

RP979

Bayannaer City Comprehensive Water
Environment Treatment Project

Resettlement Action Plan

□ for appraisal □

Bayanor City Hetao Water Affair Co. Ltd.



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Contents

OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP AND THE DEFINITION OF RESETTLEMENT TERMINOLOGY	1
1 PROJECT OVERVIEW	4
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	4
1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PROJECT GENERAL SITUATION	5
1.2.1 Project Components	5
1.2.2 Project General Situation	5
1.3 PROJECT IMPACT AND SERVICE SCOPE	9
2 IMPACT ANALYSIS ON NATURE, SOCIETY AND ECONOMY OF PROJECT AFFECTED AREA	10
2.1 NATURAL CONDITIONS OF PROJECT-AFFECTED AREA	10
2.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE	12
2.3 PRESENT SITUATION OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PROJECT AFFECTED REGIONS (TOWNSHIP)	17
2.4 PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS	20
2.4.1 Analysis of Existing Situations of Project-affected Area	20
2.4.2 Analysis the Impact of Project Construction on Local Residents	27
3 PROJECT AFFECTED PHYSICAL INDICATORS	29
3.1 DETERMINATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED SCOPE	29
3.1.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement	29
3.1.2 Project Permanent Land Acquisition	31
3.1.3 Temporary Land Use of Construction	32
3.2 SURVEY METHODS OF PRACTICAL INDICATORS AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION LAND ACQUISITION	32
3.3 PROJECT AFFECTED PRACTICAL INDICATORS	33
3.3.1 Land acquisition	33
3.3.2 Land Acquisition	35
3.3.3 Project Affected Population	36
3.3.4 Scattered Trees	36
3.3.5 Vulnerable Groups	38
3.4 ANALYSIS ON IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION	38
3.4.1 Analysis on Impact of Permanent Land Acquisition	38
3.4.2 Impact Analysis on Temporary Land Use	40
4 FRAMEWORK OF RESETTLEMENT POLICES	42
4.1 POLICY BASIS	42

4.2 MAIN RELEVANT LAWS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL PLACES	43
4.2.1 Regulations on Land Ownership and Land Use Right	43
4.2.2 Regulations on Compensation Standard for Land Requisition	43
4.2.3 Regulations on Resettlement Means for Land requisitioned farmers	45
4.2.4 Regulations on Release of Land Requisition Information	45
4.3 POLICY OF WORLD BANK ABOUT INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	46
4.3.1 Policy Objective of Resettlement	46
4.3.2 Measures for Actualize the Objective	46
4.4 RESETTLEMENT POLICY APPLICABLE FOR THE PROJECT	48
4.4.1 Compensation for Different Kinds of Affected Land	48
4.4.2 Resettlement of Project Affected Agricultural Population	49
4.4.3 Public Consultations and Information Disclosure	49
4.4.4 Compensation Standards	50
5 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PLAN	54
5.1 OBJECTIVE AND TASK OF PLANNING	54
5.1.1 Objective	54
5.1.2 Task	54
5.2 PRODUCTION RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION PLANNING	54
5.2.1 Temporary Construction Land Restoration Plan	59
5.2.2 Management and Use of Compensation	59
5.3 PROTECTION OF WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT	60
5.4 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT EXECUTION	61
6 COMPENSATION COST ESTIMATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION	62
6.1 PREPARATION BASIS	62
6.2 COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE	63
6.3 COMPENSATION COSTS	63
6.3.1 Rural Compensation Costs	63
6.3.2 Other costs	64
6.3.3 Basic contingencies	64
6.3.4 Relevant taxes and fees	65
7 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	69
7.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS	69
7.2 SCHEDULING	69
8 ORGANIZATION	73
8.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS	73
8.1.1 Established organizations	73
8.1.2 Organization Composition and Responsibilities	73

8.1.3	Staffing	75
8.1.4	Organization Chart	79
8.2	ORGANIZATION LINKAGE	79
9	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND APPEALS.....	81
9.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	81
9.1.1	Public Participation in Project Preparation Stage	81
9.1.2	Public Participation during Preparation of "Resettlement Action Plan" ...	81
9.1.3	Public Participation during Implementation of "Resettlement Action Plan"	86
9.2	COMPLAINT MECHANISMS AND CHANNELS	86
10	SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION MECHANISM.....	89
10.1	INTERNAL SUPERVISION	89
10.1.1	Objectives and tasks.....	89
10.1.2	Organizations and staff.....	89
10.1.3	Content of supervision	90
10.1.4	Implementation procedures	90
10.2	EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION	90
10.2.1	Objectives and tasks.....	90
10.2.2	Organization and staff.....	91
10.2.3	Main indices of supervision and evaluation	91
10.2.4	Method of supervision and evaluation	91
10.2.5	Work steps.....	92
11	COMPILATION PLANS OF REPORTS.....	94
11.1	RAP REPORT	94
11.2	RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS REPORT	94
11.3	INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION REPORT	96
12	PAP'S ENTITLEMENT	97
	ANNEX 1 LIST OF PROJECT-AFFECTED VILLAGES AND AREAS	99
	ANNEX 2 LIST OF MEMBERS OF PROJECT SURVEY GROUP.....	100
	ANNEX 3 SITE PHOTOS OF THE SURVEY GROUP IN PROJECT AFFECTED AREAS.....	101
	ANNEX 4 DIRECTORY OF RESETTLEMENT	103
	ANNEX 5 GENERAL OUTLINE OF INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION OF RESETTLEMENT	110

Objectives of the RAP and the Definition of Resettlement Terminology

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC, and local area as well as the Guidelines of the World Bank (Operational Directive for Involuntary Resettlement OD 4.30). The purpose of this document is to set out an action plan for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the project impact.

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

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

A definition of PAPs is given below:

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

PAPs may be individuals or legal persons such as a company, a public institution. Definition of PAPs is not limited to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or their title to property. Thus, it includes:

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

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

If there are more than one person, family or household using or holding a title to the same land or property that is acquired, they will be compensated and rehabilitated according to the loss they suffer, their rights, and the impact on their living standards.

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

The term RESETTLEMENT:

Resettlement means arrangement in production and living for PAPs to enable them benefit from the project. It mainly includes:

- (1) the relocation of living quarters;
- (2) finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are affected;
- (3) restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
 - restoration of other adverse effect on PAPs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition (such as the adverse effects of pollution);
 - restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
 - restoration of adversely affected on cultural or common property.

Rehabilitation means:

the restoration of the PAPs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

The objective of this RAP is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the plan provides for rehabilitation measures so that the income earning potential of individuals are restored to sustain their livelihoods. Affected productive resources of businesses (enterprises including shops) and public property, infrastructure and cultural property will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels. The objective of this RAP is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project

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1 Project Overview

1.1 Project Background

Bayanor city is located in the west of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which connecting with Baotou City in the east, adjoining Alashan League in the west□oppositing Erdos City across a river to the south□and bordering on Mongolia to the north. At the end of 2003□it was approved as a City from a League by the State Council□becoming a prefecture-level city in the east of autonomous region. This city covers a total area of 64,400 square kilometers, governing four Banners□two counties and a district.

Water use for Bayanor social life and economic industry depends on the Yellow River passing through, and the diverted water from the Yellow River in Hetao Irrigation District is from 4.5 billion m³ to 5.2 billion m³□and its displacement is from 0.3 billion m³ to 0.6 billion m³. After years of construction, Hetao Irrigation District has gradually formed an independent irrigation drainage system, Primary Main Drain is the main construction of irrigation district drainage system□is an important water system of Bayanor City in the Yellow River basin□mainly intakes farmland drainage of drainage system at different levels□torrents of Langshan Mountain and town sewage□then it flows into the Yellow River through the regulation in Wuliangsu Sea. In recent years, with the development of industrial production and the growth of urban population in the irrigation district, industrial effluent and urban sewage increases year by year, pollution of Primary Main Drain also becomes more and more serious□and the eutrophication of Wuliangsu Sea also tends to worse day by day□total phosphorus□total nitrogen and chemical oxygen demand of lake water have already exceeded 3 to 5 times of Class III national standard of surface water□the water quality is Inferior Five. Ecological functions of the lake are receding, if it is not remedied, Wuliangsu Sea may completely disappear a few years later. In addition, before flood season, need to open the check gate in the exit section of Primary Main Drain to release water in order to allow sufficient flood storage capacity, therefore, the large volume of sewage accumulated in the lake will have a significant threat of pollution on the Yellow River.

For a long time, the economy of Bayanor City is mainly based on agriculture, its agricultural water use exceeds 98% of total water consumption of this city□and the water use of existing industrial enterprises is less than 2%, all consumption water of this city is from groundwater, and the utilization of reclaimed water in drainage channels and various surface water is still in the initial stage. Bayanor City has proposed a development strategy of changing from an agricultural-led economy to an industrial-led economy after being approved as a city from a League, therefore□the city's industrial and urban water use will increase rapidly. In addition, in accordance with the economic development strategy of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and

Bayanor City, Bayanor has planned to construct industrial bases such as Qingshan Industrial Park, Jinquan Industrial Park, Shahai Industrial Park, Linhe Chemical Industrial Park and Urad Industrial Base□planned to make full use of rich mineral resources of the city and Mongolia to build the city as an important chemical base in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. According to these series of industrial development planning, its industrial water use will increase from 60 million m³ at present to 493 million m³ at the end of the Twelfth Five-Year.

In view of the above-mentioned actual situation in Bayanor and the Yellow River Basin that the water ecology is getting worse, environmental destruction is getting serious, and the demand of socioeconomic development on water resources is urgent day by day, in order to control water pollution in drainage channels at different level in Hetao Irrigation District and Wuliangsu Sea, to release pollution threat on the Yellow River, to realize the reutilization and optimize resource allocation of water resources, to provide advantageous water resources and guarantee to promote international and regional economic cooperation, Bayanor has put forward Inner Mongolia Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project in accordance with the general requirements of constructing an ecologically civilized society in the report of the Seventeenth National Congress of the Communist Party.

1.2 Project Components and Project General Situation

1.2.1 Project Components

Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project consists of nine subprojects, including Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project, Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Township) Wastewater Treatment Project, Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project, Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater treatment and Reuse Project, No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project, No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project, Urad Front Banner Processing Park (Xianfeng Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project, Wuliangsu Sea Ecotone Constructed Wetland Works and Area Source Demonstration and Extension project, and Wuliangsu Sea Grid Channel Project.

According to the opinions of project identification mission of the World Bank, in this work we only establish Resettlement Action Plan for seven reclaimed water supply and wastewater treatment and reuse projects excluding Wuliangsu Sea Ecotone Constructed Wetland Works and Area Source Demonstration and Extension project, and Wuliangsu Sea Grid Channel Project.

1.2.2 Project General Situation

- (I) Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Township) Wastewater Treatment Project
General scale of Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Township) Wastewater Treatment

Project is 20000 m³/day, this project collects 105.00 mu unutilized collective land of Urad Rear Banner Qingshan Township Hongqi Village Husbandry Community, temporarily requisitions 114.15 unused land and does not involve any housing demolition.

(II) Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project

General scale of Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project is 35000m³/day, this project collects 90.00 mu unutilized collective land of Urad Rear Banner Qingshan Township Hongqi Village Husbandry Community, temporarily requisitions 534.75 mu unused land, and does not involve any housing demolition.

(III) Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project

The scale of wastewater treatment plant in Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project is 30000m³/day, its reclaimed water reuse scale is 24000m³/day, this project utilizes 165.00 mu construction land (which belongs to the state-owned land wholly) of Urad Middle Banner Jinquan Industrial Park with compensation and temporarily requisitions 761.7 mu land including 0.6 mu farmland and 761.1 mu unused land, but does not involve any housing demolition.

(IV) Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project

Construction scale of Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project is 40000 m³/day, this project collects 157.50 mu state-owned farmland in Muyanghai Pasture with compensation and temporarily requisitions 530.75 mu land including farmland of 23.6 mu and unused land of 507.15 mu, but does not involve any housing demolition.

(V) No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project

General scale of No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project is 20000 m³/day, this project collects 38.00 mu collective-owned farmland in Shawan Village, Shanba Township, Hanggin Rear Banner, temporarily requisitions 241.65 mu land including 99.15 mu farmland and 142.50 mu unused land, and it does not involve any housing demolition.

