Damaoqi County Commerce Bureau. On behalf of DCG, Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. is the project implementation unit (PIU). The PMO has set up a full-time institution according to the composition of its members, with experienced long-term full-time staff and specialized management information system. Relevant staff can cross-serve under leading of Damaoqi PMO to ensure smooth communication. All relevant departments will work closely with PMO to carry out LA activities as per the approved updated RP.

J. Resettlement Costs and Funds

All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the resettlement budget of the Project. Based on prices in September 2022, the resettlement budget is 3.715 million yuan; including compensation for LA, training cost, LA taxes, contingencies, etc. Damaoqi PMO will ensure that resettlement fund is disbursed and paid in a timely manner.

K. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of updated RP will start only after the clearance by ADB for the updated RP. The LA will begin in October 2022 and end in June 2023. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project schedule.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this updated RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by PMO, PIU and other agencies concerned, and internal resettlement monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB semiannually during resettlement implementation, and a resettlement completion report will be submitted after the completion of resettlement implementation.

External monitoring will be conducted by an independent external monitoring specialist and evaluation (M&E) semiannually.

II PROJECT OVERVIEW

A The Project

1. The Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Investment Program will deliver four outputs: (i) sustainable infrastructure and services for cross-border connectivity improved and health services improved; (ii) ecological environment in key border towns improved; (iii) income-generating opportunities expanded; and (iv) cross-border cooperation mechanisms, technical project management, and institutional capacity strengthened.

2. For the Tranche 1 of the Program, the Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (IMAR) has requested €166.53 million to finance the following activities as per output:

(i) Under Output 1, it includes:

- a) **Inspection Area Construction for the PRC–Mongolian Erenhot–Zamyn Uud ECZ**, including (1) construction of inspection area; and (2) establishment of smart port management platform; (3) construction of cross-border economic cooperation center; (4) establishment of fencing, alarm and monitoring system in the ECZ; (5) construction of clean energy heating and pipe network for the ECZ;
- b) **Upgrading the Mandula Port International (Highway) Logistics Park**, including (1) expansion of port freight passage roads, (2) construction of service area, (3) construction of customs supervision center, and
- c) **Upgrading Medical Equipment and Facilities for the Hospital**, including procurement of 86 sets of advanced medical equipment and facilities.

(ii) Under Output 2, it includes:

- a) **Ecological Restoration for the PRC–Mongolian Erenhot–Zamyn-Uud ECZ**, including (1) ecological protection greenbelt along the central axis, including reclaimed water storage and irrigation facilities, and landscape lighting; and (2) ecological protection greenbelt along roadsides, including reclaimed water storage and irrigation facilities; and
- b) **Waste Collection and Transfer Station in ECZ, and Sanitation Intelligent Cloud Platform in Erenhot**, including (1) construction of one waste collection and transfer station; (2) procurement of supporting facilities; and (3) establishment of sanitation intelligent cloud platform.

(iii) Under Output 3, it includes:

- a) **Loans to SMEs in IMAR through selected FIs**, including (1) providing credit to SMEs that are engaged in cross-border trade and logistics, agribusiness, manufacturing, and cross-border tourism in IMAR using the FIL modality (the eligibility criteria for SMEs is listed in Appendix 2); (2) strengthening IMAR's business development services system for SMEs; and (3) supporting IMAR's pilot project of providing well-designed business support program for female entrepreneurs and SMEs owned or led by women in the border areas; and

- b) **Establishment of Quarantine Station in Mandula Port and Expansion of Sheep Breeding Bases**, including (1) upgrading stud sheep breeding base, (2) construction of a quarantine station in Mandula Port, (3) upgrading five sheep farming bases, (4) establishment of product traceability and management system, (5) establishment of a PAP, (6) Construction of sheep slaughtering, processing and logistic park, and (7) project management and monitoring.

(iv) **Under Output 4, it includes:**

- a) Cross-border policy dialogue workshops;
- b) providing training to the private agricultural enterprise, large-scale farmer households, rural cooperatives and poor households to increase their use of livestock farming technology, animal disease prevention and livestock waste management;
- c) providing on-job training to doctors and nurses, customs and inspection staff, other technicians to enhance their service capacity;
- d) providing training in safeguards, procurement, financial management and reporting to executing agency, implementing agencies and PIEs to improve their project management capacity, under the support from project implementation consultants (PICs); and
- e) carrying out social surveys to identify the benefits accompanied with the promotion of RCI to local people.

3. The Tranche 1 includes: (i) Erenhot port component; (ii) Mandula port component; (iii) Xiaoweiayang Stud-sheep Breeding Program; (iv) Financial Intermediate Loan (FIL); and (v) institutional capacity strengthened.

4. For Mandula port subproject, the table below present the main project components.

Table II-1: Main Components of Mandula Port Subproject

Subproject	Description	Main Contents	Remarks
Upgrade the Mandula Port International Highway Logistics Park	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (McW1-1)	(i) Length of the road: 6,293m; (ii) Pavement engineering: 104917.0 m ² ; (iii) Pricing earthwork: 230552m ³ ; (iv) Passing pipe culvert: 18; (v) roadbed protection: 6599.6m ³ ; (vi) Drainage engineering: 7687.38m ³ ; (vii) Special subgrade treatment: 1448.4m ³ .	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed
	Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	(i) Planning land area of 203552.32 m ² , construction area of 11626.64 m ² . (ii) Parking waiting area, a total of 914 parking spaces. (iii) Supporting service building, for four floors (office, catering, life, business services), the total construction area of 9175.34 m ² . (iv) Auto repair center (single floor), construction area of 1901.6 m ² . (v) Boiler room (clean energy based on electricity as	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed

		heat source), construction area of 196 square meters. (vi) Related supporting infrastructure, including site hardening, road, water supply, drainage, heating pipes and other supporting pipe network facilities, guard room, lighting, electricity, telecommunications, landscaping and other ancillary facilities.	
	Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	(i) Planning land area of 185770.51 m ² (278.65 mu), the total construction area of 45,368.09 m ² ; (ii) Fully enclosed coal storage shed (automatic) 1, coal storage capacity of 250,000 t, building area of 40825 m ² ; (iii) a business and technology building (3 floors), with a construction area of 4159.09 m ² , supporting facilities construction area 384 m ² .	Implemented by Songbuer Company, the PDR has been completed

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; DRP= draft resettlement plan

Source: PDR and FSR.



Figure II-1 Master plan of Mandu Port



Figure II-2: Location map of The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port

B Measure to Avoid and Minimize LAR Impacts

5. In project planning and PDR stages, the PMO, PIU and DI optimized the design, reduced land occupation, so as to minimize the LAR impacts. Resettlement impacts have been further minimized based on a comprehensive consideration of project design demands and their local economic and social impacts. The specific measures and achievements are shown in Table II-2.

Table II-2: Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at PDR Stage

Subprojects	FSR (DRP in 2019)		PDR (URP in 2021)		Results
	Planned activity or design	LAR Impacts	Planned activity or design	LAR Impacts	
The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (McW1-1)	Original scale and location selected	362.11 mu of permanent land of land occupation, including 279.11 mu of collective land (grassland) and 83 mu of State-owned land	Reduce the project budget, occupied pasture area and roadside interference during construction, and make the road shape conform to the overall planning of Mandula Port and the reserved line position in the joint inspection area. Try to reduce the embankment fill height, in order to reduce the footprint.	339.3 mu of permanent land occupation, including 262.2 mu of rural collective land (grassland) and 77.1 mu of state-owned land occupation (original road land).	22.81 mu of land occupation reduced

Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-1)	Original scale and location selected	366.90 mu of state-owned land Occupation	The original plot, reduce the planned land area	305.33 mu of state-owned land Occupation	61.57 mu of land occupation reduced
Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	Original scale and location selected	441.76 mu of state-owned land Occupation	Change site selection, from the original site to the east with about 200-300 meters, reducing the planned land area	278.65 mu of state-owned land Occupation, and the approval procedures for state-owned construction land are being handled, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022	163.11 mu of land occupation reduced

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

III PROJECT IMPACTS

A Methodology and Procedures

6. From July to August 2022, with the assistance of consultants, Damaoqi PMO completed DMS and socioeconomic survey of the affected village and households in project area, and obtained detailed information on project impacts, covering LA impacts, socioeconomic profile of the affected population, public opinions, etc. All APs were covered by the social survey. During the survey, comments on LAR were collected extensively from agencies concerned, township government, village committee and local residents through consultation. The results of the consultations have been incorporated in the URP. The survey methods and contents are consistent with DRP.

B Overview of Land Use Types and Impacts

7. At this stage, LA impacts of Mandula port subproject is determined according to the PDR and DMS results. The land acquisition of the subproject is mainly caused by the infrastructure construction of Mandula port freight passage expansion. This sub-project will affect 1 village (Eerdengaobao Village) in 1 town (Mandula Town). The project construction will permanent acquire 923.28 mu of land. Of which 262.2 mu are collective land (grassland) (including 149.37 mu of village collective management grassland, without APs), affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are Mongolians; and 661.08 mu of state-owned land (construction land).

Table III-1: Summary of LAR Impacts

Items		FSR	PDR	Dif.	Remarks
Township		1	1	0	
Village/community		1	1	0	
Permanent land Use (mu)	Total	1170.77	923.28	-247.49	
Collective land acquisition (mu)	Subtotal	279.11	262.2	-16.91	
	Grassland	279.11	262.2	-16.91	
State-owned land occupation (mu)	Subtotal	891.66	661.08	-230.58	
	State-owned construction land	891.66	661.08	-230.58	Among them, 278.65 mu (PDR) is being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. See Appendix 1 in the DDR
Affected persons	Households affected by grassland acquisition (HHs)	3	3	0	
	Persons affected by grassland acquisition (Persons)	12	10	-2	Size of the household decreases after separation
	Affect minority household (HHs)	3	3	0	
	Affected EMs (persons)	12	10	-2	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report.

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

Table III-2: Land Use Types and Impact Scope of Each Component

Subproject		Stage	Total land area (mu)	Land use impact							Remarks
				SLO (mu)	PLA (mu)	Affect village	Affected population				
							AHs	APs	Minority HHs	Minority APs	
Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project	Mandula port cargo passage expansion (MCW2-1)	FSR	362.11	83	279.11	1	3	12	3	12	
		PDR	339.3	77.1	262.2	1	3	10	3	10	
		Dif.	-22.81	-5.9	-16.91	0	0	-2	0	-2	
	Mandula port international logistics park road and service area (MCW2-1)	FSR	366.90	366.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		PDR	305.33	305.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	Planning area reduced; construction on the original land, see Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
		Dif.	-61.57	-61.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mandula port international logistics park road customs surveillance area (MCW3-1A/1B)	FSR	441.76	441.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		PDR	278.65	278.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	Being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed in Oct. 2022. See Appendix 1 of URP.
		Dif.	-163.11	-163.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		FSR	1170.77	891.66	279.11	0	3	12	3	12	
		PDR	923.28	661.08	262.2	0	3	10	3	10	
		Dif.	-247.49	-230.58	-16.91	0	0	2	0	2	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; SLO= state-owned land occupation; PLA= permanent land acquisition; AH=affected household; AP= affected person.