(VI) No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project

Construction scale of No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project is 20000 m³/day, this project collects 37.50 mu of unutilized collective-owned land in Liuwengedan Community of Jiucheng Village, Longxingchang Township, Wuyuan County, temporarily requisitions 581.7 mu land including farmland of 130.20 mu and

unused land of 451.5 mu, and it does not involve any housing demolition.

(VII) Urad Front Banner Processing Park (Xianfeng Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project

The scale of wastewater treatment plant in Urad Front Banner Processing Park (Xianfeng Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project is 30000 m³/day, its reclaimed water reuse scale is 20000 m³/day, this project needs to use 165.00 mu unutilized state-owned land of Zhongtan Farm, temporarily requisitions 74.55 mu unused land and it does not involve any housing demolition.

(VIII) Wuliangsu Sea Grid Channel Project

In order to optimize hydrodynamic conditions of the sea area, reduce stagnant water or backwater areas and improve flow condition and lake eutrophication status of overall lake area, it is planned to optimize the channel system in Wuliangsu Sea area by excavation after modeling simulation and to optimize hydrodynamic conditions in the lake area.

(IX) Wuliangsu Sea Ecotone Constructed Wetland Works and Area Source Demonstration and Extension project

With the planning of the pilot-point area source demonstration and extension project (which will promote in the whole irrigation area step by step in later stages) in Hetao Irrigation District and Wuliangsu Sea Area Treatment Project, decrease the concentration of suspended matter, organic matter and nitrogen and phosphorous nutrients, improve the quality of water flowing into the lake, reduce the pollution load on Wuliangsu Sea, improve the water quality in the lake area, change the lake eutrophication status, inhibit the process of lake swamping, thus improve the overall water environment of Wuliangsu Sea.

The project consists of two parts: (1) construct an area source demonstration and extension area of 3 square kilometers in Beichang bpasture gully in the area of Ninth Drainage Channel area which is in the vicinity of Wuliangsu Sea (2) construct a biological transitional zone constructed wetland based on the original reed field in the west and north Wuliangsu Sea which are mainly belong to small sea area, deal with the polluted farmland recession in the Primary Main Drain and the Eighth Drainage Channel and Ninth Drainage Channel.

The area source demonstration and extension area is located in the Ninth Drainage Channel or Beichang bpasture gully in the vicinity of Wuliangsu Sea. Biological transitional zone constructed wetland project is located in the small sea area in the west and in the north of Wuliangsu Sea, including a reed field which is belong to the large sea area in the north end of Wuliangsu Sea area.

In the above-mentioned projects, the eighth and ninth items do not relate to

demolition and resettlement of land acquisition, therefore this resettlement action plan does not include these two projects according to the views of the World Bank identification mission.

Subprojects and Scale of the Project

Table 1.2-1

	Subproject Name	Project content and scale	Quantity of land acquisition	Land quantity for temporary use
	Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Water supply plant size: 35000 t/d Water pipe network construction	90.00 mu unutilized collective- owned land	534.75 mu unused land
	Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Township) Wastewater Treatment Project	Wastewater treatment plant size: 20000t/d Park area water supply network construction	105.00 mu unutilized collective- owned land	114.15 mu unused land
	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Water supply plant size: 40000 t/d Water pipe network construction	157.50 mu state- owned farmland	23.6 mu farmland 507.1 mu unused land
	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater treatment and Reuse Project	Wastewater treatment plant size: 30000t/d Renewable Water Plant size: 24000 t / d Park area water supply network construction	165.00 mu state- owned construction land	0.6 mu farmland and 761.10 mu unused land
	No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Reclaimed water plant size: 20000 t/d Water transmission and supply network construction	38.00 mu collective- owned farmland	99.15 mu farmland, 142.5 mu unused land
	No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Reclaimed water plant size: 20000 t/d Water transmission and supply network construction	37.50 mu unutilized collective- owned land	130.20 mu farmland, 451.5 mu unused land
	Urad Front Banner Processing Park Xianfeng Township Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project	Wastewater treatment plant size: 30000t/d Reclaimed water plant size: 20000t/d Park area water supply network construction	165.00 mu unutilized state- owned land	74.55 mu unused land

In the report preparation process, we have carried out work according to the scope of construction land identified by the owner unit and the project design units.

1.3 Project Impact and Service Scope

All subprojects associated with this report cover 4 administrative villages□1 state-owned farm and 1 state-owned pasture in four townships (towns) of five banners (counties) which are Bayanor Urad Rear Banner, Urad Front Banner, Hanggin Rear Banner, Wuyuan County and Urad Middle Banner, and the project construction will inevitably have adverse impact on the local area such as land acquisition and relocation. According to design results of feasibility research Reports of various projects□this project need to collect 758.00 mu of various lands□including 190.50 mu of farmland□165.00 mu of construction land and 397.50 mu of unutilized land, and need to collect 271.73 mu of various lands temporarily, including 68.33 mu of farmland, 203.40 mu of unutilized land□at the same time□it will have some negative impact on the local environment in the construction process of this project. During the project implementation, the project owner unit and related design units formulate reasonable resettlement action plan and environmental protection plans to reduce the negative impact of project construction on the local area.

However, the project is a comprehensive improvement project with remarkable environmental, social and economic benefits and its construction has significantly positive impacts on the local socio-economic development and the environment, and will improve the local water environment more obviously. The implementation of the project will effectively improve the infrastructure level and industrial foundation service ability in each banner/county; better the water quality in all drainage channels, improve the living environment of the residents in the project area, heighten the residents' healthy level; purify the water body of Wuliangsu Sea, protect water quality of the Yellow River; perfect the overall investment environment of Bayanor City, increase the employment opportunities and the residents' income. According to the on-site survey and visits, the residents in the project-affected area hold a relatively approving attitude towards the project construction.

Various subprojects associated with this report are the projects which associate with the industrial park enterprises in the project affected banners (counties), the commencement and construction of these projects will save water consumption and improve use efficiency of water resources, improve the water environment.

2 Impact Analysis on Nature, Society and Economy of project affected area

2.1 Natural Conditions of Project-affected Area

□I□Natural Conditions of Bayanor

Bayanor City is located in the western of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which is formed by three kinds of landform that are Ulat High Plain in the north, mountainous and hilly area of Yin Mountains in the middle and Hetao Plain in the south. The Ulat High Plain stretches to the hilly area of the northern piedmont of Yin Mountains to the south, and extends to the boundary to the north, with the area of 30600km², and the elevation of 900~1500m. Bayanor City belongs to the mid temperate zone continental climate. It is located in the plateau and far away from the sea, and mainly affected by Mongolian high-pressure, there are large wind sand and low rainfall, and being separated by Yin Mountains, it's more cold and dry in the north of the mountain than in the south of the mountain. Its annual average temperature is 3.7 ~ 7.6°C, the temperature is decreasing from the south to the north. The city's annual rainfall is 100 ~ 300 mm, decreasing from the east to the west. The average evaporation is between 2032 and 3179 mm, the maximum value is up to 4085.7 mm, and the minimum is 1774.8 mm. Evaporation increases with the temperature increasing, humidity decreasing, wind speed increasing and cloud cover reducing from the southeast to the northwest. Bayanor City is located in the westerly wind belt which is affected by the westerly circulation all the year around, the time controlled by the polar continental air mass is quite long, in addition, the terrain is quite high and the vegetation is sparse, therefore, the wind speed is quite large, and its monsoon period is quite long. In winter and spring, it is controlled by the Mongolian cyclone, and the north wind or northwester prevails.

□II□Natural Conditions of Urad Front Banner

Urad Front Banner is located in the west of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which is in the southeastern end of Hetao Plain and administered by Bayanor City. Its geopolitical location is at longitude 108°11'-109°54' E and 40°16'-41°28' N. It is adjacent to the heavy industrial city of Baotou to the east, and faces Ordos City across the Yellow River to the south, connects with Wuyuan County to the west, and borders on Urad Middle Banner to the north. It's a major national grain and oil production base, industrial raw material base and one of 300 major water-saving counties all over the country.

Urad Front Banner belongs to a typical temperate zone continental climate, daytime is short in summer and long in winter, its four seasons are distinct, it's hot and rainy in summer, dry and windy in spring, short, dry and hot in summer, warm and cool in autumn, long and cold in winter. It's rich in light and heat resources, has

great difference in temperature during day and night, its annual temperature is 6-7℃, frost-free period is 100-145 days. Its annual rainfall is 200-250mm.

□III□Natural Conditions of Urad Middle Banner

Urad Middle Banner is located in the northeast of Bayanor City in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, it extends across 41°07'-42°28' N and 107°16'-109°42' E, it is adjacent to Darhan Muminggan United Banner and Guyang County of Baotao City to the east, connects with Urad Front Banner, Wuyuan County, Linhe District, Hanggin Rear Banner to the south, connects with Urad Rear Banner to the west, and connects with Nangaobei Province of Mongolia to the north, it has the borderline of 184.4 kilometers, and the total length of the banner is 203.8 kilometers from the east to the west, 148.9 kilometers from the north to the south, with a total area of 23,096 square kilometers.

Urad Middle Banner is deeply located in the inside of continent, is controlled by the Mongolian high-pressure flow throughout the year, is a temperate zone arid climate area with obvious characteristics of a temperate zone continental climate. Its four seasons are clear, and it's dry and windy in spring, short, dry and hot in summer, warm and cool in autumn, and long and severe cold in winter. Its annual average temperature is 3 ~ 6.8 ℃. It's the hottest in July with the average temperature of 19.8℃ ~ 23.4℃ and extreme maximum temperature of 37℃; it's the coldest in January with the average temperature of -11.7℃ ~ -16.9℃ and extreme minimum temperature of -39.4℃. Its annual average sunshine hours are 3098 ~ 3250 hours, which is rich in light resources, and it's a long-day area in the country. Its annual average frost-free period is 99 ~ 129 days. Annual average rainfall is 115 ~ 250 mm, but the distribution is uneven, its interannual change is large, and evaporation capacity is 2023 ~ 2958 millimeters, which is 11 ~ 16 times of the rainfall.

□IV□Natural Conditions of Urad Rear Banner

Urad Rear Banner is located in the northwest of Bayanor City, extends across 105°8'20"□107°38'20" E and 40°41'30"□-42°21'40" N, is one of 19 banners and counties of border. It's adjacent to Urad Middle Banner to the east, connects with Alashan Left Banner to the west, borders on Dengkou County and Hanggin Rear Banner to the south, and borders on the Mongolian People's Republic to the north. Total length of the banner is 210 kilometers from the east to the west, 130 kilometers from the south to the north, and it has a total borderline of 195.25 kilometers, total area of 2.5 million square kilometers, which occupies 38% of the total area of the city.

Urad Rear Banner belongs to plateau continental climate, which has much wind and less rain, cold and dry, its annual average temperature is about 5.3℃, with the maximum temperature of 35.2℃ and lowest temperature of -34.1℃, its annual precipitation is 138.5mm, frost-free period is about 140 days, its annual evaporation is 2700-3000mm, annual maximum wind speed is 33 m/s, and annual days above scale 7 wind power are 109 days of wind.

□V□Natural Conditions of Wuyuan County

Wuyuan County is located in Bayanor City in the west of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, it is adjacent to the Yellow River to the south, depends on Yin Mountains to the north, connects with Urad Front Banner and Linhe District to the east and to the west respectively□ it is located in the hinterland of Hetao Plain□its terrain slopes gently□and the land gradient is only 7‰. Geographic coordinates are 107°35'70"-108°37'50" E, 40°46'30"-41°16'45" N.

Wuyuan County belongs to the middle temperate zone continental climate, with an average altitude of 1102.7 meters, which has the characteristics of rich solar energy and abundant sunshine, great difference in temperature during day and night, less and concentrated rainfall. The annual average temperature is 7.0□; daily temperature range is 14.2□, annual temperature range is 35.7□; extreme maximum temperature is 39.1□, extreme minimum temperature is -36.7□ (61 years), and the annual extreme temperature range is 75.8□. Frost-free period is 117 ~ 136 days. Average annual precipitation is 169 millimeters□and the precipitation is concentrated in summer and fall. There is a big change in interannual precipitation□it's up to 339.8 millimeters, and the lowest is only 68.7 millimeters. Annual evaporation is 2067.8 millimeters, is 11.5 times of the rainfall, belongs to a semi-arid type.

□VI□Natural Conditions of Hanggin Rear Banner

Hanggin Rear Banner is located in the hinterland of Hetao Plain□it is adjacent to the Yellow River to the south, depends on Yin Mountains to the north, and connects with Linhe District where the municipal government of Bayanor City locates, and cross the Ulan Buh Desert in the west. Geographical coordinates are 106°34'-107°24' E and 40°26'-41°13' N. This banner includes eight towns, with the area of 1644 square kilometers, including 1.27 million mu of cultivated land, which adopts Yellow River diversion and gravity irrigation.

Hanggin Rear Banner belongs to the warm temperate zone subtropical climate. It's located deeply in the inland, its elevation is relatively high, it's long and server cold in winter and short and warm in summer, cold and heat change greatly, it has a dry climate, evaporation is large, frost-free period is short, sunshine hours are long, there is large temperature difference between day and night, and more hazardous weather. The annual average temperature is 7.5□; annual precipitation is 135.9 millimeters; annual average gale days are 19.9 days; sunshine hours are 4449.6 hours; annual evaporation is 1984.3 millimeters; frost-free period is 126 days.

2.2 Social and Economic Profile

(I) Social and Economic Profile of Bayanor City

Bayanor City has a total area of 64400 km², with the jurisdiction over four banners, two counties and 1 district, its core region is mainly Hetao Irrigation District. It is a Han nationality-dominated ethnic region with Mongolian as the main ethnic

minority. The city's total population is 1.7419 million people, including ethnic minority population of 113500 people, accounting for 6.5% of the total. In which, the Mongolian population is 84100 people, accounting for 4.8% of the total and the population of the other ethnic minorities (including Hui, Manchu, Tibetan, Korean, Daur, Kazakhstan Ewenki, etc.) is 29400 people, accounting for 1.7% of the total.

This city has completed GSP 35.515 billion yuan in 2007, according to comparable prices, there is an increase of 17.3% over the previous year. Thereinto, the first industry has completed added value of 8.901 billion yuan, an increase of 4.4%; the second industry has completed added value of 16.851 billion yuan, an increase of 24.5%; the tertiary industry has completed added value of 9.763 billion yuan, an increase of 18.9%. The ratios of these three industries in GSP have been adjusted from 26.0:44.9:29.1 in the previous year to 25.1:47.4:27.5.

In 2007 the city's per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 10360 yuan, an increase of 1350 yuan, increasing 15.0%, per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen is 5435 yuan, an increase of 716 yuan, increasing 15.2%. Among them, the farmer's income is 5510 yuan, increasing 730 yuan, pastoralist's income is 3877 yuan, increasing 403 yuan. Engel coefficients of urban households and rural households are respectively 30.6% and 39.3%.

Education has developed in further: in 2007, the whole city has 1 institution of higher learning with 5600 students□6 specialized secondary schools with 6600 students□85 general secondary schools with 104900 students□and 265 primary schools with 119400 students. Enrollment rate of primary school-age population is 100%, percentage of graduates of primary schools is 100%, and percentage of graduates of junior secondary is 89.59%.

Cultural undertakings have developed steadily: in 2007, the whole city has 8 art troupes, 8 public libraries, 30 library service points, 8 cultural centers, 5 museums, 9 organs for the protection and control of the cultural relics, 8 archives, and it will own a radio station and a television station at the end of the year.

Health work has achieved steady progress. At the end of 2007□the whole city has 165 health agencies□including 140 hospitals and health care stations□8 centers for disease control and prevention□8 hospitals specially for women and children□7 health supervision stations□and a center blood station. The population of peasants and herdsmen participated in cooperative medical services are up to 824800 people, accounting for 90.32% of the total permanent rural resident population.

(II) Social and Economic Profile of Urad Front Banner

Urad Front Banner has a vast territory, good products from the earth are nature's treasures□it not only has fertile irrigation areas diverted water from the Yellow Rive, but also has a vast drought mountainous pasture region□is a banner□county□which has a relatively complete economic types based on industry□combining agriculture and animal husbandry together. Total area of the banner is 7476 square kilometers, it

has 9 Sumu towns under its command□including 7 Sumu towns in rural areas and 2 Sumu towns in pastoral areas□and there are 93 Gacha villeges. At the end of 2008, total population of this banner is 339000, including Han nationality population of 323100 persons, accounting for 95.31% of the total, and the ethnic minority population of 15900□including the Mongolian population of 13300, accounting for 3.92% of the total, and the population of the other ethnic minorities (including Hui, Manchu, Zhuang, Korean, etc.) of 2600, accounting for 0.77% of the total.

In 2008, it has achieved GSP 7.461 billion yuan, an increase of 20.1% over the previous year. Thereinto, the first industry has achieved added value of 1.939 billion yuan, an increase of 8.6%; the second industry has achieved added value of 3.639 billion yuan, an increase of 22.7%; the tertiary industry has achieved added value of 1.882 billion yuan, an increase of 22.7%. The ratios of these three industries have been adjusted from 29.5:43.2:27.3 in the previous year to 26.0:48.8:25.2.

In 2008, per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 11,879 yuan, an increase of 16.1% over the previous year; per capita net income of rural residents reached 6680 yuan, an increase of 22.4% over the previous year, in which per capita net income of famers is 6714 yuan and that of pastoralists is 5740 yuan, and the rural resident's net income from animal husbandry is 1223 yuan, accounting for 18.3% of their net income.

The whole banner has 34 health agencies, including 25 hospitals and health care stations, a center for disease control and prevention, a health supervision station, 6 central stations of community health care. The medical treatment and health institutions have 836 beds, with 1158 health technicians.

Education and cultural undertakings are full of vitality. At the end of 2008, it has 36 primary schools with 21279 students and 1339 full-time teachers; 17 general secondary schools with 17899 students and 1195 full-time teachers. Enrollment rate of primary school-age population is 100%, percentage of graduates of primary schools is 100%, and enrollment ratio of the national college entrance examination is 94.0%.

□III□Social and Economic Profile of Urad Middle Banner

The whole banner has 4 towns, 4 Sumu, 62 Gacha, 84 administrative villages, 278 villagers' groups under its command. At the end of 2007, the whole banner has 47646 households, with a total population of 139823 persons, including 112596 persons of the Han nationality, accounting for 80.53% of the total, 26174 Mongolians, accounting for 18.72% of the total and 1053 persons of the other ethnic minorities, accounting for 0.75% of the total.

Urad Middle Banner has achieved GSP 3.824 billion yuan in 2008, and according to comparable prices, there is an increase of 22.9% over the previous year. Thereinto, the first industry has completed added value of 1.004 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3% at comparable prices; the second industry has completed added

value of 2.251 billion yuan, an increase of 31.9% at comparable prices; the tertiary industry has completed added value of 569 million yuan, an increase of 21.5% at comparable prices. The contribution of the first industry to economic growth is 26.3%, the contribution of the second industry to economic growth is 58.9%, and the contribution of the third industry to economic growth is 14.8%. The ratios of these three industries in GSP have been adjusted from 30.9: 54.5: 14.6 in the previous year to 26.3: 58.9: 14.8.

In 2008 the banner's per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 12748.31 yuan, an increase of 2326.31 yuan over the previous year, increasing 22.31%. Per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen has reached 5727 yuan, an increase of 37.5%. Thereinto, farmer's per capita net income is 5784 yuan, an increase of 37.5%; herdsman's per capita net income is 5537 yuan, an increase of 38.5%. Engel coefficients of urban households and rural households are respectively 29.0% and 39.6%.

Up to now, the whole banner has 19 schools at different levels at present, including a teachers in-service training school, 2 full middle schools, 3 junior high schools, a nine-year system school, a vocational high school, 9 full primary schools, 2 state-operated kindergartens, among the students and children of 10068, there are 1207 high school students, 1910 middle school students, 6951 primary school students, and 1503 children.

□IV□Social and Economic Profile of Urad Rear Banner

The former name of Urad Rear Banner was Chaoge Township, which was established by separating from Urad Middle and Rear Joint Banner in 1970. In October 1981, approved of the State Council, it rename as Urad Rear Banner. It has three towns, 2 Sumu, 51 Gacha villages, and 19 neighborhood committees under its command, and it's a Mongolian as the main body and Han-dominated ethnic minority area. By the end of 2007, the registered population of the whole banner is 64313, including 47045 Han Chinese, accounting for 73.15% of the total, 16983 Mongolians, accounting for 26.41% of the total population, and 285 persons of the other ethnic minorities including the Hui, Manchu, Korean, Daur, Tibetan and Uygur.

In 2008□the whole banner has completed GSP 5.002 billion yuan, according to comparable prices, it has increased 22.5% over the previous year. Thereinto□the first industry has completed added value of 196 million yuan, an increase of 8.3%; the second industry has completed added value of 4.263 billion yuan, an increase of 27.4%; the tertiary industry has completed added value of 543 million yuan, an increase of 22.2%. The ratios of these three industries in GSP is 3.9□85.2□10.9.

In 2008, the banner's per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 11598 yuan, an increase of 1868 yuan over the previous year, increasing 19.2%; per capita net income of rural residents has reached 4056 yuan, an increase of 980 yuan over the previous year□increasing 31.9%.

Education and teaching quality have continuously improved. The whole banner has 5 primary schools□an ordinary middle school and 2 full middle school□for the preschool education□there are a state-operated kindergarten□3 central kindergartens of Sumu□town□ and 4 private kindergartens. The whole banner has 6112 students in primary and middle schools all together.

Medical insurance capability has continuously improved. The banner has 12 health agencies□including 10 health care stations and 2 hospitals□there are 45 private outpatients departments□a station for anti-epidemic and disease prevention□and a station specially for women and children□with health technicians of 297 persons and 317 beds.

□V□Social and Economic Profile of Wuyuan County

The total land area of this county is 373.9 mu, including 200.3 mu cultivated land, with per capita arable land of 9.5 mu. It has 7 towns□118 administrative villages and 774 communities under its command. By the end of 2008, it has a total household of 52978 and a total population of 303,000, including 293200 Han Chinese, accounting for 96.77% of the total, and 9800 persons of the ethnic minorities, including 6100 Mongolians, accounting for 2.01% of the total, and 3700 persons of the other ethnic minorities, accounting for 1.22% of the total.

In 2008, it has realized GSP 4.659 billion yuan, an increase of 21.3% over the previous year. Thereinto, the first industry has completed added value of 1.498 billion yuan, an increase of 9.8%; the second industry has completed added value of 1.769 billion yuan, an increase of 28.1%; the tertiary industry has completed added value of 1,392 billion yuan, an increase of 25.1%.

In 2008, per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 11954 yuan, an increase of 22.2% over the previous year; per capita net income of rural residents has reached 7189 yuan, an increase of 33.7% over the previous year.

Various types of education at all levels have achieved a rapid and harmonious development in this county. At present, the county has a total of 32 primary and secondary schools, including a high school, 2 full middle schools, 5 junior high schools, 8 county primary schools, 16 rural central schools, there are 33008 students in total.

The county has 216 health agencies, including Wuyuan County People's Hospital, a Sino-Mongolian hospital, a maternal and child care service centre, a disease control center□Wuyuan drug rehabilitation centre, 4 community health service centers and 3 community health service stations, 7 centre hospitals, 12 general hospitals, 20 township epidemic prevention stations, 117 village clinics, 6 clinics and 48 private clinics.

□VI□Social and Economic Profile of Hanggin Rear Banner

Hanggin Rear Banner has 8 towns under its command, with a total land of 1644 square kilometers, of which there are 1.27 million mu of cultivated land, all adopting

the Yellow River diversion and gravity irrigation. By the end of 2008, it has 96074 households totally with a total population of 323017 persons, including 316521 Han Chinese, accounting for 97.99% of the total and 6496 persons of the ethnic minorities, including 3375 Mongolians, accounting for 1.04% of the total, and 3121 persons of the other ethnic minorities, accounting for 0.97% of the total.