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

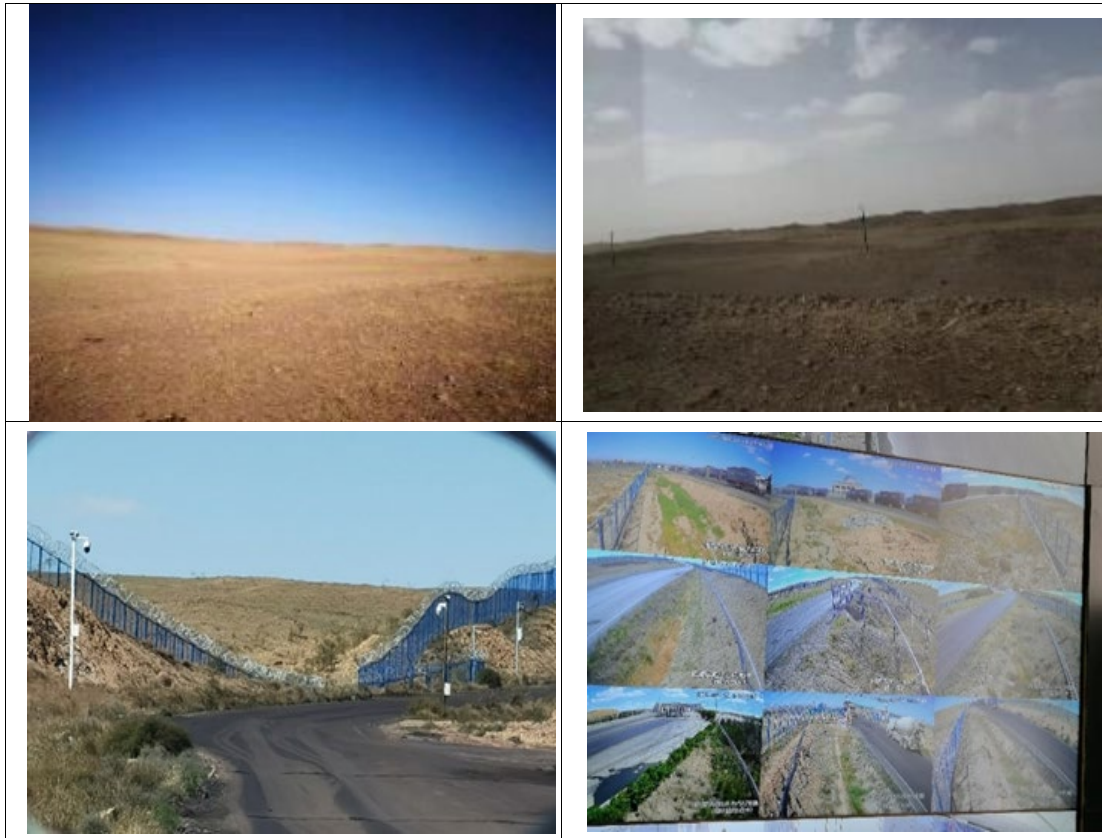


Figure III-1: The Current Status of the Grassland to be Acquired and Existing Road status of Subproject (August 2022)

C State-owned Land Occupation (SLO)

8. The Subproject will occupy 661.08 mu of state-owned construction land, of which:
 - (i) the expansion of freight passage at Mandula port will occupy 77.1 mu of state-owned construction land, which is the original road.
 - (ii) Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project will occupy 305.33 mu of state-owned land (construction land), compared with the feasibility study stage, the planning area is reduced; construction on the original land, see details of Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
 - (iii) Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site will occupy 278.65 mu of the state-owned land (construction land), the land approval procedure for state-owned construction land is ongoing, which is expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. See details of Appendix 1 DDR in this URP.

Table III-3: State-owned Land Occupation of Each Subproject

Item	Subproject	SLO (mu)			Remarks
		FSR	PDR	Dif.	
Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading:	The expansion project of freight passage at Mandula port (MCW2-1)	83	77.1	-5.9	It's the original road
	Mandula port international highway logistics park service area project (MCW2-2)	366.90	305.33	-61.57	Planning area reduced; construction on the original land, see Appendix 2 DDR in 2019 DRP.
	Mandula port highway logistics park customs supervision site subproject (MCW3-1A/1B)	441.76	278.65	-163.11	278.65 mu (PDR) is being processed for state-owned construction land, which is expected to be completed in Oct. 2022. See Appendix 1 of URP.
Subtotal		891.66	661.08	-247.49	

FSR= feasibility study report; PDR= preliminary design report; SLO= state-owned land occupation.

Source: PIU, PDR, DMS and DRP.

D Permanent Land Acquisition (PLA)

9. The 262.2 mu grassland to be acquired by this subproject is the Grade IV grassland, which belongs to Eerdengaobao village, Mandula town, including:

- (i) 149.37 mu belongs to the collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, which has not been contracted to individuals. Therefore, without any APs.
- (ii) 112.83 mu of grassland is contracted by herdsmen, affecting 3 households with 10 people, all of whom are Mongolians.

10. The survey indicated that each affected household owns a large area of grassland. The total grassland area owned by the 3 affected households is 30,185.70 mu, and the per household possession of grassland is about 10,061.90 mu. Table 2-4 shows that the average grassland loss rate is between 0.06%-1.04% of the 3 HHs; the average land loss rate is 0.37%. From the above data, it can be seen that the loss of grassland is small, and the impact on herdsmen of land resources and livelihood is very slight. Therefore, grassland acquisition will have a few impact on herdsmen. The details are shown in Table III-4.

Table III-4: Land Loss Rate Analysis on Grassland

No	Ethnicity	APs	Land Area before LA (mu)	LA Area (mu)	Land Loss Rate (%)
1	Mongolia	4	9,166	94.98	1.04%
2	Mongolia	4	11,868.70	12.43	0.1%
3	Mongolia	2	9,151	5.42	0.06%
Total		10	30,185.70	112.83	0.37%

Source: Social survey in August 2022.

E Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

11. According to the survey, there are no attachments or infrastructure involved in this subproject.

F Affected Population

1 Vulnerable Groups

12. Vulnerable groups in the subproject areas refer to those individuals and their families whose living standard is lower than CNY 7,544 (Yuan/month/person) of rural net per capita income, including orphans, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, impoverished people, and women-headed household.

13. According to the socio-economic household survey and confirmed by Mandula town government and village committees, no vulnerable groups will be affected by the subproject.

14. According to the survey, it indicated that the lowest net per capita income of APs is above CNY 7,544 (Yuan/year/person), which is higher than rural minimum living standard. According to survey data, there were no orphans, aged, handicapped, mentally disabled, impoverished persons, and women-headed household in the subproject area. Therefore, there are no vulnerable group in the APs.

2 Affected Ethnic Minorities

15. LA will affect 3 EM households with 10 persons, all of whom are Mongolians. Land resource user rights of EMs will not be affected by LA. The affected EM households enjoy equal social status, and economic status the Han nationality, and retain their group characteristics in cultural habits and religious belief systems. For these 3 EM households (Mongolian), their main income is from subsidies for grazing prohibition. Grassland acquisition won't affect their traditional lifestyle, PMO will provide them with reasonable compensation in accordance with applicable policies, and provide priority for skills training, livestock farming and other assistance measures. In terms of language, the Mongolian people also have their own language and characters, and all the 3 affected herdsmen can communicate in Chinese.

IV SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES

A Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

1 Damaoqi County

16. Damaoqi County, with a full name Daerhanmaomingan Joint Banner, is one of the 20 urban banner/city areas and 33 animal husbandry banners in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is adjacent to the Siwangzi Banner of Wulanchabu city in the east, Wulate Banner of Byannaoer city in the west, Wuchuan county of Hohhot city and Guyang county of Baotou city in the south and Mongolia in the north, with border of 88.6 kilometers. It has jurisdiction over 7 towns, 2 townships and 3 villages, with a total area of 18,177 square kilometers and a total population of 11,4000 in 2021. Of the 18,300 ethnic minorities, majority are Mongolian ethnic groups at 95% (17,300 population) and the rest are from Hui and Manchu ethnic groups. It is the only border minority area in Baotou city with Mongolian as the main body, Han nationality as the majority and multi-ethnic settlement. Bailingmiao town, where the banner government is located, is about 160 kilometers away from both Hohhot and Baotou city as well as within the 2-hour radiation circle of the economic zone of Hohhot, Baotou and Hubei. It has the Hangji port of Mengmandula, which is open all year around, is one of the important passageways for Hohhot, Baotou and Hubei to open to the north. Damaoqi County is rich in agricultural and animal husbandry resources, with 16,600 square kilometers of natural grass pasture and 1.2 million mu of arable land and potatoes, beef, mutton, fur and other animal products sold nationwide. In 2021, the GDP of the whole region increased by 5.4% year-on-year; total retail sales of consumer goods increased by 7.0%; the per capita disposable income of permanent residents in urban and rural pastoral areas reached 46,552 yuan and 20,677 yuan, up by 7.1% and 11.0% respectively.

Table IV-1: Main Socio-economic Indicators in Damaoqi County (in 2021)

No.	Area	Resident population (million)	Urban Population (million)	Rural Population (million)	Urbanization rate (%)	GPD (billion yuan)	GDP Growth rate (%)	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban resident (Yuan)	Per capita disposable income of rural resident (Yuan)
1	PRC	141,260	91,425	49,835	64.7	114,367	8.1	80,976	47,412	18,931
2	Inner Mongolia	2,400	1,637	763	68.2	2,051.4	6.7	85,422	44,377	18,337
3	Baotou City	271.8	235.7	36.1	86.7	329.3	8.5	121,331	54,448	22,791
4	Damaoqi County	11.4312	3.1324	8.2988	27.4	10.767	5.4	94,190	46,552	20,677

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Economic and Social Development in PRC, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Baotou City and Damaoqi County in 2021.

2 Affected Town

17. Mandula town is located in the northeast of Damaoqi County. It is adjacent to Chaganhada town in the southeast, Benqihuayin town in the west and bordered by Hadengbaolihe county of Donggebi province of Mongolia in the north. It has a national border of 53.13 kilometers. Mandula town covers a total area of 2,491.97 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over three village.

Based on the existing data, as of 2021, the total population of the town was 710 households with 1,453 people, including 1,125 ethnic minority people. In 2021, the rural economic income of the town was about 300 million yuan. and the per capita income is more than 20,000 yuan.

3 Affected Village

18. Eerdenaobo village belongs to Mandula town, reaching Bayinhala village in the east, Jihulongtu village of Bayinhua town in the west, Bayinsaihan village of Chaganhasa town in the south and Mongolia in the north. There are total of 349 households with 716 of population, including 410 ethnic minority population, the grassland area is 1.5754 million mu, the irrigated land area is 6,300 mu, the per capita grassland area is 2,200 mu, the per capita irrigated land area is 8.8 mu. The main industry is animal husbandry, which accounting for about 95% of the income, with a per capita income of 20,000 yuan.

B Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

1 Socio-Economic Conditions of the AHs

19. In order to learn the basic socioeconomic profile of the project's affected population, the implementation agency conducted socioeconomic surveys of AHs in early September 2022 with the assistance of consultants.

a. Affected Population

20. The socio-economic survey covered all three affected households. The demographic characteristics of the APs are shown in Table IV-2, including different gender, age, population composition, education and occupation. Among which, 6 are male, and 4 are female.