In 2008, it has realized GSP 7.047 billion yuan, an increase of 16.5% over the previous year. Thereinto, the first industry has completed added value of 1.994 billion yuan, an increase of 6.8%; the second industry has completed added value of 3.101 billion yuan, an increase of 22.5%; the tertiary industry has completed added value of 1.952 billion yuan, an increase of 14.8%. The ratios of these three industries in GSP are 28.3□44.0□27.7.

In 2008, per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 11519 yuan, an increase of 16.5% over the previous year; per capita net income of rural residents has reached 6995 yuan, an increase of 23.5% over the previous year, Engel coefficients of urban households and rural households are respectively 36.02% and 43.51%.

Education and teaching quality has improved continuously. At the end of 2008□it has 39 primary schools□13 general secondary schools□a vocational middle school□and 6 kindergartens. There are 30873 students in total.

At present□this county has 29 health agencies, 939 beds, and 1273 health care personnel□including 1089 medical technical personnel.

2.3 Present Situation of Social Economic Development in Project Affected Regions (township)

The subprojects mentioned in this report mainly impact 4 towns□a farm and a pasture in 5 banners□counties□in the territory of the city. In July 2009, under the unified arrangement of the project owner, each banner□county□government and its related departments together with East China Investigation and Design Institute have formed a project survey team□and carried out a detailed investigation on the basic situations of society and economy and on all aspects of production and living conditions of township□town□□villages, pastures, farms affected by this project.

□I□Zhongtan Farm

Zhongtan Farm is subordinate to Bayanor Agriculture Reclamation Bureau, and all the land under its jurisdiction is the state-owned land. It is the place of site selection of Urad Front Banner industrial park wastewater treatment and reuse project.

Zhongtan Farm is located in the east of beautiful and rich Hetao Plain□it depends on Wulashan Mountain to the north□is adjacent to the Yellow River to the south□and connects with the heavy industrial city of Baotou city in the autonomous region to the east. It's located in Urad Front Banner□has a scattered distribution in

the territory of Heiliuzi Township of Urad Front Banner and belongs to Bayanor City Agricultural Reclamation Bureau. Baotou-Lanzhou Railway, No.110 National Highway, and Dandong to Lhasa expressway cross this farm and it is only 300 meters away from the Baiyanhua Railway Station. It's a medium-size state-owned enterprise, has an area of 71000 mu, including 28000 mu of cultivated land, 42000 mu of arable wasteland. It has a total population of about 40000, consists of 12 agricultural branches. This farm belongs to a temperate zone continental climate, with a plentiful sunshine and big temperature difference between day and night, all farmland is irrigated by diverting water from the Yellow River and irrigation and drainage system is provided therefore it's very favorable for crop production.

In 2008, total economic income of Zhongtan Farm is 23.08 million yuan, including planting industry income of 20.22 million yuan animal husbandry income of 2.41 million yuan, trade and catering services income of 450000 yuan. Per capita net income of farmers is 6968 yuan.

II Delingshan Township of Urad Middle Banner

Delingshan Township is the town impacted by the temporary land acquisition for the construction of Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Water Supply Project.

Delingshan Township is located 45km south of Hailiutu Township which is the seat of the banner government, and it connects with Urad Front Banner to the southeast, is adjacent to Wuyuan County across Primary Main Drain to the southwest it is 15km away from the transit hub of Wublangkou. The town has a total area of 923 square kilometers, has 5 village committees, a Gacha Committee, a neighborhood committee, and 70 villagers' groups under its command. This town has a total number of 6455 households, with a total population of 27,000. There are ethnic minorities of the Han, Mongolian, Hui, Manchu and etc. It has 400000 mu of cultivated land per capita share of cultivated land area is 15 mu. There are abundant mineral resources in the territory of this town, which are mainly graphite, red iron, granite, limestone, natural gas and etc.

In 2008, the town has realized GSP 1 billion yuan, of which total value of agricultural production has reached 0.59 billion yuan, per capita net income of rural residents has reached 7100 yuan.

III Muyanghai Pasture

Muyanghai Pasture is subordinate to Bayanor Agriculture Reclamation Bureau, and all the land under its jurisdiction is the state-owned land. It is the place of site selection of Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Water Supply Project.

Muyanghai Pasture is located in the northeast of Hetao Plain located in the territory of Urad Middle Banner belonging to Bayanor City Agricultural Reclamation Bureau. It has a total control land of 110000 mu with a total population of nearly 1500. It consists of four functional departments, has 5 agricultural branches 3 factories a weaving factory a aquatic products company and a pure water factory

under its command. The pasture has 12000 mu of cultivated land, 15000 mu of wasteland suitable for agriculture and grass, and 54000 mu of natural grassland. Total area of 3 Haizi is 38000 mu (of which 33000 mu of reed field, open water area of 5000 mu). Annual reed output is 12000 tons. There are a total of 800 employees and fixed assets of 10 million yuan.

In 2008, the total economic income of MUYANGHAI Pasture is 52.1271 million yuan, of which crop production income of 33.1362 million yuan□ forestry income of 300000 yuan, animal husbandry income of 17.7515 million yuan□ fish farming income of 440000 yuan□ and services income of agriculture, forestry and agriculture of 499400 yuan.

□IV□Qingshan Township of Urad Rear Banner

Qingshan Township of Urad Rear Banner is the place of site selection of Urad Rear Banner Industrial Park Water Supply Project and Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project.

Qingshan Township of Urad Rear Banner is located in the south of Yin Mountains, located in the north edge of Hetao Plain, it has a total area of 2060 square kilometers, with a total population of 18000, and it has 10 Gacha Villages, 7 neighborhood committees under its command. At present, it has 40000 mu of cultivated land, and 1.66 million mu of grassland. Qingshan Township is 26 kilometers away from the place of the banner government, and 50 kilometers away from Linhe. Gucha Highway, Xiaqing Highway, Qingxie Highway meet here, and Kuoqing road directly goes to Bagemaodu Port on the border of China and Mongolia, and Lince railway runs across the whole town. This town has realized GSP 1.28 billion yuan in 2008.

(V) Shanba Township of Hanggin Rear Banner

Shanba Township of Hanggin Rear Banner is the place of site selection of the No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project.

Shanba Township is located in the hinterland of Hetao alluvial plain, it has fertile land and pleasant climate, is the area with most rich sunlight resources in the country, is rich in crops such as wheat, corn, sunflower, tomato, watermelon, honeydew melon, green pepper, cucumber, beans and etc. Shanba Township is the seat of the banner government of Hanggin Rear Banner, with a total control area of 206 square kilometers, there is a total population of 120600, of which urban residents are 86000 people, and rural residents are 34600 people. The urban planning area is 17.8 square kilometers.

Shanba Township is the seat of the banner government of Hanggin Rear Banner, it a political, economic and cultural center of Hanggin Rear Banner, The total control land of Shanba Township is 271800 mu, of which 174600 mu is cultivated land. This town has 19 village committees and 22 neighborhood committees at its command. At the end of 2007, its total population is 116311, of which the agricultural

population is 46279, the non-agricultural population is 70032, rural labor is 20981, and per capita net income of farmers is 6159 yuan.

□VI□Longxingchang Township of Wuyuan County

Longxingchang Township of Wuyuan County is the place of site selection of the No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project.

Longxingchang Township is the seat of Wuyuan County government, it is not only a key position of Bao-Yin (from Baotou to Yinchuan) Highway passing through, but also a fortress leading to the Mongolian Plateau, and the main canal of Yihe Canal cross the whole town. It connects with Hesheng Township and Shengfeng Township of Wuyuan County to the east□ depends on Meilin Township of Wuyuan County□Wujiahe Township and Wuliangsutai Township of Urad Middle Banner in Bayanor City, is adjacent to Xinggongzhong Town of Wuyuan County, faces Chengnan township and Xiangyang Township of Wuyuan County to the south. Longxingchang Township has 31 villages, 187 residential groups, 4 street agencies under its command, as of 2007, it has a total population of 117000, of which agricultural population of 51000, labor force of 28000 persons□and there are eight ethnic groups — the Mongolian, Han, Hui, Manchu, Korean and etc.

Longxingchang Township has a control land area of 504.9 square kilometers, of which urban area is 11.2 square kilometers. In 2008, its fiscal revenue is 8.12 million yuan, per capita net income of farmers is 6585 yuan□per capita disposable income of urban residents has reached 11544 yuan.

2.4 Project Impact Analysis

2.4.1 Analysis of Existing Situations of Project-affected Area

Project impact analysis is mainly to understand the social impact that the project may affect on the local residents□as well as the attitude and response of project affected people□especially to understand the impact of land acquisition on the residents through the analysis on employment models and revenue structures of affected households□to study the measures to reduce the reverse effects brought about by land acquisition□therefore, help us to understand the economic impact of land acquisition more correctly□and contribute to develop a better resettlement action plan.

Therefore□the project survey team has investigated four villages in the project affected range□ has carried out the surveys on the affected residents□and other possibly affected residents by the land acquisition in the affected area and some project area. For the distribution of survey sample□please see Table 2.4-1.

Survey sample distribution list

Table 2.4-1

Township □ town □	Number of affected administrative villages	Number of surveyed administrative villages	Total number of affected households □ household □	Number of surveyed households □ household □	
				Inside the project-affected area	Outside the project-affected area
Delingshan Township		1		3	26
Qingshan Township		1			44
Shanba Township	1	1	5	5	22
Longxingchang Township	1	1			32
Total	4	4	5	8	124

Note: The affected household is the household affected by the permanent land acquisition for this project; sampling survey is carried out on the households in the villages of permanent land acquisition.

2.4.1.1 Basic Situation Analysis on Project-affected Villages

This project impact involves Wuzhen Village of Delingshan Township (only associated with temporary land acquisition for construction), Hongqi Village of Qingshan Township, Shawan Village of Shanba Township, and Jiucheng Village of Longxingchang Township. According to the field investigation and interview, the four project-affected villages are all traditionally dominated by agriculture, of which animal husbandry in Hongqi Village and Sawan Village are developed relatively better.

A. Wuzhen Village of Delingshan Township

Wuzhen Village is about 13 kilometers south of Delingshan Township, its traffic is very convenient, depends on the fifth team of Wengeng Village to the north, depends on Hongqi Village and Muyanghai Pasture of Delingshan Township to the west □ connects with Dasheng Village of Delingshan Township to the east □ and depends on Shengli Village of Delignshan Town to the south. The village has a total of 14 communities □ with a total number of above 1,900 households, and a total population of 8137, it has 10900 mu of arable land, mainly plant wheat, corn and sunflower; animal husbandry is mainly pig and sheep. In 2008, the village's total agricultural income is 28.5 million yuan, and total animal husbandry income is 1.14 million yuan.

B. Hongqi Village of Qingshan Township

Hongqi Village is about 12 kilometers east of Qingshan Township, is the most eastern village in Qiangshan Town, depends on Wula Gacha of Bayinbaoli Town, is adjacent to Xinguang Village of Hanggin Rear Banner to the south. The village has 2 villagers' groups under its command. At the end of 2008, the village has a total of 221 households and a total population of 801, it has 5517 mu of cultivated land, per capita arable land of farmers is 6.89 mu. The village has 651 labor forces in total, accounting for 81.27% of the total population.

C. Jiucheng Village of Longxingchang Township

Jiucheng Village is about 11 km northwest of Longxingchang Township, its traffic is convenient, depends on the first group and second group of Wuxing Village to the north, depends on Lianfeng Village to the west, depends on Zhongqi Road of Wuyuan County, and connects with the main canal of Yihe Canal. This village consists of 4 groups, with a total number of 412 households, and a total population of 1309, the village has actual labor force of 658 persons. It has 5000 mu of cultivated land, mainly plant the sunflower, corn and tomatoes, and the animal husbandry is mainly cattle and sheep. In 2008, the total agricultural revenue of this village is 4.8 million yuan, and the total revenue of animal husbandry is 120000 yuan. Per capita net income of farmers is 4800.0 yuan.

D. Shawan Village of Shanba Township

Shawan Village is about 3 km northwest of Shanba Township, the traffic is very convenient, it depends on Zhongguang Village to the north, depends on Yongsheng Village to the west, connects with Chenguang Village to the east, and depends on Jiaotong Village to the south. This village has four communities, with a total number of more than 295 households, and a total population of 1200, the whole village has 540 persons of actual labor force. It has 4000 mu of cultivated land, mainly plant the sunflower and corn; the animal husbandry is mainly the cattle and sheep. In 2008, the village's total agricultural revenue is 7.6 million yuan, and the total income of animal husbandry is 820000 yuan. Per capita net income of farmers is 7016 yuan.

2.4.1.2 Basic Situation Analysis on Project-affected Family Household

□ Basic Situation of Population

Basic Situation of the Population of Family Household A total of 5 households and a total population of 22 are involved in the resettlement of this project, of which the female population is 10, accounting for 45.5% of the total population, and male population is 12, accounting for 54.5%, there is one Mongolian people, and the remaining 21 persons are all the Han people.

Age Distribution of the Population of Family Household Among these 22 persons, the population of below 18 years old is 2, accounting for 9.1% of the

population; the population of between 18 to 60 years old is 18, accounting for 81.8% of the population; the population above 61 years old is 2, accounting for 9.1% of the population.

Family Size Viewing from the size of affected families, the minimum size is four people and the maximum size is five people the average family size is 4.4 people.

Distribution of Education Background Among the land acquisition affected population, the number of illiterate is 5, accounting for 22.7%; pre-school number is 1, accounting for 4.5%; the number of primary school education is 5, accounting for 22.7%; the population with junior middle school education is 9, accounting for 40.9%; the population with high school education is 2, accounting for 9.1%.

□ **Ownership of Land Resources**

According to the surveys, the total contracted cultivated land area of five sample family households with the population of 22 is 90 mu per capita arable land is 4.09 mu mainly plant the wheat, corn and sunflower.

□ **Living Conditions**

According to the surveys on the five affected households the houses of all families are brick-wood structures. The total area is 480 square meters and per capita housing area is 21.82 square meters. Per household housing space is generally 80-120 square meters.

Please see Table 2.2 for the living conditions of family households in the project-affected area.

Summary sheet of surveys on family household living conditions in project affected area

Table 2.4-2

Survey index	Unit	Number of indexes	Survey index	Unit	Number of indexes
I. Basic situation			3. Other income	Yuan	0
1.Total population of family household	Person	22	III. Total household expenses	Yuan	189150
Of which: Women	Person	10	1. Agricultural expenses	Yuan	62230
2. Total contracted cultivated land area	mu	90	Of which: crops production	Yuan	45000
3. Per capita arable land	mu/person	4.09	Animal husbandry/ fish farming	Yuan	17230
4. Livestock take-off	Head	106	2. Primary & secondary foods expenses	Yuan	68720

Survey index	Unit	Number of indexes	Survey index	Unit	Number of indexes
5. Housing area	m ²	480	3. Clothing expenses	Yuan	18800
6. Per capita housing area	m ² /person	21.82	4. Health care expenses	Yuan	7500
II. Total family income	Yuan	243970	5. Transport and communications expenses	Yuan	11900
1. Agricultural income	Yuan	122370	6. Educational expenses	Yuan	4000
Of which: crop production	Yuan	77370	7. Other expenses	Yuan	16000
Animal husbandry/ fish farming	Yuan	45000	8. Pay taxes	Yuan	0
Fruit industry	Yuan	0			
2. Service income	Yuan	121600	IV. Per capita net income of household	Yuan	8260.91

Production and Business Method

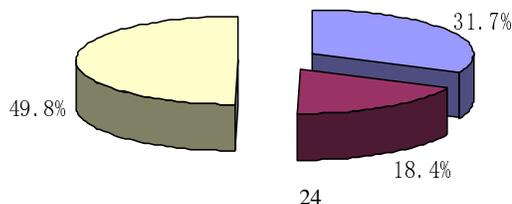
According to the surveys and analysis, production mode of all affected households is mainly agriculture and animal husbandry industries, and mainly planting the crops such as wheat, corn and sunflower, and feeding animals such as sheep and pigs. Among the affected households, there are three families whose members are off farm work in other places or in the local place.

Household Income

Based on the surveys and statistics on the economic income of five family households affected by the cultivated land acquisition, per capita annual income in 2008 is 11090 yuan, of which per capita crops production income is 3517 yuan, accounting for 31.7%; per capita animal husbandry / fish farming income is 2045 yuan, accounting for 18.5%; per capita labor income is 5527 yuan, accounting for 49.8%.

Household Expenses

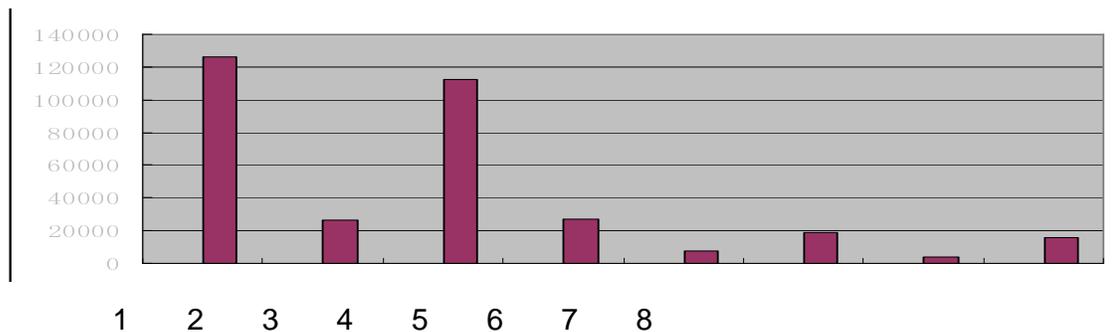
Income structure diagram of project-affected family households



- Crop production income ■ Animal husbandry income □ Service income

Expenses Structure diagram of project-affected family households

unit: ten thousand yuan



1 Crops production; 2 Animal husbandry/ fish farming; 3 Primary & secondary foods expenses; 4 Clothing expenses; 5 Health care expenses; 6 Transport and communications expenses; 7 Educational expenses; 8 Other expenses

The above table reflects the expenses of project-affected family households on the aspects of primary & secondary foods□clothing□health care□transport and communications□education and etc.

In 2008, per capita expenses of family households in the project-affected zone was 8597 yuan, of which per capita primary & secondary foods expenses was 3124 yuan, accounting for 36.3%; per capita clothing expenses was 855 yuan, accounting for 9.9%; per capita health care expenses was 341 yuan, accounting for 4.0 %; per capita transport and communications expenses was 541 yuan, accounting for 6.3%; per capita educational expenses was 182 yuan, accounting for 2.1%; per capita agricultural expenses was 2829 yuan, accounting for 32.9%. Per capita expenditure on other aspects was 727 yuan, accounting for 8.5%.

□ Impact on the income of family households by land acquisition for project construction

According to the surveys and statistics□the cultivated land affected by the land acquisition for project construction involves a total of five households. Based on the

analysis□the economic income of these five family households is mainly from the contracted and operated cultivated land, as well as labor income, the impacted arable land accounts for 33.3% of the total contracted cultivated land. Through a preliminary calculation, the land acquisition for project construction will annually decrease the agricultural income of immigrant households by about 257.9 million yuan, accounting for about 12.9% of their family agricultural income.

2.4.1.3 Women Status and Participation to Project in Project Affected Areas

In the rural households of project-affected areas, the women enjoy the same rights on the land as the men. Home things are jointly decided by a husband and a wife through consultation.

In the process of investigation□through visits, seminars and questionnaires, etc.□the survey team inform the residents that the implementation of this project can improve the environment and water quality□can reduce the incidence of a disease, indirectly lower the cost of medical treatment for vulnerable groups, alleviate the financial burden on the family. After understanding the significance of project construction, the women in the project directly affected area have expressed to support the projects construction, some of them believe the land acquisition have a greater impact on the involved families, wish the state to make a reasonable resettlement and compensation.

2.4.1.4 Status of Ethnic Minorities and Participation to Project in Project Affected Areas

Bayanor City is a Han-dominated ethnic minority area with the Mongolian as the main nationality. The Mongolian people have participated in regional production and life on all aspects. Throught the discussion with the Minorities Affairs Committees of each banner (county) , understand that all ethnic minorities have long histories, and have their own religious beliefs, culture and customs, but in the long process of social development, all ethnic groups have adequate communication in social, economic and cultural fields, and have gradually merged together. The integration of ethnic minorities is reflected in the following aspects:

Firstly, each ethnic minority adopts Chinese as the common language, and regards Chinese as the official language. The local Mongolian, Hui, Manchu and other ethnic minorities all use Chinese as the written word. In case of major festivals, all nationalities celebrate the festivals, such as the Spring Festival of the Han people, Mongolia's "Naadam" Festival and etc.

Secondly, the ethnic minorites not only have the same rights as the Han people in the social, economic and cultural fields, but also enjoy preferential policies in the areas of education, employment and financial assistance, Bayanor City also has special policy toward the poor villages of ethnic minorities and ethnic minority enterprises to take care of them.

Thirdly, the people of ethnic minorities contact closely□do not intentionally focus on their national identity, and the inter-marriage between ethnic groups is very common.

Fourthly, the ethnic minorities in the project area have been fully merged into the Han and other nationalities.

Therefore, the ethnic minorities have fully integrated with the Han people and other ethnic minorities in the project area at present.

In all households affected by land acquisition, there is a Mongol. Through the investigation, this Mongolian resident expressed to positively support the project construction, and hoped to have more development opportunities through the project construction.

2.4.2 Analysis the Impact of Project Construction on Local Residents

The project construction will have different impacts on the aspects of life and society and economy of the local residents□the impacts can be divided into two aspects which are the positive impacts and adverse effects.

Positive impacts include:

- construction and operation of the project will improve the infrastructure situation in the project area to enhance the wastewater treatment capacity and industrial water supply capacity of each banner, and provide reliable assurance of water resources for regional economic development.

- the implementation of this project can enhance the wastewater treatment capacity of enterprises in the industrial park, effectively control the wastewater discharged into the main drain, thereby indirectly enhance the water quality in the main drain, improve the negative impact of main drain on the living conditions and environment of nearby residents, and improve the health level of residents in further.

- the implementation of this project can directly improve water quality of the discharged water from the main drain to ease the purification pressure of Wuliangsu Sea and improve the ecological environment of Wuliangsu Sea, slow down the process of its swamping and gradually restore its biological diversity of wetlands, so that the water quality of drainage system of Hetao Irrigation District meets the relevant national standards, to effectively change the water quality of the Yellow River in the territory of the city, to achieve the objects of protecting the water bodies of the Yellow River from pollution.

- the implementation of this project will provide the industrial parks in these 5 banners (counties) with reclaimed water supply and wastewater treatment and reuse projects, improve the infrastructures and industrial infrastructure service capabilities of each banner (county) , to contribute to the smooth implementation of the investment, thus improving the overall investment environment of Bayanor City.

- in the project construction period, nearby residents will be provided services or

business opportunities for trade, thereby increasing the income of the residents. In addition, with the improvement of investment environment in the project area, may attract more enterprises to settle down in Bayanor City, thus provides more job opportunities for residents in the project area.

Adverse effects include:

□ construction of this project will inevitably require the permanent collection and temporary occupation of some part of the land. According to the field surveys and interviews, the local villagers have a relatively high degree of concerns on the land acquisition and demolition, so doing a good job on the work related to compensation and resettlement is essential to the smooth progress of the project.

□ the construction of this project could have hidden dangers such as noise pollution, dust, unsafe traffic for nearby residents and enterprises: the laying of pipe network could destroy the existing infrastructures of the farmers, may also cut off or occupy some roads to affect the travel of the village residents, and may cause issues related on noise, dust and public order and etc. In addition, it will occupy some land temporarily, may affect the use of some cultivated land during the construction period. Project owners and construction units are required to arrange the construction properly in order to minimize the impact on residents.

3 Project Affected Physical Indicators

3.1 Determination of Project Affected Scope

3.1.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

3.1.1.1 Project Planning and Design Stage

Project construction will inevitably affect the land acquisition demolition and imresettlement, and it will inevitably affect the original production and living conditions of local residents. In the stage of project planning and design, the impact of project construction on the aspects concerning the local planning, project construction and land acquisition should be taken into account as much as possible in the process of carrying out the optimization, comparison and selection of schemes, and consider them as key factors in the optimization, comparison and selection of schemes. In order to minimize land acquisition and resettlement, the design units and project owners have taken some effective measures. On the aspects of scheme selection and the arrangement of other supporting facilities, it should be away from residential areas as far as possible, and occupy less cultivated land, and should be in line with the local planning and the views of local government.