Table IV-2: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households

Item		Male	Female	Total	%
Age	≤6	1	0	1	10%
	7-15	1	1	2	20%
	16-29	1	0	1	10%
	30-39	1	1	2	20%
	40-49	1	1	2	20%
	50-59	1	1	2	20%
	Total	6	4	10	100%
Education	Preschool	1	0	1	10%
	Primary School	1	1	2	20%
	Junior High School	3	2	5	50%
	High School or Technical Secondary School	0	0	0	0
	Junior College or above	1	1	2	20%
	Total	6	4	10	100%
Marital Status	Unmarried	3	1	4	40%
	Married	3	3	6	60%

	Total	6	4	10	100%
Occupation	Husbandry	2	2	4	40%
	Individual business	1	0	1	10%
	Teacher	0	1	1	10%
	Student	2	1	3	30%
	Preschool	1	0	1	10%
	Total	6	4	10	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

b. Age and educational levels

21. Among the 10 persons in 3 households, 3 are minors, among whom 1 is a preschool child and 2 are receiving junior high education; 1 person is a university student; the other six are all married, five of them have received junior high education, and one has received college degree.

Table IV-3: Age and Educational Levels of the APs.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Studying Age	Beyond Studying Age
≤6	1	0	1	Kindergarten	/
7-15	1	1	2	Junior High	/
16-29	1	0	1	College	/
30-39	1	1	2	/	Junior High and College
40-49	1	1	2	/	Junior High
50-59	1	1	2	/	Junior High
Total	6	4	10	4	6

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

c. Occupation

22. Among the 10 persons in 3 households, there are 6 people in labor force, 4 of whom are engaged in animal husbandry, 1 goes out to do business, and 1 is engaged in education. As shown in Table IV-4.

Table IV-4: Labor Force Distribution

Occupation/ Source of Income	Male	Female	Total
Animal Husbandry	2	2	4
Do business	1	0	1
Teacher	0	1	1
Total	3	3	6

Remark: Only the labor force participants were counted in this table.

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

d. Households Income

23. The affected households are herdsman in Eerdengaobao village. Among the 3 HHs, 2 HHs are engaged in animal husbandry, and 1 HHs engaged in business and 1 teaching in other places. The main source of income of the three affected households was animal husbandry income, accounting for 60.1%, followed by government subsidies, wage income and business income, accounting for 25.2%, 8.7% and 6%, respectively. The income of affected herdsman families is shown in Table IV-5.

Table IV-5: Income of the Affected Households in 2018

Unit: Yuan/Year/Person			
Income source	Income of HHs	Per capita income	%
Animal husbandry	83,333	25,000	60.1%
Government subsidies (grazing ban subsidy, etc.)	35,000	10,500	25.2%
Wage	12,000	3,600	8.7%
Business	8,333	2,500	6%
Total	230,000	23,000	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

e. Households Expenditure

24. The survey results showed that among the average expenditure of the affected families, the cost of breeding activities was the largest, accounting for 58.8%, followed by daily living expenses, business and cultural and educational expenses, accounting for 32.7%, 4.9% and 3.6%, respectively. The average expenditure of affected households is shown in Table IV-6.

Table IV-6: Expenditure Per Household of the Affected Households

Item	Affected Households	
	Expenditure per household	%
Breeding industry	60,000	58.8%
Consumption of daily life	33,333	32.7%
Business	5,000	4.9%
Cultural education	3,667	3.6%
Total	102,000	100%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

2 Expected Resettlement Modes and Measures

25. According to the resettlement willingness survey of 3 households, 2 HHs are very willing the land to be expropriated, accounting for 66.7%; 1 HH is willing the land to be expropriated, accounting for 33.3%. As for income and livelihood recovery measures, all 3 households expressed willingness to receive social security and job opportunities created during the

construction and operation of the project, accounting for 100%. All 3 HHs hoped to maintain their current production and operation activities. Among them, 2 HHs engaged in breeding industry would continue to engage in breeding industry, and 1 HHs engaged in business also opted to continue to do business. As for skills training, 2 HHs wanted to be trained in livestock and off-farm skills, and 1 household wanted to be trained in business skills. The resettlement willingness of sample households is shown in Table IV-7.

Table IV-7: Expected Resettlement Modes of the Households Affected by LA

Question	Option	Respondent	Percentage (%)
1.Do you know LA of this project?	(1) Know	3	100%
	(2) Partially know	0	0
	(3) Don't know	0	0
2.How do you know the information of LA?	(1) Government propaganda leaflets and notification	2	66.7%
	(2) Newspapers, television and other media	0	0
	(3) Talk and discussion with nearby people	0	0
	(4) Community/village cadres in formal meetings and/or informal explanation	3	100%
	(5) Relevant agencies who conducted DMS	3	100%
3.Are you satisfied with LAR policy?	(1) Very satisfied	2	66.7%
	(2) Satisfied	1	33.3%
	(3) Neither, nor	0	0
	(4) Dissatisfied	0	0
	(5) Very dissatisfied	0	0
4.According to the current LAR policy, do you agree to LA?	(1) Fully agree	2	66.7%
	(2) Agree	1	33.3%
	(3) Neither, nor	0	0
	(4) Not agree	0	0
	(5) Fully not agree	0	0
5.What income and livelihood recovery measures are your household	(1) Continue to cultivate or breed on the remaining land	2	66.7%
	(2) Go to work in an enterprise	0	0
	(3) Do business	1	33.3%
	(4) Apply for public service posts of government	0	0

Question	Option	Respondent	Percentage (%)
willing to participate in after LA?	(5) Obtain a job during the construction or operation of the project	3	100%
	(6) Participate in social security	3	100%
6. What skills training activities are your household willing to participate in after LA?	(1) Planting skills training	0	0
	(2) Breeding skills training	2	66.7%
	(3) Off-farm skills training	2	66.7%
	(4) Investment and Finance Training	0	0
	(5) Business skills training	1	33.3%

Source :Social survey in September 2022.

V LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

A Laws Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

26. The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policies, including:

ADB Policies:

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

Laws and Regulations of the PRC:

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended on August 26, 2019);
- Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (Amended on December 29, 2018);
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No. 743 of the State Council), (Amended on July 2, 2021);
- Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the PRC (Effective on September 1, 2019)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28);
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238);
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29);
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing Well in the Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14);
- Real Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007;
- Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008;
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15);
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition, June 26, 2010;
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28);
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29).
- The PRC Law of Grassland (effective from 1 October 1985, and amended on 28 December 2002)

- The Requisition and Occupation of Grassland on the Examination, Approval and Administration Policy (People's Republic of China Ministry of agriculture, 58th), effective from March 1, 2006
- Notice of the Administrative Standards for the Examination and Approval of Grassland Expropriation and Occupation (National Forestry and Grassland Administration [2020] No.2)

Policies of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

- Notice on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region (IMAR General Office [2020] No. 16), the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;
- Measures of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended in 2012)
- Notice of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Issuance of the Administrative Measures for the Collection and Use of Grassland Vegetation Recovery Fee (internal affairs issue no. 8 [2012])
- Standards for Administrative Fees in the Land and Resources System of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
- Detailed Rules for Implementing the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
- Opinions of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Further Improving the Basic Old-age Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (internal affairs office [2015] no. 21)

B Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures

27. The PRC has established a comprehensive legal system governing land acquisition and resettlement. New amendments to the Land Administration Law went into effect on 1 January 2020, which strengthens upfront risk management for land acquisition to better protect the interests of affected farmers (Article 47) and substantially improved the key principles on compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to secure legal rights and livelihood sustainability for affected farmers. However, there are still some disparities and gaps between the SPS and the PRC's system. The table below presents the gaps and gap-filling measures to meet ADB SPS policy requirements.

Table V-1: Gaps between the ADB and PRC Policies and Gap-Filling Measures

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
(i) Lack of impact screening and categorization at the early stage of the project.	Screening and categorization has been done as early as project preparation.
(ii) No requirements for resettlement plan preparation, due diligence regarding past land acquisition, or existing facilities where lands have been acquired.	Resettlement plan has been prepared including due diligence for existing facilities and past land acquisition.
(iii) Lack of identification of poor and vulnerable groups during the involuntary resettlement screening and preparation.	During screening, due diligence, and RP preparation, special attention was undertaken to identify any poor and vulnerable households.

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
(iv) Compensation and resettlement assistance for AHs without recognizable legal rights to land.	Affected households without recognizable legal rights to land will be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.
(v) Inadequate documentation of consultation and information disclosure activities and grievances received.	Consultations have been carried out and will continue throughout implementation. GRM has been set-up.
(vi) Inadequate social and risk analysis.	Social surveys, impact measurement surveys have been carried out to identify impacts and risks and measures to avoid if not minimize impacts have been taken into consideration during FSR.
(vii) Inadequate monitoring and evaluation.	Internal and external monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AHs = affected households, FSR = feasibility study report, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, RP = resettlement plan.

C Cut-off Date

28. The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation is the time when LA information is officially announced to the affected villages by the government of Mandula town. The announcement is expected to be made in mid-October 2022. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after the date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. The cut-off date will be also the date the updated RP is released to those affected.

D Compensation Standards

29. The construction of the expansion project of Mandula port freight passage will involve the acquisition of 262.2 mu (Grade IV) of Eerdengaobao village of Mandula town. The grassland compensation fee shall be compensated in accordance with the Notice of The General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region " (Internal Affairs Office [2020] No. 16, effective from 17 June 2020). According to the document, the compensation standard for land expropriation in Eerdengaobaogacha grassland in Mandula town will be 2,980 yuan/mu. The compensation standard of Damaoqi County grassland is shown in Table V-2.

Table V-2: Compensation Standard of Grassland in Damaoqi County

County /City/ District	Area piece	Towns/Townships (Villages)	Location-based comprehensive land price (CNY/mu)	Amend coefficient of Land type					Remarks
				cultivated land	Garden land	Forest land	grassland	Other agricultural land	
Damaoqi County	I	Shibao town(Shibao village, Wanertu village, Guluzhou village, Dasuji village, Saiwusu village, Xingfu village, Kunduitan village, Wendubuling village, Diansubulang village, Hongshan village) Wuke town(Wukehudong village, Donghe village, Dahanhai village, Niancaowan village, Daxitan village,	13,382	1	0.75	0.85	0.26	0.26	n/a

		Dongshanpan village, Wulanwudong village, Damaohudong village, Taiping village, Erliban village, Saihudong village), Xihe township (Xihe village, Dechengyongcheng, Shilanhada village, Shilawenge village, Benbutai village, Qianhe village, Delinggou village, Changhan village) Xiaogongwen township(Xiaogongwen village, Sailin village, Boluotu village, Dajing village, Changhan village, Huangheshao village, Xiguaizi village, Xigedan village, Laduijiu village)							
	II	Xilamuren(Baiyannaer village, Huhediansu village, Halawusu village), Bailingmiao town (South part of Bailingmiao village), Mingan town(Hugejiritu village, Narenbaolige village) Daerhan town(Alatengaodu village, Hashatu village, Eerdengaobao village), Bayinaobao town (Dabuxilatu village)	3,390	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	n/a
	III	Mingan town(Xilachaolu village, Sharutala village, Bayintala village, Bayinmandula village, Bayinhanggai village), Baiyanhua town(Aolonghudong village, Wulanbaolige village, Baiyanaobao village), Daerhan town(Chaganaobao village, Xilahada village), Bailingmiao town(North part of ailingmiao village), Chaganhada town(Hadahashao village, Bayinsaihan village, Narenbaolige village), Bayinaobao town(Bayinhua village, Bayinwulan village, Wulanchabu village, Gerileaidu village, Maodukundui village, Wulanbaolige village)	3,305	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	n/a
	IV	Mandula town (Baiyinhala village, Eerdengaobao village), Baiyanhua town (Jihulongtu village, Baiyinchagan village, Kailinghe village), Chaganhada town (Tenggenaoer village)	2,980	3.9	3	3.5	1	1	Applicable; compared with the DRP, it has increased by 191 yuan/mu.