- Pipeline will be laid in the direction and location of the existing roads and planning roads, pipelines should be arranged as far as possible away from the residents gathered area to reduce the amount of demolition.

- Emphasis on environmental protection, take into account the land-use layout of industrial areas, rivers distribution, topography, geological conditions, dominant wind direction and other factors comprehensively, and keep a certain protective distance from the residential area in industrial zones.

- Optimize construction design, shorten construction period, reasonably arrange construction time, and reduce the impact of project construction on the local area. For example, the land acquisition is usually arranged after the harvest of crops.

3.1.1.2 Project Construction Stage

- Enhance public participation mechanism

Prior to project construction□should make clear the starting time of project and the project construction schedules in the form of announcement in the project affected area□ and announce the compensation policy for land acquisition demolition and resettlement□and accept the supervision of migrants; during the period of project construction, give priority to the use of local materials, if the technology permits□give priority to use the local transport and labor services□therefore□enable the project affected people benefit from the project construction.

- Choose a reasonable construction time and construction method

The selection of construction time should combine with the farmers' cultivation time and choose the slack seasons as far as possible (the survey of the social evaluation team indicates that October to February in the next year is the slack season of the residents in the project-affected areas) to avoid the impact on the local agricultural production. For the pipe network construction which likely span the farmland water conservancy facilities such as main drains and irrigation canals or housing of farmers will operate with the pipe jacking technology to avoid the reconstruction of the water conservancy facilities and housing.

□ Strengthen construction management

During the project construction, the construction units should remove the spoil timely according to the spoil disposal plan, and ensure the vehicles are not overloaded in the process of shipment, and the spoil should not be scattered along the way, the soil on the wheels should be cleaned before the vehicles exiting the construction site and avoid to scatter the soil everywhere along the way and affect the clean and tidy environment. The noises of construction may be caused by ditches excavation, tantara of transport vehicles, engine sound, concrete mixing sound, as well as road roller's covering sound and etc. In order to reduce the impact of construction on the surrounding residents, the project is prohibited to construct during the time from 23 o'clock to 6 o'clock of the next day within the area of 200m away from the resident's house, and should take them into account in the construction equipment and methods, adopt low noise machinery as far as possible. For the construction site which should carry out construction at night and affect the sound environment of nearby residents, should not only adopt noise reduction measures on construction machinery, but also may establish temporary devices such as sound barriers around the site or around residents concentrated areas to ensure the quality of sound environment in residential area.

□ Advocate civilized construction, and emphasize environmental protection

The construction unit should reduce the impacts on the surrounding residents, factories, schools as much as possible in the process of construction, advocate civilized construction, organize the liaison meeting for the construction unit, the street communities and the owner, timely coordinate and solve the issues on environmental impact during the construction; the project owner and construction unit should contact with local sanitation departments, timely clean up the living wastes at the construction site, and the engineering contractors should strengthen the education on the construction workers not to throw about the wastes, to ensure the quality of workers' living environmental sanitation.

3.1.1.3 Planning and Implementation Stages of Project Land Acquisition Demolition and Resettlement Action Plan

□ Do well basic data collection, analysis and research local socio-economic status, and formulate feasible resettlement action plan combining with local actual situation to reduce the impact of construction projects□to ensure the living level of project affected persons not lower than the original living standard due to project construction.

□ Strengthen internal monitoring and external independent supervision, establish smooth and high efficient feedback channels, shorten information processing cycle as much as possible to ensure the problems occurred in the process of project implementation can be resolved in a timely manner.

3.1.1.4 Follow-up Work after Project Completion

In order to reduce reverse effects on production and living of local residents which are occurred in the construction period and after the project completion□the following measures should be taken after the project completion:

□ After the project completion□the waste residue and all waste materials, equipment and materials in the temporary construction site should be cleaned up properly□for the excavation carried out during the construction should be timely leveled.

□ In the course of project operation, the noise and odor are the main pollution, the wastes generated in the process of sewage treatment operations should be timely cleaned up or buried, for scattered wastes on the approach roads and working roads should be cleaned timely to avoid being stirred up by strong winds. At the same time, greening work such as the planting of regular grass, trees□should be carried out adapting to local conditions, and management and maintenance should be well done□the existing trees and forest should be retained as much as possible to beautify environment, clean air and reduced noise.

3.1.2 Project Permanent Land Acquisition

The range of project permanent land acquisition includes the land-use ranges of seven projects which are Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Town) Wastewater Treatment Project, Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project, Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater treatment and Reuse Project, Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project, No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project, No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project, and Urad Front Banner Processing Park (Xianfeng Township) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project. The areas within the project land acquisition are all the affected range of project land acquisition and demolition. The scope of project land acquisition and demolition is determined on site according to the design results in the project feasibility

study report of North China Municipal Engineering Design Research Institute, according to the field surveys and understanding from the local land departments, the scope of permanent land acquisition is mainly unutilized land (wild grass land) and cultivated land, do not involve basic farmland.

3.1.3 Temporary Land Use of Construction

Temporary land use includes the land required for the construction of main project and the scope of land occupation by the sewage interception pipe network and water supply pipe network, according to the field surveys and understanding from the local land departments, the scope of temporary land use is mainly unutilized land (wild grass land) and cultivated land, do not involve basic farmland.

3.2 Survey Methods of Practical Indicators Affected by Construction Land Acquisition

The surveys of project affected physical indicators can be divided into three parts which are the rural survey, urban survey and professional project survey, of which the rural survey can be divided into the surveys on the land acquisition (acquisition), affected population, housing demolition and subsidiary facilities, individual enterprises, scattered trees, rural production and living facilities and etc., and the urban survey may be divided into : housing and subsidiary facilities survey, affected population survey, individual enterprises survey and etc. This project only involves the surveys on land acquisition (acquisition), affected population, and scattered trees, and the specific survey methods are as follows:

Land acquisition survey: the surveys on land are divided into cultivated land, garden, woodland, grassland, land for commercial use, industrial/warehouse land, residential land, land for public administration and public services, special using land, traffic and transmission land use, land for water area and water conservancy facilities, and other lands. According to the site determined land-use range and detail land information, carry out the survey and statistics based on the smallest units of ownership.

Surveys on population affected by land acquisition: population affected by land acquisition is registered and counted according to the actual population affected by land acquisition, including the relation with the householder, sex, age, nationality, occupation, education and so on.

Scattered tree survey: adopt the on-site inventory method, and carry out the registration and statistics according to tree species and size based on the unit of ownership;

3.3 Project Affected Practical Indicators

This project involves 4 administrative villages □ 1 state-owned farm and 1 state-owned pasture in four townships (towns) of five banners (counties) of Bayanor City, and the land acquisition affected rural residents are 5 households with a total population of 22, this affected population is affected by land acquisition without demolition. This project does not involve housing demolition, involves 1029.73 mu of various land acquisition and temporary land use, including 758.00 mu of land acquisition, 271.73 mu of temporary land use, and 150 scattered fruit trees, please see Table 3.3-1 for the detail table of practical indicators affected by construction land acquisition.

3.3.1 Land acquisition

The project requires to permanently expropriate 758.00 mu of various lands, including 195.50 mu of cultivated land, 165.00 mu of construction land, 397.50 mu of unutilized land (wild grass land). In which, the state-owned land used with compensation is 487.5 mu, including 157.7 mu farmland, 165 mu unused land and 165 mu construction land, and the requisitioned collective land is 270.5 mu including 38 mu farmland and 232.5 mu unused land. For survey results of project permanent land acquisition, please see Table 3.3-1.

The state-owned land used with compensation includes the following: Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Water Supply Project involves 157.50 mu cultivated land in Muyanghai Pasture, and Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project levies 165.00 mu unused land (wild grass land) in Zhongtan Farm.

The requisitioned collective land includes the following: Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Water Supply Project needs to expropriate 90.00 mu unutilized land in Hongqi Village of Qingshan Township, Urad Rear Banner Industrial Park Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project needs to expropriate 105.00 mu unutilized land (wild grass land) in Hongqi Village of Qingshan Township, No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project needs to levy 38.00 mu cultivated land in Shawan Village of Shanba Township, No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project needs to expropriate 37.50 mu unutilized land (wild grass land) in Jiucheng Village of Longxingchang Township.



Existing status of Muyanghai Pasture



Existing status of site selection in Hongqi Village, Qingshan Township

Detail Table of Land Acquisition for Subprojects

Table3.3-1

No.	Project Name	Unit	Total	Cultivated land	Construction land	Unutilized land	Land property	Land ownership
I	Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Water Supply Project	Mu	90.00			90.00	Collective land	Hongqi Village□Qin gshan Township□U rad Rear Banner
II	Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project	Mu	105.00			105.00		
III	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Water Supply Project	Mu	157.50	157.50			State-owned land	Muyanghai Pasture of Urad Middle Banner
□	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Wastewater treatment and Reuse Project	Mu	165.00		165.00		State-owned land	Ganqimaodu industrial park
□	No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Mu	38.00	38.00			Collective land	Shawan Village□Shanba Town□Hanggin Rear Banner
□	No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project	Mu	37.50			37.50	Collective land	Jiucheng Village□Longxingchang Township□Wuyuan County
□	Urad Front Banner Processing Park Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project	Mu	165.00			165.00	State-owned land	Zhongtan Farm
	Total	Mu	758.00	195.50	165.00	397.50	/	

3.3.2 Land Acquisition

Land acquisition refers to the temporary land use during the project construction period, which is primarily the temporary land use of pipe network. In the process of project construction, this project needs to expropriate 2839.25 mu of various lands, including 201.50 mu of cultivated land, 2637.75 mu of unutilized land (wild grass land), with an average loan period of 2 months. Please see Table 3.3-2 for the results of surveys and statistics on the temporary land use of project construction.

Detail Table of Temporary Land Use for Subprojects

Table 3.3-2

No.	Project Name	Temporary land use for construction(mu)			Land ownership
		Total	Cultivated land	Unutilized land	
□	Urad Rear Banner Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project	534.75		534.75	Hongqi Village, Qingshan Township of Urad Rear Banner□ and the industrial park
□	Urad Rear Banner (Huhe Town) Wastewater Treatment Project	114.15		114.15	Hongqi Village, Qingshan Township of Urad Rear Banner
□	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park Reclaimed Water Supply Project	530.75	23.60	507.15	Muyanghai Pasture, Siyitang Village and Wuzhen Village□Delingshan Township of Urad Middle Banner
□	Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park (Delingshan Township) Wastewater treatment and Reuse Project	761.70	0.60	761.10	Wuzhen Village□Delingshan Township□ Urad Middle Banner□and Ganqimaodu Processing Park
□	No.3 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply Project	241.65	99.15	142.50	Shawan Village and Dashuncheng Village□Shanba Township□ Hanggin Rear Banner
□	No.7 Main Drain Reclaimed Water Supply	581.70	130.20	451.50	Jiucheng Village□ Longxingchang

	Project				Township □ Wuyuan County
□	Urad Front Banner Processing Park Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Project	74.55	0.00	74.55	Zhongtan Farm and Urad Front Banner Industrial Park
	Total	2839.25	253.55	2585.70	

3.3.3 Project Affected Population

The project-affected population mentioned in the report refers to the affected population in rural areas whose cultivated lands are levied; as this project does not involve house demolition, there is no population affected by demolition. After field door-to-door surveys and statistics, the total number of migrants affected by the project includes 5 households of 22 people, and all of them are residents of Shawan Village, Shanba Township, Hanggin Rear Banner and are of Han nationality.

Population Affected

Table 3.3-3

Banner / County	Township	Administrative Village	Head of household	Land acquisition without demolition		Remark
				Number of households	Population	
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Shan Baolin	1	4	
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Wang Fugui	1	4	
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Chen Shuijin	1	4	
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Wang Erhu	1	5	
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Hao zhen	1	5	
Total				5	22	

3.3.4 Scattered Trees

Scattered trees affected by the project include a variety of sporadic trees required to be fallen due to land acquisition and construction of the project. The scattered trees to be fallen in the project amounts to 150, including 120 mature trees, 30 young tree.