□Source: IAs (August 2022)

30. Since the acquired grasslands in this project are collective grassland, most of them are owned by herdsmen, except a few of which are owned by village collective. The herdsmen have the right of land ownership (the grassland certificate), hence, according to the grassland law, all the land compensation for the acquisition of the collective grassland of village will be directly compensated to Eerdengaobao village; for the contracted grassland of the herdsman, the land compensation and resettlement fee shall be fully compensated to the herdsman according to the actual construction.

E Other Fees

31. This project belongs to the public utility construction project, the state-owned land will be acquired by means of allocation, there is no need to pay the state-owned land transfer fee, but

some necessary land procedures need to be gone through.

32. In addition to the state-owned construction land, cultivated land, grassland, unused land and other types of land, the use fee for new construction land shall be paid by the land-use unit to the Department of Natural Resources, and the land type shall be converted to state-owned construction land. In addition, for the acquisition of grassland, a grassland restoration fee shall be paid to the local grassland department. The grassland restoration fee of this project is 1,500² yuan/mu.

Table V-3: Other Related Fees

Items	Unit	Standard			Remarks
		FSR	PDR	Dif.	
New construction land occupancy charge	yuan/m ²	10	10	0	(1) Standards have been verified and updated according to the opinions of relevant government departments; (2) All the tax and fees will be paid to Department of Natural Resources and department of grassland.
Grassland recovery fee	yuan/mu	2,500	1,500	-1,000	
Land occupation tax	yuan/m ²	40	3.2	-36.8	

Source: IAs (August 2022)

F Entitlement Matrix

Table V-4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitlements	Remarks
Collective grassland	Collective grassland of 262.2 mu in Eerdengaobao village, 149.37 mu belongs to Eerdengaobao village collective and 112.83 mu belongs to herdsman, affect 3 HHs with 10 APs, all of them are Mongol nationality	(i) Cash compensation will be paid to village committees. Then the village committee will discuss with the affected households on how to use cash compensation for the village and the herdsman; (ii) All the land compensation fee and resettlement fee will be paid to the herdsman in full. (iii) Other or various livelihood measures include free skills training, access to employment opportunities, voluntary enrolment on social security insurance to ensure that their incomes and/or livelihoods are fully restored and sustainable.	Compensation standard for grassland of Eerdengaobao village, Mandula Town: 2,980 yuan/mu. Joint signature of husband and wife on the compensation documents.

²The grassland recovery fee is 2,500 yuan/mu for basic grassland and 1,500 yuan/mu for non-basic grassland. This project area is non-basic grassland.

VI INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

A Livelihood Restoration Assistance Measures

33. Through the grassland supervision station and the responsible person of Eerdengaobao village, grassland of Eerdengaobao village belongs to village collective, except a small amount grassland owned by village collective, most of them are contracted and operated by herdsmen. Therefore, the compensation for all acquired collective grassland will be directly paid to Eerdengaobao village and the compensation for the contracted grassland of herdsmen will be directly paid to the herdsmen.

34. In this sub-project, the impact of grassland acquisition is mainly caused by Mandula port freight passage expansion, affected herdsmen will lose only a small amount of their land. Therefore, land acquisition has only very slight impacts on the production and income and livelihood of herders.

35. According to the replacement prices analysis in Table VI-1, the updated compensation rates can fully offset the actual losses of affected people.

Table VI-1: Replacement Price Analysis for LA compensation Rates

Type of Land	Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)	Annual Risk-free returns of investment of LA Fees (yuan/mu) (A)	Annual average income loss due to LA (yuan/mu) (B)	Differences (A-B)	Remarks
Grassland	2,980	104.3	10.5	93.8	Risk-free return rate is set as 3.5%, according to the market quotations of commercial bank's financing products.

Notes: Annual average income loss due to LA is calculated according to the subsidy for banning grazing of 10.5 yuan/mu.

36. According to the willingness survey of 3 affected households, all of them chose cash compensation and requested that the land compensation funds should be paid in a timely manner. After obtaining compensation funds, they want to invest compensation in learning skills and engage in business startup or expansion.

B Jobs and Income-generation Opportunities Created by the Subproject

37. During project construction and operation period, the Damaoqi County PMO and Mandula town will give priority to the APs to participate in the project construction. For example, some positions without professional skills will be given to them; non-technical public welfare positions generated by the project will give on priority to affected households during the project construction and operation. Construction contractors present requirements including type of work and the number of workers to the local government before entering the construction site and negotiate training matters so that more APs can benefit from it. During consultations with the APs, the APs would like to participate in the trainings. After the completion of Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project, border trade, tourism and logistics will be greatly improved, the port

needs a large number of staff, including park service staff, green management workers, lighting maintenance and management workers, equipment and vehicle drivers, water supply and drainage maintenance, etc. In terms of estimation, 787 of job opportunities will be created during the implementation and operation period of the project. The estimated jobs of the project are shown in Table VI-2.

38. The job opportunities will also be provided to the affected households who were already compensated for the existing freight passage, logistics park services and logistics park customs supervision zone of Mandula port international logistics park road upgrading project and the Mandula port quarantine and sheep breeding center mutton sheep industry comprehensive development integration project. (See Appendix 1 DDR in 2019 DRP).

Table VI-2: Estimated Positions to be Created in Mandula Port International Logistics Park Road Upgrading Project

Item		Mandula subproject			
Position	Type	Freight passage	Logistics park service area	Logistics park customs supervision zone	Subtotal
Temporary Jobs Created during Project Construction	Technical	10	10	10	30
	Non- technical	40	40	40	120
	Subtotal	50	50	50	150
Permanent Jobs Created during Project Operation	Technical	5	10	25	40
	Non- technical	5	40	5	50
	Subtotal	10	50	30	90
Total		60	100	80	240

Source: PDR and DRP in 2019

C Skills Training

39. In addition to monetary compensation to the APs, the PMO and Damaoqi County will facilitate the conduct of series of technical training for herdsmen affected by LA. The government will provide training subsidies. In this subproject, there are 16 training positions and each person will get two sessions of training. 40% of person-times of training will be reserve for women (Table VI-3).

40. The PMO will facilitate and invite relevant technical personnel from livestock sector, labor and social security departments to conduct trainings to the APs. Each household will at least accept one-time breeding technical training and non-agricultural production training. Through these measures, skills will be improved to increase the economic income of those affected people. Vocational skill training shall be conducted by administrative departments of labor and social security, various education and training institutions, industries and employing units, with emphasis on breeding technology, business training and skill training.

41. Institutional framework: Damaoqi County Labor and Social Security Bureau is responsible for skills training, and the animal husbandry training shall be carried out by Mandula town with the cooperation of village/villages. The PMO will designate a special officer to be in charge of the training of the APs and to promote APs' participation in skill training programs of the government.

42. In addition, in addition to the 3 households affected by the project, the affected households for whom have been completed land transfer (see Appendix 1 DDR of DRP in 2019), they also enjoy free priority access to training.

43. Expenditure Guarantee: the subproject plans to spend 90,000 yuan on training expenses including funding, materials fee, printing materials fee, appraisal fee, fee for internship, and teachers' salaries. The funds will come from the government of Damao baner and Mandula town, and related departments.

Table VI-3: Skills Training Plan

No	Type of training	Target groups	Estimated training costs (10,000 yuan)	Person-times	Female	Time	Remarks
1	Agricultural technique	APs	0.8	24	6	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	The affected persons will have priority to participate in the relevant skills training activities for free charge.
2	Breeding training	APs	3.0	120	54	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
3	Business training	APs	2.1	100	40	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
4	Skill training:	APs	4.0	180	105	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023	
	Translator						
	Handicraft						
	Tailoring						
	Chef	Other (such as new technic training)	APs	0.9	50	20	Oct 2022 - Jun 2023
5	Total		9.00	474	225		

Source: IAs (August 2022)

D Women Development Support

44. The project affects 10 people, including 4 women and 3 women are labor force. Women have and will continue to be fully involved in resettlement activities through information disclosure and village collective meetings. They have equal rights to compensation, employment and training. The following measures for women, including those who were affected by and compensated for their land are as follows:

- i) At the construction stage, at least 30% of new unskilled jobs will be reserved for women; wages for men and women will be equal;
- ii) Skills training, including hourly workers, beauty salon, hotel service and other industries, will be first made available to affected female laborers to ensure their economic income, and at least 40% of the training population in this project are women;
- iii) At the operation stage, cleaning, landscaping and environmental sanitation jobs will be offered to affected women;
- iv) Affected women will receive relevant information and participate in public consultation and resettlement; and

- v) The compensation agreements must be signed by both spouses.

E Ethnic Minority Development

45. Three households with 10 people of ethnic minorities are affected by LA, all of them are Mongolian. The village are mostly Mongolian ethnic groups. They live in harmony together with other ethnic groups. The affected ethnic minorities in this project enjoy the same social and economic status as the Han nationality but retain their national characteristics in life habits and religious beliefs.

46. The impact on their land is minimal and compensation standards established, provision of skills training, and other project benefits will apply to affected households regardless of ethnicity.

VII CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A Completed Public Consultation Activities

47. According to relevant policies and regulations of the People's Republic of China and ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009), it is critical to conduct extensive public consultation and encourage active participation of APs in project preparation and implementation stages, to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly. Information disclosure and public consultation has been carried out in affected villages/communities during preliminary design, DMS and RP updating. The affected persons were consulted during these processes. Relevant consultation and public participation are shown in the figures below.



Figure VII-1: Project Information Published on Local Government Website (Apr and Oct 2021)



Figure VII-2: KII with the Village Lead During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)



Figure VII-3: Interview and Consultation with the Affected Household During RP Updating (Early Sep 2022)

48. Given the COVID-19 policy, most consultation and public participation were carried out by IAs and local PMOs with representatives of AHs in the affected villages, with the remote support of consultants. Public consultation was conducted through field visits, face-to-face FGDs and some virtual meetings (video conferencing, teleconferencing or WeChat communication). The social distancing and face mask requirements were strictly complied with by the staff of the local PMOs, IAs and all participants during offline meetings and DMS during URP.

49. Representatives of AHs had participated in the DMS and public consultation organized by local PMOs, and the expectations and concerns on LAR had been well incorporated in project design and/or URP. See the summary in Table VII-1. The local PMOs and relevant local government departments will continuously consult with affected villages/communities and HHs in line with the plan in Table VII-2.

50. In view of COVID-19 or any other unforeseeable factors, the following alternatives will be adopted as appropriate during implementation and monitoring: virtual meetings, WeChat groups, phone calls, face-to-face meetings with limited numbers. Social distancing and the wearing of protective equipment will be subject to the provisions of national and local regulations.

Table VII-1: Consultation and Participation Activities during DMS and RP Updating

Venue	Time	Organizer	Participants	Mode	Person-times		Key activities	Main concerns and suggestions received	Measures incorporated in the project design and URP
					Total	Female			
Mandula Town	Feb. 2021	PMO	Representatives of relevant government departments, PMO, IA, township governments, etc	Consultation meeting	10	4	Optimize project design, reduce the impact of LAR, implementation and other measures; Procedures and conditions for approval of land use; updated PLA impact; DMS responsibility; public consultation of URP	1.Minimize the impact of PLA and TLO; 2.The latest land compensation standards should be adopted; 3. Timely and in full payment of compensation funds for land expropriation; 4. Supportive measures should be provided to AHs for income recovery and employment after LA; 5. The job and income generation opportunities to be created during the construction and operation and maintenance phases of the project should be provided to APs with priority.	1.In the process of preliminary design and update RP, PLA impacts have been minimized as much as possible. The project will not involve TLO impacts; 2.URP has adopted the latest compensation standards for land acquisition updated in 2020; 3. Land compensation will be paid promptly and in full after the signing of the compensation agreements; 4. Livelihood recovery and support measures have been put in place; 5.The jobs and income generation opportunities to be created during construction and operation phases will be made first to the APs.
Eerden gaobao Village	Jul. 2022	PMO, IA	APs, township and village officials	KII	16	8	Learn about the PLA impact, needs, views, concerns and willingness of local residents, and suggestions on compensation and resettlement measures		
Eerden gaobao Village	Aug. 2022	PMO, IA	APs, township and village officials	FGD	12	5	Compensation standard for LAR; PLA impact and income restoration measures; Implementation plans and arrangements; consultation the impact, etc		
Eerden gaobao Village	Sep. 2022	PMO, IA	Representatives of relevant government departments, PMO, IA, township governments, etc	Consultation meeting	10	5	social economic survey; Procedures and conditions for approval of land use; The latest impact of PLA; Land compensation policy update; Update of income and livelihood recovery measures; Implementation plan update, etc.		



Figure VII-4: Site Survey During Updated RP (End of Aug 2022)

Table VII-2: Public Participation Plan in RP Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Oct. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of DMS results, Signing of compensation agreements	Field survey	Nov. 2022	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Skills training programs	Village meeting	Dec. 2022 to Jun. 2023	PMO, IA, natural resources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs

Monitoring and evaluation activities	Villager participation	Oct. 2022 to Oct. 2023	External M&E agency, township and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment status of land compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration
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Sources: PMO.

B Women's Participation

51. During preliminary design and RP updating, the local PMOs and concerned local government departments had paid special attention to the role of women, their needs and expectations, and will emphasize the role of women in URP implementation.

52. In the project area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most men and young women work outside and a few women stay at home for taking care of elders, children and home affairs. Therefore, in the project area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the project than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement planning, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement impacts and mitigation measures. All women support the first batch of subprojects.

53. During the public consultations, a certain number of women representatives were invited to participate in the survey to ensure communication and consultation with the affected women during the survey process. In the FDGs held in the affected villages in project preparation stage, female participants accounted for more than 40%. In addition to expressing their positive support for the project, they also paid much attention to the correctness of the physical indicators of the survey, the rationality of the compensation standards and whether the compensation funds could be timely delivered. During the resettlement plan updating stage, the consultants also actively invited female representatives to join in the virtual household questionnaire survey to collect their comments, requirements and concerns about compensation entitlements and restoration programs. The national laws and regulations guaranteed that women have equal rights and interests in land acquisition. Husband and wife enjoy together all household property after marriage, regardless of who contributed to the property and when.

54. Women also expressed their desire to participate in endowment insurance, so that after reaching certain age, their families will receive a relatively stable income. For young women, they specifically suggested that if the land has to be acquired, they would like to attend skills training and get employed nearby. Some women also expressed the wishes to get some job opportunities during the implementation and O&M stages of the project. They wish that themselves, their husbands, or other family member could get local employment opportunities.

55. More measures on women's participation and consultation are in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the Project.

C Grievance Redress Mechanism

56. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) described in the 2019 DRP remains the same. During preliminary design, DMS and RP updating, no grievance has been received. The local PMO, PIU and responsible agencies have assigned focal persons to collect and accept

grievances and appeals from the APs, if any. See details in Table VII-3.

Table VII-3: Contact Information for Grievance Redress

No.	Department	Position	Name	Tel	Remark
1	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Section Chief	Wu Hanbilige	18847273111	
2	Damaoqi County Department of Natural Resources Bureau	Section Chief	Ding Zhihong	13948822576	
3	Mandula town	Town mayor	Ma Zhizhong	13789527430	
4	Natutal Resources Division of Mandula town	Person in charge	Ba Tusuhe	13739928345	
5	Mandula town House Demolition Management Office	Person in charge	Wang Yongliang	13514720488	
6	Eerdengaobao village	Secretary	Na Shungaowa	13848638092	
7	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd.	Leader of Resettlement and Social Team	Yang Xiaolong	18586013800	Resettlement and Social Affairs

VIII ESTIMATED LAR BUDGET

A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

57. All costs occurred in LAR will be included in the general budget of the project. All resettlement funds come from domestic funds, which is 3.715 million Yuan in total (Table VIII-1).

58. **Land Acquisition:** according to the Notice of the general office of the people's government of inner Mongolian autonomous region on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region. (NZBF [2020] No.16), Mandula town land acquisition compensation to the standard of 2,980 yuan per mu herdsman compensation, 0.7814 million Yuan in total (21% of the total costs), of which the Village collective grassland compensation fee is 0.4451 million yuan, and 0.3362 million yuan of compensation will be paid to the affected households.

59. **Other Costs:** including survey and design fees, implementation management fee, skills training fee, contingencies, totaling 0.2385 million yuan (6.4% of total costs).

60. **Tax and Fees for Land Acquisition:** 2.695 million yuan, accounting for 72.6% of the total costs (Note: 90.78% of the 2019 DRP).

61. The disbursement flow and plan of LAR funds remain the same as shown in subsection 7.2 of the 2019 DRP.

Table VIII-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation rate (Yuan per unit)	Qty.	Total (yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	A: Land Acquisition	Mu	2,980	262.2	781,356	21%	
	In which: Grassland Acquisition	mu	2,980	262.2	781,356		grade V grassland
	Eerdengaobao village	mu	2,980	149.37	445,123		Compensation to Eerdengaobao village
	Affected people	mu	2,980	112.83	336,233		Compensation to affected people
2	B: Other compensation	/	/	/	238,458	6.4%	
	Survey and design and research fee	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	5%	781,356	39,068		
	Management fee	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	4%	781,356	31,254		
	Skills training costs	Evaluation price	Evaluation price		90,000		

	Contingencies	The percent of LA and resettlement compensation	10%	781,356	78,136		
3	C: Tax and Fees for Land Acquisition	/	/	/	2,695,260	72.6%	
	Land Occupation Tax	m ²	10	174,800	1,748,000		All the related fees need to be paid to local nature resources bureau and department of grassland by land use units.
	New construction land occupancy charge	m ²	3.2	174,800	559,360		
	Grassland recovery fee	mu	1,500	262.2	393,300		
A+B+C: Total		/	/	/	3,715,074	100%	

Source: estimated by IA and consultants

IX ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

62. Except for some changes in the personnel of relevant resettlement agencies, the organizations and responsibilities in the DRP remain unchanged. The resettlement and social affairs of PMOs and IAs are listed in Table IX-1.

Table IX-1: List of Resettlement and Social affairs of PMO and PIU

No.	Department	Position	Name	Tel	Remark
1	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Deputy director general	De Gexi	15764911777	
2	Damaoqi County Bureau of Commerce (PMO)	Section Chief	Wu Hanbilige	18847273111	
3	Damaoqi County Department of Natural Resources Bureau	Section Chief	Ding Zhihong	13948822576	
4	Mandula town	Town mayor	Ma Zhizhong	13789527430	
5	Natutal Resources Division of Mandula town	Person in charge	Ba Tusuhe	13739928345	
6	Mandula town House Demolition Management Office	Person in charge	Wang Yongliang	13514720488	
7	Eerdengaobao village	Secretary	Na Shungaowa	13848638092	
8	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Cui Haisen	Manager	13514727175	
9	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Leader of Resettlement and Social Team	Yang Xiaolong	18586013800	
10	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Na Shengbaoyin	15148233666	
11	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Bao Gaofeng	15034720927	
12	Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd. (PIU)	Member of Resettlement and Social Team	Peng Jingjing	18648635300	

63. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the resettlement staff needs to be trained under. During project preparation stage, PMO had organized relevant personnel to participate of ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy. In August2022, ADB Beijing Office organized online training on resettlement safeguards and relevant staffs of PMO and PIU had participated in the training courses. During updated of the resettlement plan, the project's resettlement specialists conducted immigration training, exchange and communication with resettlement personnel.



Figure IX-1: Project staff participated in ADB safeguards and gender policies training organized by ADB' Beijing Office in Aug 2022

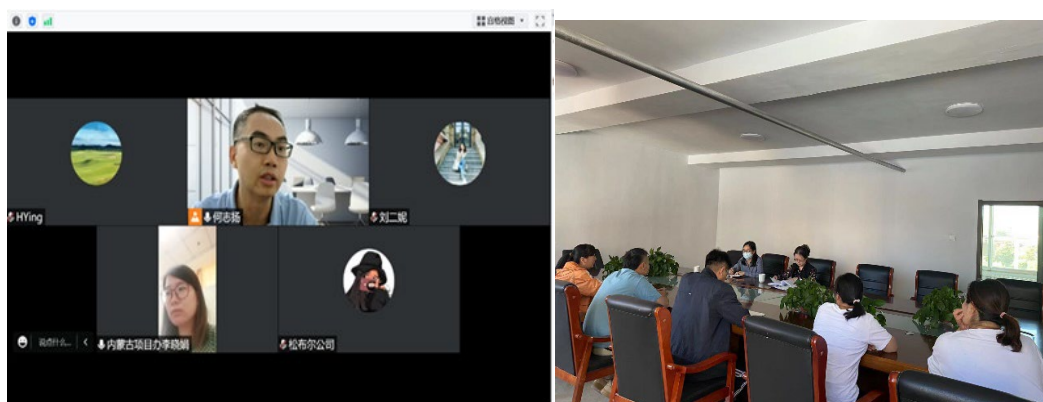


Figure IX-2: Training on Resettlement and Social Related Requirements during RP updating (July and August 2022)

64. The personnel training system of the resettlement agency has been established. For the smooth implementation of the resettlement, the resettlement personnel will continue to be trained, and the training program will be organized by the Project Office. The training contents will include:

- ADB's resettlement policy and principles;
- Differences and similarities between ADB and PRC policies; and importance of the project's resettlement policies and implementation to comply with ADB policies;
- Resettlement implementation planning and management;
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation;
- Resettlement M&E.