List of Practical Indicators Affected by Land Acquisition

Table 3.3-1

No	Item	Unit	Total	Urad Rear Banner			Urad Middle Banner				Hangjin Rear Banner		Wuyuan County		Urad Front Banner		
				Total	Qingshan Township	Urad Rear Banner Industrial Park	Total	Deling Township	Muyangha Pasture	Ganqimaodu Industrial Park	Total	Shanba Township	Total	Longxingchang Township	Total	Zhongtan Farm	Urad Front Banner Industrial Park
I	Land acquisition																
1.1	Cultivated land	Mu	195.50				157.50		157.50		38.00	38.00					
1.2	Construction land	Mu	165.00				165.00			165.00							
1.3	Unutilized land	Mu	397.50	195.00	195.00								37.50	37.50	165.00	165.00	
II	Land acquisition																
1.1	Cultivated land	Mu	201.50				24.20	0.60	23.60		47.10	47.10	130.20	130.20			
1.2	Unutilized land	Mu	2637.75	648.90	648.90	453.15	1268.25	422.63	84.53	761.10	194.55	194.55	451.50	451.50	74.55	26.55	48.00
III	Scattered trees																
1.1	Wood tree	Piece	150				110		110		40	40					
1.1.1	Mature tree	Piece	120				90		90		30	30					
1.1.2	Yong tree	Piece	30				20		20		10	10					

3.3.5 Vulnerable Groups

During the course of project impact investigation, door-to-door investigation and statistics by villages were carried out for family members of all affected households involved in the land acquisition and house demolition in aspects of the nationality status, age structure, education level, and employment status etc. The affected vulnerable groups are determined by the comparative analysis of family structure with the information available to the local civil affairs departments, Poverty Alleviation Office. The vulnerable groups which require special support have not yet been found in the areas affected by land acquisition at this stage, and special need for help is not required.

3.4 Analysis on Impact of Land Acquisition

3.4.1 Analysis on Impact of Permanent Land Acquisition

In order to analyse the impact of collection of cultivated land on the local land, the project owners organize relevant personnel to perform in-depth investigation to the status of the existing land resources of various townships and administrative villages affected by the project and involved farm and pasture, and give detailed analysis to the degree of impact based on practical indicators affected by the project. The permanent land acquisition of the project will affect the four townships (towns) and four administrative villages of five banners (counties), as well as a state-owned farm and a state-owned grazing land, in which, Muyaanghai Pasture of Urad Middle Banner and Shawan Village, Shanba Township of Hanggin Rear Banner involve the collection of cultivated land, affecting 5 households in total. The remaining villages and groups relate to unutilized land only. The affected cultivated land is shown in table 3.4-1.

Analysis Table of Cultivated Land Affected by Land Acquisition

Table 3.4-1

Unit: Mu

Banner / County	Township	Village	Group	Population	Amount of cultivated land before land acquisition		Amount of land acquisition	Per capita cultivated land after land acquisition	Influence percentage
					Total	Per capita			
Urad Middle Banner	Muyaanghai Pasture			1442	36000	24.97	157.5	24.86	0.44%
Hanggin Rear Banner	Shanba Township	Shawan Village	Farming community	46	340	7.39	38	6.57	11.18%

(I) Impact of land acquisition on Urad Rear Banner

The construction of Urad Rear Banner industrial park water supply project and wastewater treatment and reuse project needs to expropriate 195.00 mu of unutilized land (wild grass land) in husbandry agency of Hongqi Village, Qingshan Township, Urad Rear Banner, not involving farmland. After the on-site investigation, the economic income of the husbandry agency mainly comes from animal husbandry and agriculture. At present, the villagers share a certain amount of arable lands, graze animals in the collective pasture, so the collection of unutilized land has no effect to the agricultural production of farmers.

(II) Impact of land acquisition on Urad Middle Banner

157.50 mu of cultivated land in Muyanghai Pasture is required to be expropriated for construction of Ganqimaodu Industrial Park water supply project and wastewater treatment and reuse project. After on-site investigation performed by resettlement planning team, the land of Muyanghai Pasture belongs to the state-owned land, and the amount of land affected is small, the impact degree is very small, and the affected amount only accounts for 0.44% of total arable land, and the pasture will rearrange land for farmers with the arable land of this part, so the project has little effect on normal agricultural production of the pasture.

(III) Impact of land acquisition on Hanggin Rear Banner

38.00 mu of cultivated land in farming community of Shawan Village, Shanba Township, is required to be expropriated for construction of the No.3 Main Drain reclaimed water project. After the on-site investigation for farming community of Shawan Village, the per capita cultivated land before land acquisition is 7.39 mu, 6.57 mu after land acquisition, and the amount of affected arable land accounts for 11.18% of the total cultivated land of the whole community, so the impact degree of land acquisition is large compared with the other affected villages and groups. The land acquisition will affect 5 households of farming community of Shawan Village, including Shan Baolin, Wang Fugui, Chen jinyojong, Wang Erhu, and Hao zhen, 22 persons in total. The Planning Group conducted a detailed investigation to the five affected households, upon analysis, the impact degree of cultivated land for these households is more than 20%. The affected cultivated land for these households is shown in table 3.4-2.

Production/living conditions of households affected by land acquisition in Shawan Village

Table 3.4-2

Item	Unit	Shan Baolin	Wang Fugui	Chen Jinyong	Wang Erhu	Hao zhen
1. Total population of	person	4	4	4	5	5

Item	Unit	Shan Baolin	Wang Fugui	Chen Jinyong	Wang Erhu	Hao zhen
family						
2. Area of total contracted cultivated land	Mu	20	15	20	20	15
3. Per capita cultivated land	Mu	5	3.75	5	4	3
1. Area of expropriated cultivated land	Mu	5	4	5	8	8
2. Ratio of reduced cultivated land	%	25.00	26.67	25.00	40.00	53.33

(IV) Impact of land acquisition on Wuyuan County

37.50 mu of unutilized land in No.1 community of Jiucheng Village, Longxingchang Township, Wuyuan County, is required to be expropriated for construction of the No.7 Main Drain reclaimed water supply project. After the on-site investigation, Longxingchang Township is located in the place of the Wuyuan County government; apart from the agricultural production, there are more opportunities for the villagers of Jiucheng Village to engage in secondary and tertiary industries. The land acquisition only affects a small amount of unutilized land in No.1 community of Jiucheng Village, so the project does not affect the production and living of local farmers.

(V) Impact of land acquisition on Urad Front Banner

165.00 mu of unutilized land in Zhongtan Farm in the territory of Urad Front Banner is required to be expropriated for construction of wastewater treatment and reuse project in Urad Front Banner Industrial Park; according to on-site investigation, the land affected by land acquisition project is a state-owned land, and the affected land is the unutilized land, which have no effect on the production and operation of Zhongtan Farm, and the production and living of surrounding villages and groups.

3.4.2 Impact Analysis on Temporary Land Use

2839.25 mu temporary land use is required for the pipe network of the project and construction process, including 253.55 mu of cultivated land, and 2585.70 mu of unused land. According to the information provided by project owner and on-site investigation, the construction time of pipe network is basically between 30 days and 60 days. Except for spanning of the Thirch Drainage Channel, No.7 Main Drain and Yihe Canal, the other pipe networks have no effect on the road or canal system, but also have a certain distance away from residential areas.

In order to avoid and reduce the impact of pipe network construction on the canal system and the agricultural production of villagers, the project owners will give a reasonable compensation for young crops to the villagers whose crop production are affected, while the choice of working hours will make the best use of the slack time for the local villagers; for pipe network construction which is likely to span farmland water conservancy facilities such as main draining ditch, irrigation canal, or peasant housing, the pipe jacking technology will be used to operate, to avoid reconstruction of water conservancy facilities and housing. In addition, the project owner will also make use of earth transportation opportunities in engineering construction, and help farmers in need to carry out the appropriate land consolidation or land reform.

At the same time, to reduce the impact of temporary land use for construction such as broken road excavation and earthwork stacking on the surrounding environment and the passing people, the construction unit will set up the fence at the construction site to stop the construction dust. The project owner will define the using mode and recovery requirements to temporary land use for construction in construction contract signed with the contractor.

In addition, according to on-site investigation of North China Municipal Engineering Design Research Institute, all the local villagers support the construction of the project; for the temporary acquisition of cultivated land required for construction of the project, after they were told that it could impact their lives and they will be compensated in accordance with the related laws and regulations, almost all the villagers receiving the survey expressed their willingness to overcome the impact of construction and support to projects.

4 Framework of Resettlement Policies

The preparation and the execution of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project are carried out in strict accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the People's Republic of China as well as the relevant requirements of Operational Policy OP4.12 of World Bank. The execution of land requisition and resettlement for the project will be carried out in strict accordance with the resettlement compensation standards set out in this action plan and the relevant policies. If there is any change during the execution, the owner of project shall work out the relevant special report and submit the report to World Bank. The plan can be formally carried out after obtaining the approval of World Bank.

4.1 Policy Basis

	Documents of Policies	Memo
State	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Land Management Law of the People's Republic of</i>	2004.8.28.
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Provisional Regulations on Farmland Use Tax of the People's Republic of China</i>	2007.12.1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Notification about Printing and Issuing <i>Temporal Measures for Collection, Use and Management of Forest Coverage Restoration Fee</i>	Finance Comprehensive No. 73 of 2002
	<input type="checkbox"/> Decision of State Council about Deepening the Reform and Strengthening the Land Management	2004.10.21
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Regulations on Execution of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	1998.12.27
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	2002.8.29
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Regulations on Dismantlement of Rural Houses</i>	2001.6.6
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Property Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	2007.3.19
		Notification about Printing and Issuing <i>Instructions about Consummating Compensation and Resettlement for Land Requisition</i>
Province	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Methods of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for Execution of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	2000.10.15
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Measures of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for Execution of Land Occupation Tax</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Regulations of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Charging Standard, Management and Use of Forest Land Occupation and Requisition Fee</i>	
World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Policy OP 4.12 <i>Involuntary Resettlement and Annexes</i>	

	Documents of Policies	Memo
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Procedure BP 4.12 <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i> and Annexes	

4.2 Main Relevant Laws, Policies and Regulations of State and Local Places

4.2.1 Regulations on Land Ownership and Land Use Right

(1) The People's Republic of China carries out the socialistic public ownership system of land, and that is the ownership by the whole people and the collective ownership by the working people. The land in the urban area of city is owned by the country. The land in villages and suburbs of city, except for the land owned by the country according to regulations of law, is owned by the farmers collectively; the homestead, household plot and household hill are owned by farmers collectively.