Table IX-2: Operational Training Program of Resettlement Implementation Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time
1	PMO	New policy of LAR	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
2	PMO	Project experience of ADB resettlement	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
3	Consulting specialists of implementation	Procedures and policies of ADB	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
4	Consulting specialists of implementation	Resettlement policies and practices of ADB loan	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022
5	Consulting specialists of implementation	Internal and external monitoring and evaluation	Resettlement related staff	Oct. 2022 to Dec. 2022

X RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A Project Schedule

65. According to the project implementation schedule, the project (Tranche 1) will be planned and implemented in the second half of 2022. The LAR will begin in October 2022 and end in June 2023. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

B Implementation Schedule of the URP

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

Table X-1: Implementation Schedule of the URP

No.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Timeline	Remarks
1	DMS and RP Updating				
1.1	DMS	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Jun. to Aug. 2022	Completed
1.2	Public consultation	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Jun. to Aug. 2022	Completed
1.3	RP updating	PMO, consultants	Updated RP	Sep. 2022	Completed
2	Information disclosure and public participation				
2.1	Consultation with departments concerned and APs	PMO, PIU, DMS agency, consultants	Departments concerned and consulting agency	Jun. to Sep. 2022	Completed
2.2	Disclosure of the updated RP on websites of ADB and local governments	PMO, ADB	APs, public	Sep. 2022	

No.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Timeline	Remarks
2.3	Disclosure of the updated RP and the RIB to affected villages and AHs	PMO, PIU, consultants	Affected villages, affected population	Sep. 2022	
3	URP Implementation				
3.1	Signing of land compensation agreements and payment of land compensation fees	PMO, PIU, local natural resources bureaus, town governments	Affected villages, affected population	Oct. to Nov. 2022	
3.2	Various income restoration measures	PMO, PIU, local human resources and social security bureaus, town governments	Affected villages, affected population	Dec. 2022 to Jun. 2024	
4	Monitoring and Reporting				
4.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	Sep. 2022	
4.2	Internal monitoring	PMO, PIU, consultants	Semiannual report	From Oct. 2022	ongoing
4.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	From Oct. 2022	
5	Public Consultation and Participation	PMO, PIU, consultants	/	Ongoing	
6	Grievance redress records	PMO, PIU, consultants	/	Ongoing	

Source: PMO and IA.

XI MONITORING AND EVALUATION

67. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring.

A Internal Monitoring

68. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Mandula PMO and PIU with the assistance of the implementation consulting experts. and other authorities concerned. The PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring mechanism for LA and resettlement, including:

- (i) Coordination of planning and implementation of LAR following the RP;
- (ii) Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- (iii) Progress of temporary land occupation (if involved in the implementation process), land/crops compensation and land reclamation;
- (iv) Resettlement and income restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (v) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds for LAR;
- (vi) Disbursement, use and availability of compensation fees;
- (vii) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (viii) Establishment, staff training and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies.

69. The PMO will submit an internal monitoring report together with the progress report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison.

B External Monitoring

70. According to ADB's policies, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region PMO has engaged a resettlement external monitoring specialist in July 2022 to conduct resettlement external monitoring and assessment.

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

72. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the PMO semiannually. It is expected to submit the baseline survey report on the production and living of APs by the end of September 2022, the 1st resettlement external monitoring report at the end of October 2022, the 2nd report in April 2023, and the 3rd report (resettlement completion report) in October 2023.

APPENDIX 1: Due Diligence Report of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject (MCW3-1A/ 1)

1. The total planning land area of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject is 278.65 mu, which is located in Eerdengaobao village, Mandula town, Damaoqi County (Figure 1). The land was originally collective grassland of Eerdengaobao village, and the LA and compensation of the site had been completed in 2012. Therefore, with the assistance of consulting expert, Damaoqi County PMO conducted due diligence on the LA and compensation activities of the site.

(i) The Land Use Right Transfer of Collective Grassland

2. On April 5, 2012, Eerdengaobao Village Committee and the herdsman family (1 household) who contracted the pasture signed an agreement to change the "Grass Pasture Contract" (Figure 2), which agreed that Eerdengaobao Village Committee would take back the contract right of the collective grassland and paid land compensation of 3,777,425 yuan to the herdsman family. In the same year, Baotou Pusheng Mining Co., LTD. (which was acquired by Songbuer Property Service Co., Ltd., the project implementing unit, in August 2012) signed the LA and compensation agreement with Eerdengaobao Village Committee, and paid all the compensation. Due to the long time, the text of the agreement had been lost, and the Eerdengaobao Village Committee issued a statement on June 9, 2022 (Figure 3), confirming that the land compensation had been fully paid in 2012.

3. Since the land plot is idle and unused after expropriation, the land procedure has not been formally processed for state-owned construction land. After the feasibility study report and preliminary design document of the project were approved, the construction content and construction schedule of the project are determined. Therefore, in the first half of 2022, the Songbuer Company started the application for approval of construction land. In the process of the state-owned construction land use formalities, according to relevant policies and regulations, it is necessary to fulfill the gap between the new compensation standard for land acquisition and the original standard in 2012, follow the latest applicable land acquisition compensation policy document, namely "Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Announcement of the Comprehensive Land Prices of the Requisitioned Areas in the Autonomous Region" (General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (2020) No. 16),.

4. Accordingly, Inner Mongolia Zhongman Trading Co., Ltd. (a state-owned company, which was assigned by the local government to handle the construction land procedures for the project) and Eerdengaobao Village Committee signed a supplementary agreement on land acquisition in August 2022, and bridged the land compensation gap and paid to the Eerdengaobao Village Committee. Subsequently, the Eerdengaobao Village Committee paid the compensation difference (about 398,000 yuan) to the affected herdsman on time and in full (Figure 4).

(ii) The Procedures for State-owned Construction Land

5. As of August 31, 2022, the land has completed the approval procedures for land acquisition and occupation of grassland (Figure 5), and the approval procedures for state-owned

construction land are being processed according to relevant domestic procedures (Figure 6 to Figure 9). The procedures for state-owned construction land are expected to be completed by the end of October 2022. During the investigation, both the project implementation agency and the person in charge of Eerdengaobao Village said that there are no any legacy issues with the land plot.

(iii) Main Findings

6. The LA agreement for the land to be occupied for the construction of Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site Subproject had been signed in 2012, and the land compensation fee had been paid according to the applicable compensation standard of that year. In the process of handling the construction land procedures in 2022, as the compensation standard for LA has been updated, the project implementing unit had signed a supplementary agreement in August 2022, and compensated the difference in land compensation fees (about 398,000 yuan) to the affected herdsman family according to the new compensation standards for LA.

7. At present, the procedures for state-owned construction land of this plot are being processed, which is expected to be completed in October 2022.

8. Except for the construction land procedures being handled, there are no legacy issues related to LA and compensation.

(iv) Suggestions

9. The project implementing unit should coordinate with the natural resources management department to complete the state-owned construction land procedures by the end of October 2022, to ensure land formalities fully completed before project construction.

10. During external monitoring, the construction land formalities of the sub-project shall be tracked and monitored, and the latest land use approval documents shall be provided in the external monitoring report submitted to the PMO and ADB for review .



Figure 1: Land to be Occupied by the Mandula Port Highway Logistics Park Customs Supervision Site

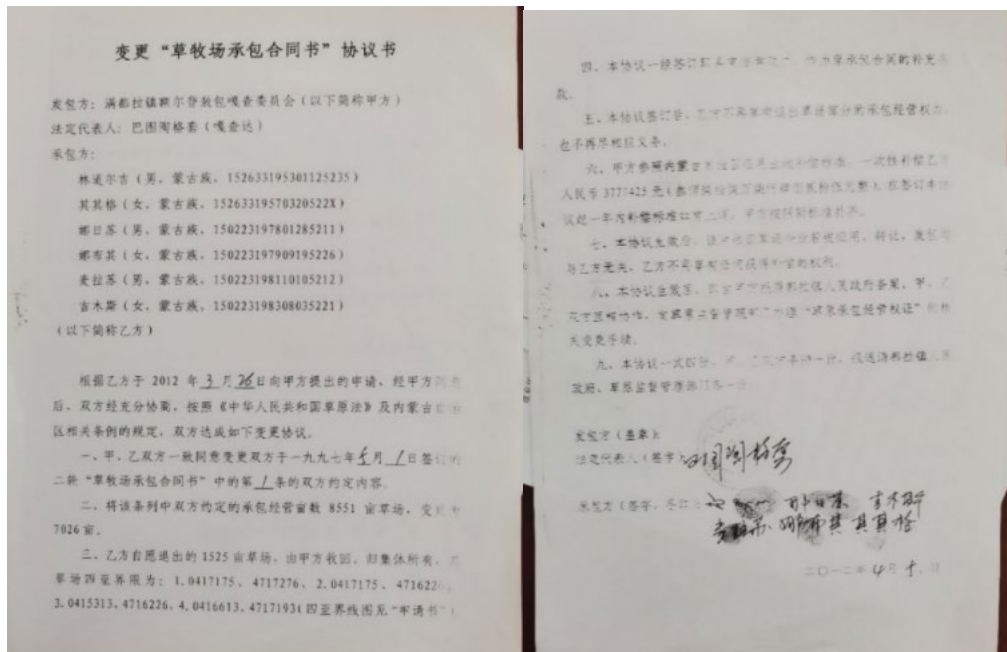


Figure 2: Change of “Grass Pasture Contract” Agreement (April 2012)

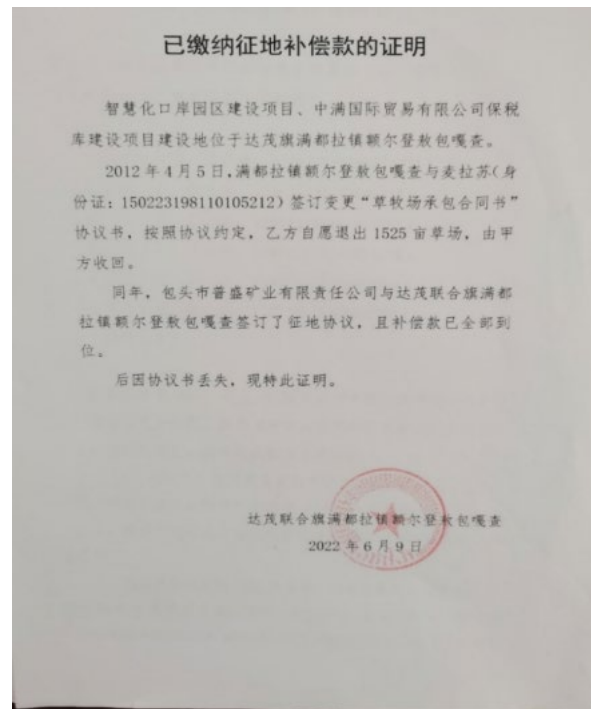


Figure 3: Statement of LA issued by Eerdengaobao Village (June 2022)

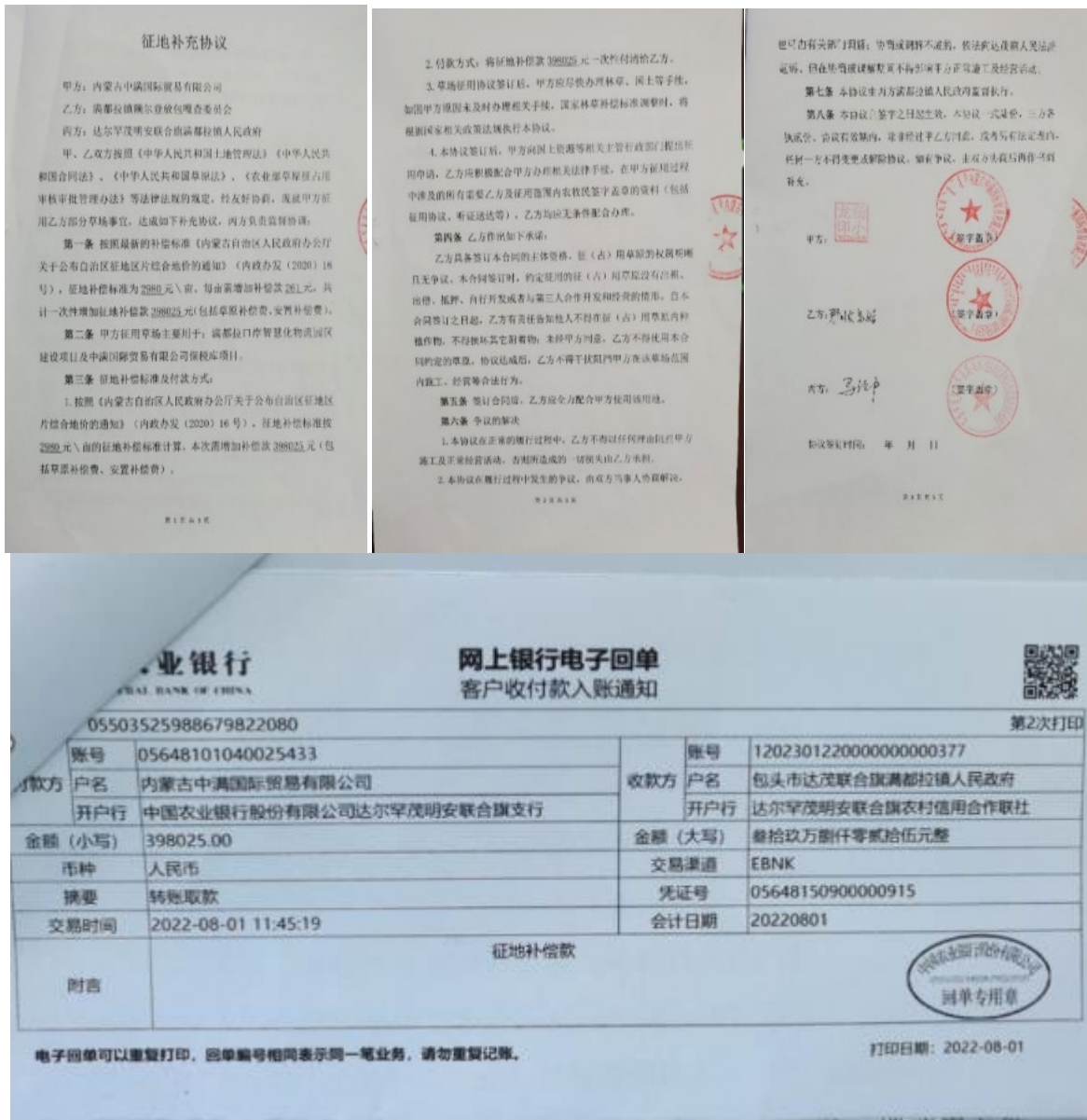


Figure 4: The Supplementary Agreement on LA Signed in August 2022 and Compensation Payment Voucher

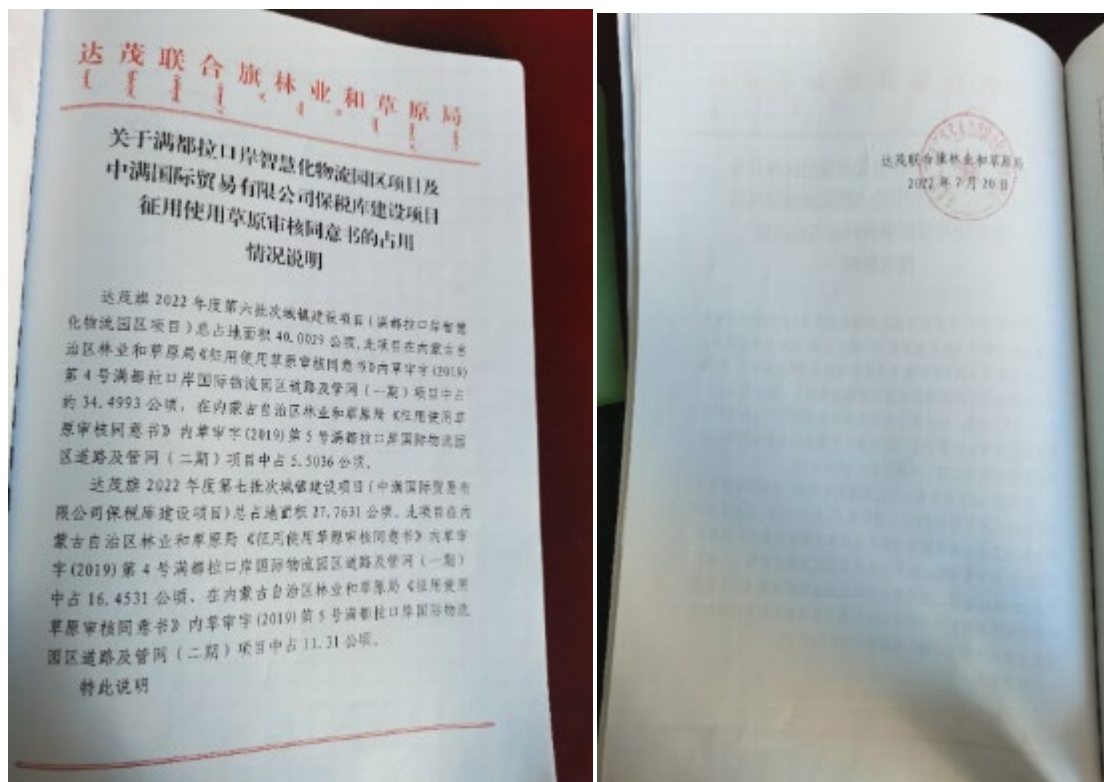


Figure 5: Statement of the approval for the project acquisition and use of grassland by the Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Damaoqi County (July 2022)

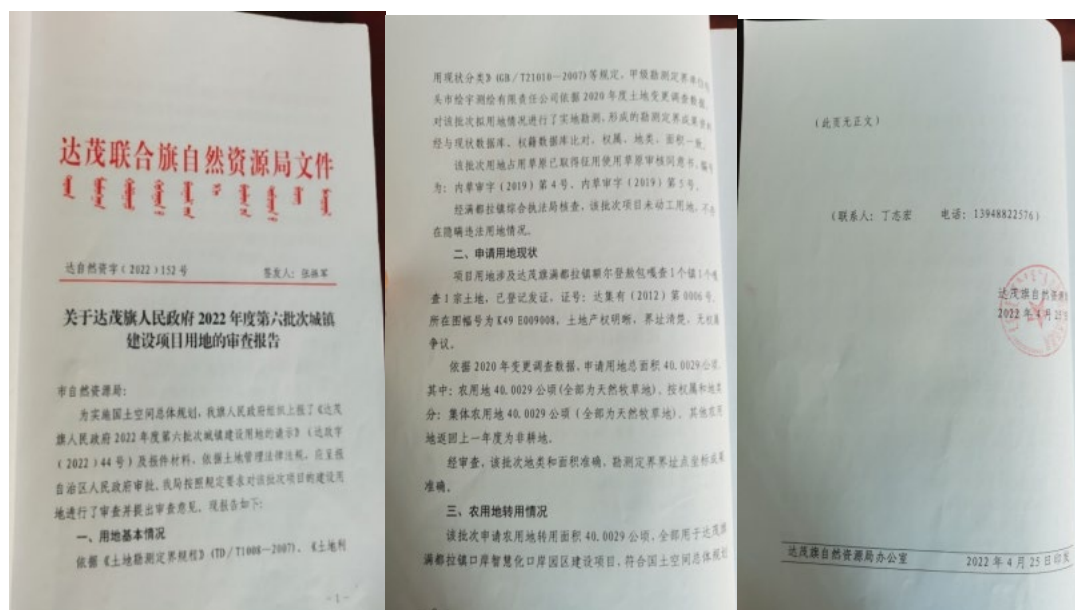


Figure 6: The Review Report of the Natural Resources Bureau of Damaoqi County on the Project Construction Land (April 2022)

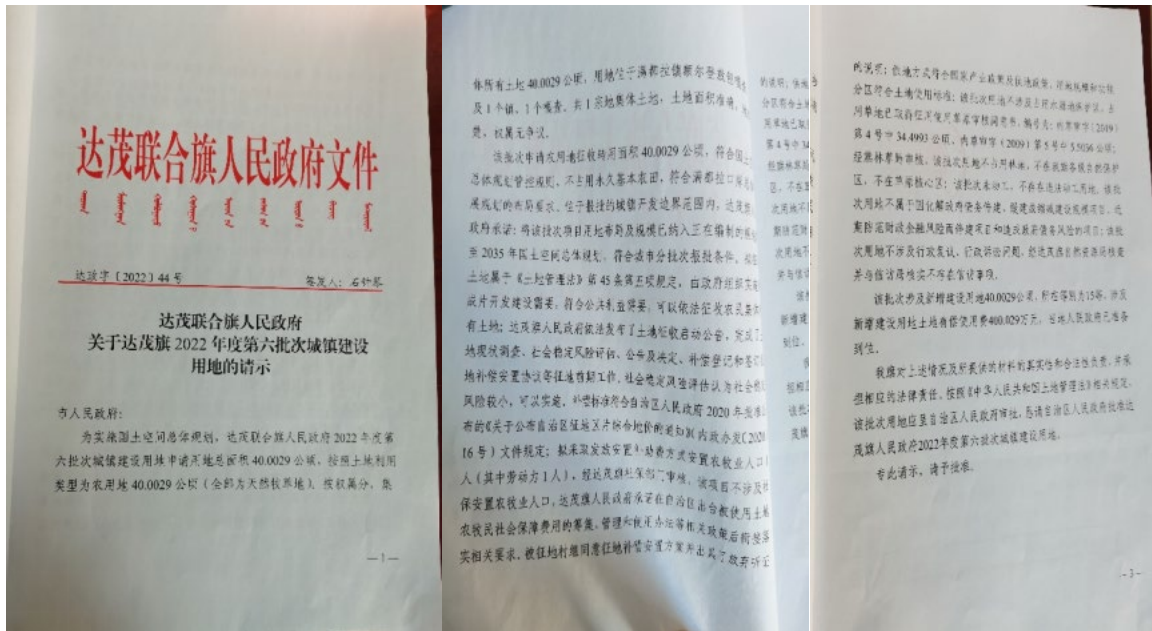


Figure 7: Application from the People's Government of Damaoqi County for the Construction Land of the Project (February 2022)



Figure 8: Construction Project Ownership Boundary and Status Survey Confirmation Letter (February 2022)



Figure 9: Construction Project Survey Boundary Map (March 2022)

APPENDIX 2: Document of Requisitioned Land Compensation Standard of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅文件

内政办发〔2020〕16号

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于 公布自治区征地区片综合地价的通知

各盟行政公署、市人民政府，各旗县人民政府，自治区各委、办、厅、局，各大企业、事业单位：

征收农用地按区片综合地价进行补偿，是国家对被征地农牧民长远利益保护的重大举措，也是推进土地使用制度改革的重要举措，对于进一步加强征地补偿安置工作，让被征地农牧民分享土地增值“红利”，切实保护被征地农牧民合法权益，维护社会

- 1 -

和谐稳定，保障自治区经济高质量发展，具有十分重要的意义。为深入贯彻实施新修正的《中华人民共和国土地管理法》（以下简称《土地管理法》），进一步做好我区征地补偿安置工作，经自治区人民政府同意，现将《内蒙古自治区征地区片综合地价》予以公布，并提出以下要求，请一并贯彻落实。

一、准确把握征地区片综合地价内涵

各地区、各相关部门要准确把握征地区片综合地价内涵。此次公布实施的农用地征地区片综合地价是征地补偿综合标准，是实际征地补偿费用的一部分，由土地补偿费和安置补偿费组成，不含青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费、社会保障费用。

各盟行政公署、市人民政府要按照《土地管理法》要求，结合本地区实际，合理确定农用地征地区片综合地价中土地补偿费和安置补偿费的分配比例、征收农用地以外的其他土地的补偿标准、青苗和地上附着物的补偿标准，报请自治区人民政府批准后，于2020年12月31日前公布实施。法律法规另有规定的，从其规定。

此次公布中未明确具体区片的苏木乡镇或者嘎查村组，征地补偿标准按该苏木乡镇所属旗县（市、区）或者该嘎查村组所属苏木乡镇的最高补偿标准执行。征收涉及永久基本农田的，按照所属旗县（市、区）最高标准补偿执行。

二、认真做好新旧征地补偿标准衔接工作

2020年1月1日《土地管理法》施行之日起至此次征地区片

综合地价公布实施前批准的项目用地，征地补偿标准按照《内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于公布自治区征地统一年产值标准和征地区片综合地价的通知》（内政办发〔2018〕4号）执行。

各地区要周密组织、统筹安排好此次征地区片综合地价公布实施后的各项工作，做好政策衔接，防止因实施新征地补偿标准引发社会矛盾。要严格按照《土地管理法》相关要求，履行征收农村牧区集体土地的法定程序，充分尊重被征地群众的知情权、参与权、监督权和申诉权。各旗县（市、区）人民政府要针对新的征地补偿标准实施后可能发生的问题，制定工作预案，建立纠纷处理与协调机制，防范潜在社会风险，确保新旧征地补偿标准的顺利衔接和平稳过渡。

三、及时做好征地补偿标准更新工作

各地区要按照《土地管理法》要求，本着保障被征地农牧民原有生活水平不降低、长远生计有保障的原则，建立征地补偿标准更新制度，根据本地区实际，至少每三年调整或重新公布一次。调整后的征地补偿标准由各盟行政公署、市人民政府报请自治区人民政府批准后公布实施。

四、加强对新征地补偿标准实施工作的监督指导

各地区要进一步提高政治站位，切实加强对此次公布的征地区片综合地价实施工作的组织领导。各级纪检监察、财政、自然资源、农牧、林草、民政、社会保障、统计、审计等部门要各司其职、各负其责、密切配合，加强对实施工作的监督检查，防止

弄虚作假和侵害被征地农牧民合法权益问题的发生。自治区自然资源主管部门要加强对各地区实施新征地补偿标准工作的指导，做好有关政策和技术问题的宣传解释工作，严把建设用地审批关，重大情况要及时向自治区人民政府报告。自治区人力资源社会保障部门要加快制定被征地农牧民社会保障费用的筹集、管理和使用办法，指导各盟行政公署、市人民政府，各旗县（市、区）人民政府在征收土地过程中，落实好被征地农牧民社会保障相关要求，确保被征地农牧民生活水平不降低、长远生计有保障。

此次公布的征地区片综合地价自本通知印发之日起实施，内政办发〔2018〕4号文件同时废止。



（此件公开发布）

盟市	旗县 (市、区)	区域 区片	区域/区片描述	区片综合 地价 (元/亩)	地类修正系数				
					耕地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		II	金山镇(河棚村、哈业忽洞村、万和店村、西永兴村、西毛忽洞村、神意大成村、东旺永村、马路壕村、五分子村、二北村、忽鸡沟村、神仁水沟村)、下漫滩镇(后白寨村、梅令沟村、王家梁村、新建村、三城仁壕村)、二道壕村、白雨寨村、李田会村、前海流村、电报局村、前白寨村、下漫滩村、陈家寨村、碾口村、油房壕村、后脑包村、梁前村、白银合套村、前黑沙村、官地村)	13777	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		III	怀朔镇(大庙湾村、会同沟村、黄旗房村、白凤油村、套房村、孤山村)、银号镇(德成永村、大营子村、银号村、碾房村、东元永村、马二分村、大口村)	11372	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		IV	西斗槽镇(十四分子村、红源井村、三分子村、忽鸡兔村、张发地村、大六分子村、新民村、南头分子村、刘伟壕村、赵碾房村、大二分子村、十八顷壕村)、兴顺西镇(公合当村、半场下子村、红庆德村、阿楞村、五分子村委会、李四壕村、兴顺西村、史家营村、圪图忽洞村、余太和村、蛋达壕村、哈达合少村、南公中村)、怀朔镇(母号滩村、阳湾村、周意财村、侧力干村、二道地村、怀朔新村、小号子村、碾口村、兴圣公村、四分子村)、银号镇(西营子村、吃臭村、磨林村、团结村、小右图村、长发城村、大庙村、永泉村、康地村、西家村)	10000	1	0.77	1.13	0.64	1.1
		I	石宝镇(红山村、湾尔西村、吉碌湾村、大苏吉村、腰乌素村、幸福村、神泉滩村、温都木令村、点紫木浪村、石宝村)、乌克镇(东河村、大早海村、碾草湾村、大西滩村、乌克忽洞村、东山畔村、乌兰忽洞村、大毛忽洞村、太平村、二里半村、脚忽洞村)、小文公乡(拉兑九村、西拉旦村、西拐子村、黄会少村、厂汉村、太平村、波罗图村、小文公村、那林村)、西河乡(德永永村、石兰哈达村、什拉文格村、西河村、木不台村、前河村、德令沟村、厂汉村)	13382	1	0.75	0.85	0.26	0.26
达尔罕茂明安 联合旗	II	II	达尔汗苏木(阿拉腾敖都嘎查、阿拉腾图格嘎查、哈沙图嘎查、额尔登敖包嘎查)、明安镇(呼格吉乐图嘎查、那仁宝力格嘎查)、百灵镇(百灵镇、黄花滩村、红格塔拉村、塔日更敖包嘎查、忽吉图嘎查)、希拉穆仁镇(巴音苏尔嘎查、呼和点素嘎查、哈拉乌素嘎查)、巴音敖包苏木(达布希图嘎查)	3390	3.9	3	3.5	1	1
		III	明安镇(希拉朝鲁嘎查、苏塔塔拉嘎查、巴音塔拉嘎查、巴音满都拉嘎查、巴音机温嘎查)、巴音花镇(敖龙忽洞嘎查、乌兰宝力格嘎查、白音敖包嘎查)、达尔汗苏木(查干敖包嘎查、希拉哈达嘎查)、巴音敖包苏木(巴音花嘎查、巴音乌兰嘎查、乌兰察布嘎查、格日乐敖都嘎查、毛都坤总嘎查、巴音宝力格嘎查)、查干哈达苏木(哈达哈少嘎查、巴音赛汉嘎查、那仁宝力格嘎查)	3305	3.9	3	3.5	1	1

盟市	旗县 (市、区)	区域 区片	区域/区片描述	区片综合 地价 (元/亩)	地类修正系数				
					耕地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	满都拉镇(巴音哈拉嘎查、额尔登敖包嘎查)、巴音花镇(吉忽龙图嘎查、白音查干嘎查、开令河嘎查)、燕干哈达苏木(腾格冲尔嘎查)	2980	3.9	3	3.5	1	1
		I	滨河街道办事处(滨河社区、白楼社区、滨河社区)	43852	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		II	新华西街街道办事处(新华社区、海达社区、滨水社区、盛世社区)、滨河街道办事处(中河社区、滨河社区北部、镇北社区)、千里山镇(新元社区、元社区、王元地村南部、新丰村、团结新村、新地村东部)、新华大街街道办事处(东山社区、清泰社区、新南社区、新城社区、和谐社区)、凤凰岭街道办事处(和平社区、公园社区、新城社区、长青社区、蓝天社区、惠香梨园社区)、林荫街道办事处(金裕社区西部、大庆社区、温德社区、依林社区、海馨社区)、海北大街街道办事处(青山社区、长青社区、东环路社区、黄河东社区、东山北社区、新城社区、佳苑社区、和平社区)	40190	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
B	C	III	千里山镇(新地村西北部、黄河村、王元地村北部、巴音乌素村、千里山镇)	33464	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		IV	千里山镇(干钢社区、巴音乌素村北部)、新华大街街道办事处(幸福社区)、林荫街道办事处(金裕社区高速公路东部)	30952	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		I	拉僧仲办事处(拉僧仲办事处)	43345	1	0.56	0.56	0.06	0.06
		II	公乌素镇(公乌素镇)、西草子山办事处(西草子山办事处)、拉僧庙镇(拉僧庙镇)、赛汗乌素村(仲德村村民小组(北)、三道坎村民小组)、黄河村(黄河村)、三道坎村民小组)	37680	1	0.56	0.56	0.06	0.06
C	D	III	曙光村(曙光村)、巴音陶素镇(巴音陶素镇)、赛汗乌素村(赛汗乌素村村民小组、头道坎村民小组、同新村村民小组)、渡口村(渡口村村民小组、四道坎村民小组、迎河村民小组、暖化村民小组(西)、大桥村民小组)	32761	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		IV	东兴村(东兴村)、万通湾村(万通湾村)、一棵树村(一棵树村)、羊路井村(新盛村民小组(西)、都思图村民小组)、四新村(新永村民小组、新盛村民小组(西)、新坝新丰村民小组(西))	28507	1	0.56	0.56	0.07	0.07
		V	巴音陶素镇农场(巴音陶素镇农场)、一棵树村与东方红村共用草牧场(一棵树村与东方红村共用草牧场)、巴音陶素镇牧场(巴音陶素镇牧场)、羊路井村(新盛村民小组(东)、红墩村民小组)、机井村民小组、赛汗乌素村(仲德村村民小组(东))、渡口村(暖化村民小组(东))、四新村(新坝新丰村民小组(东)、新盛村民小组(东))	24767	1	0.56	0.56	0.08	0.08