(Articles 2 and 8 of *Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China*)

(2) For the need of public interests, the land owned collectively and the houses and other real estate of enterprises and individuals can be requisitioned according to the power and the procedure regulated by law. To requisition the land owned collectively, the land compensation, the resettlement subsidy, the compensation for in structures and young crops and other expenses shall be paid in full amount in accordance with law, the social security expenses shall be arranged for the land requisitioned farmers, the living standards of the land requisitioned farmers shall be guaranteed, and the lawful rights and interests of the land requisitioned farmers shall be protected; to requisition the private residence, the housing conditions shall also be guaranteed. **(Article 42 of *Property Law of the People's Republic of China*)**

(3) For the contract of rural land, women have the same right with men. In the contract, the lawful rights of women shall be protected. Any organization or individual shall not deprive or invade the land contract right which shall be enjoyed by women. In the contract period, the party giving out the contract shall not take the contract land back; in the contract period, the party giving out the contract shall not adjust the contract land. **(Articles 6, 26 and 27 of *Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China*)**

4.2.2 Regulations on Compensation Standard for Land Requisition

(1) To requisition land, the compensation shall be given according to the original use of the requisitioned land. The compensation for the requisitioned farmland includes the land compensation, the resettlement subsidy and the compensation for in structures and young crops. The land compensation for land requisition is as 6 to 10 times of the annual mean output value of the past 3 years before the farmland is requisitioned. The resettlement subsidy for land requisition is calculated according to the number of the agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled is calculated according to the amount of requisitioned farmland divided by the amount of farmland per capital in the land requisitioned organization before requisition. The standard of resettlement subsidy for each farmer

to be resettled is as 4 to 6 times of the annual mean output value of the past 3 years before the farmland is requisitioned. But, the requisition subsidy of each hectare of requisitioned farmland shall not exceed 15 times of the annual mean output value of the past 2 years before the farmland is requisitioned. (**Article 47 of Land Administrative Law of the People's Republic of China**)

(2) The people's government of county level or above shall take practical measures to ensure the living standards of land requisitioned farmers will not be lowered due to land requisition. The land compensation, the resettlement subsidy and the compensation for in structures and young crops shall be paid in full amount and in time in accordance with law. If the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy paid in accordance with the regulations of current law can not keep the original living standards of land requisitioned farmers, or are not enough to pay the social security expenses for the farmers who lose their land due to land requisition, the people's governments of the directly governed city, the autonomous region and the province shall approves to increase the resettlement subsidy. If the total land compensation and resettlement subsidy reach the statutory ceiling, but are not enough to keep the original living standards of land requisitioned farmers, the local government can use the income of state-owned land use to subsidize these farmers. The people's governments of the directly governed city, the autonomous region and the province shall work out and publish the unified standards for the annual output value of land requisition of different cities and counties or the comprehensive land price of different regions. The compensation for land requisition shall adopt the same price for the same land. For the national key construction projects, the expenses for land requisition must be listed in the budget estimation. (**Article 12 of Regulations of State Council about Deepening the Reform and Strengthening the Land Management**)

(3) The enterprise or the individual who requisitions and occupies the forest land shall pay the forest land and tree compensation, the resettlement subsidy and the forest coverage restoration fee in accordance with regulations. The enterprise or the individual who uses the forest land temporarily shall pay the forest land and tree compensation and the forest coverage restoration fee in accordance with regulations, and reclaim the used forest land in accordance with the regulations related to the land reclamation. The enterprise or the individual, who construct, reconstruct or extend the electric power (except for setting up transmission lines) and communication facilities and cut down the trees on the safety passage, shall pay the tree compensation and the forest coverage restoration fee in accordance with regulations. (**Regulations of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Charging Standard, Management and Use of Forest Land Occupation and Requisition Fee**)

4.2.3 Regulations on Resettlement Means for Land requisitioned farmers

The land requisitioned farmers can choose the following resettlement means: □ Resettlement of Agricultural Production. For the land owned by farmers collectively outside the planning area of the requisition city, the first thing is to ensure the land requisitioned farmers have the necessary farmland for continuing the agricultural production through using the rural collective flexible land, the contract land which contact farmers return with free will, the exchange of contract land and the farmland newly added by land development. □ Resettlement of New Employment. Opportunities shall be created actively to provide free labor skill training for land requisitioned farmers and arrange relevant jobs for them. Under the same conditions, the land use enterprise shall employ the land requisitioned farmers with priority. For the land owned by farmers collectively within the planning area of the requisition city, the farmers who lose their land due to land requisition shall be included in the urban employment system, and the social security system shall be established for them. □ Resettlement of Becoming Shareholder and Sharing Profits. For the project land with long-term and stable income, the farmers can become the share holder with the resettlement compensation for land requisition, or value and contribute the approved construction land use right as shares on the premise that the farmers are willing to do so and after the land requisitioned rural collective economic organization negotiates with the land use enterprise. The rural collective economic organizations and the farmers agree to obtain proceeds with mode of preference shares in the contract. □ Resettlement of Imresettlement. If the local region can not provide basic production and living conditions for the farmers who lose their land for the reason of land requisition, the government can organize with unification to carry out the resettlement of eresettlement on the premise of fully considering the advice of land requisitioned rural collective economic organizations and farmers. (*Article 2 of Instructions about Consummating Compensation and Resettlement for Land Requisition*)

4.2.4 Regulations on Release of Land Requisition Information

(1) In the process of land requisition, the rights and interests of the collective land ownership and the land contract right of farmers shall be protected. Before the land requisition is reported for approval in accordance with law, the land requisitioned farmers shall be informed of the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement means of the land to be requisitioned; the result of investigation on current situation of land to be requisitioned must be confirmed by the land requisitioned rural collective economic organizations and the farmers; if it is necessary, the department of land resources shall organize the public hearing in accordance with relevant regulations. The related materials showing that the land requisitioned farmers know and confirm the fact shall be taken as the necessary material for reporting and approving the land requisition. The coordination and arbitration system for disputes on compensation of land requisition shall be

established and improved in acceleration to protect the lawful rights and interests of the land requisitioned farmers and the land user. The approved land requisition shall be declared except in special circumstances. (**Article 14 of *Decision of State Council about Deepening the Reform and Strengthening the Land Management***)

(2) The people's governments of the directly governed city, the autonomous region and the province shall work out the method for distributing the land compensation within the rural collective economic organization according to the principle that the land compensation is mainly used for the land requisitioned farmers. The land requisitioned rural collective economic organization shall inform its members of the information about the income, expenditure and distribution of land compensation, and accept supervision. The agricultural department, the civil administration department and other departments shall enhance the supervision on the distribution and use of land compensation within the rural collective economic organization. (**Article 15 of *Decision of State Council about Deepening the Reform and Strengthening the Land Management***)

4.3 Policy of World Bank about Involuntary Resettlement

4.3.1 Policy Objective of Resettlement

The policy of World Bank about involuntary resettlement has the detailed description in Operational Policy OP 4.12 of World Bank. The basic objective of the policy is:

(1) Discuss all practical plans of project design to avoid or reduce the involuntary resettlement as far as possible.

(2) If the resettlement can not be avoided, the resettlement activities shall be designed and carried out as the sustainable development plan. Sufficient fund shall be provided to make the immigrants share the benefits of project. The negotiation shall be carried out seriously with the immigrants to make them have the opportunity to take part in planning and executing the resettlement plan.

(3) Try best to help the immigrants to improve their livelihood and living standards, at least restore their living standards to the higher level before the removal or the project is started.

4.3.2 Measures for Actualize the Objective

(1) The framework of the resettlement plan or the resettlement policy includes corresponding measures to ensure the immigrants understand their option and other rights in the resettlement;

(2) Negotiate with the immigrants on the technological and economic feasibility of the alternative plans, provide them with the options and explain these plans;

(3) Make use of the total resettlement costs to provide the immigrants with the fast and effective compensation and offset the direct property losses caused by the project.

(4) If the impact includes the removal of material objects, the framework of the resettlement plan or the resettlement policy shall include corresponding measures to ensure the immigrants are provided with the aid (such removal subsidy) in the process of removal;

(5) Provide the immigrants with housing or housing site, or provide agricultural production sites according to requirements. In addition, the production potential, location advantage and other factors of the agricultural production site shall be at least equivalent to the advantageous conditions of the original site with comprehensive consideration.

(6) If it is necessary for actualizing the objective of policy, the framework of the resettlement plan or the resettlement policy shall include corresponding measures to ensure the immigrants are provided with aid during the transition period which is estimated reasonably according to the time which may be used for restoring the livelihood and living standards of the immigrants after the removal;

(7) The immigrants shall also be provided with the development aid, such as land preparation, credit loan services, training or job opportunities.

(8) Special attention shall be paid to the needs of disadvantaged groups among immigrants, especially the people living below the poverty line, the people without land, the old people, the women and children, the indigenous people, the minority nationality or other immigrants who are possibly not be protected by the land compensation laws and regulations of the countries.

(9) For the resettled people who make a living on the land, the resettlement strategies taking the land as basis shall be considered with priority. These strategies may include resettling the immigrants on the public land or the private land purchased for resettlement. Whenever the substituted land is provided, the production potential, location advantage and other factors of the land provided for immigrants shall be at least equivalent to the original advantageous conditions of the requisitioned land. If the immigrants do not take the land as the preferred plan, the land provided will cause adverse impact on the continuity of parks or natural reserves, or the enough land can not be obtained with reasonable price, the plan which does not take the land as the basis but take the employment or the self employment as the center shall also be provide besides the cash compensation for losses of land and other properties. If the there is not enough land, the explanation and record shall be made according to the requirements of the bank.

(10) The conditions which may be applicable to the cash compensation paid for property losses include: (a) Make a living on the land, but the land requisitioned by the project is only a small part of the damaged property, and the remaining part can

develop independently economically; (b) There is the active land, housing and labor market, the supply of land and housing is abundant when the immigrants make use of such market; or (c) Do not make a living on the land. The level of cash compensation shall be enough to compensate the losses of land and other properties according to the full amount of alternative costs in the local market.

(11) Provide timely and related information for the immigrants, their community and the main community which will accept them, negotiate with them on the resettlement plan, and provide them with the opportunity of taking part in planning, executing and supervising the resettlement. Establish the corresponding and convenient complaints mechanism for these groups.

(12) Provide necessary infrastructures and public services in the new resettlement place or the main community to improve, restore or keep the comfort degree and the service level of the emigrating and receiving communities. Provide the substitute or similar resources to compensate the losses of usable resources in the community (such as fishing area, pasturing area, fuel or fodder).

(13) Establish the community organization mode suitable for the new environment according to the choice of immigrants. Preserve the existing social and cultural system of immigrants and any main community when it is possible; respect the opinion of immigrant about when removing to the formed community.

4.4 Resettlement Policy Applicable for the Project

According to the above laws and regulations of the local places and the country as well as the relevant policies of World Bank, in combination with the practical situation of the region affected by the comprehensive water environment treatment project of Bayanor City and on the basis of fully negotiating with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the resettlement office of the project has worked out the following resettlement policy applicable for the project. When the Resettlement Action Plan is recognized by World Bank and approved by the people's government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, it will be carried out according to the following policies.

4.4.1 Compensation for Different Kinds of Affected Land

(1) The government of the project affected region is working out the unified standards for the annual output value of the region. But because it has not been examined and approved by Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions, the output value of farmland per mu adopted for the land compensation is finally determined according to the related statistical information and in combination with the practical situation of the spot investigation. The land compensation for the farmland requisition is determined to be 10 times, and the resettlement subsidy is determined to be 6 times.

(2) If there are young crops on the requisitioned land, the compensation for young crops is paid according to 1 times of the annual output of the land; the

compensation for young crops is not paid for waste mountains, waste land, desolate sands and other unused land.

(3) The compensation standard for scattered fruit trees will be different according to the variety, age and size of the trees to be cut. The land requisition for the project construction only affects timber trees. Taking the nearby recent project as the reference, the compensation standard for grown trees is determined to be 100 Yuan/tree, and the compensation standard for growing trees is determined to be 50 Yuan/tree.

(4) The compensation for temporary land use (such as spoil ground, pavement and construction camp) is paid according to the annual output value and the actual occupation time, and calculated according to one year if it is less than one year. The project construction enterprise is responsible for the restoration of temporary land use.

4.4.2 Resettlement of Project Affected Agricultural Population

(1) If the village carries out the land adjustment or the land development and utilization, and the land requisitioned farmers obtain the land or other productive materials again, the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy are managed and used by the village. Otherwise, if the village has no condition to carry out the land adjustment or the land development and utilization, and the land requisitioned farmers do not obtain any productive materials, the village shall adopt different distribution programs for land compensation and resettlement subsidies according to the types of requisitioned land. For the village groups with farmland requisitioned, the village group will pay the resettlement subsidy to the farmer households with land requisitioned and the land compensation is managed and the village group holds the villagers congress to decide the use of such compensation. For the village groups with unused land requisitioned, the village group will manage and use the land compensation and resettlement subsidy in a planning way and hold the villagers' congress to decide the use of such compensations.

(2) During the project construction, the job opportunities brought by the project construction shall be provided for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with priority. The creation of these job opportunities will bring more benefits to the local residents.

4.4.3 Public Consultations and Information Disclosure

(1) Public Consultation Meeting

It is the official public consultation meeting organized irregularly by the resettlement office of the project. The resettlement office held the meeting irregularly according to the practical situation of the requisition and removal. The topic, the size and the participants of the meeting also change according to needs. The meeting is supervised by the independent external monitoring bodies.

(2) The land fund use plan shall be worked out through public consultation, and can be carried out after the villagers congress agrees.

(3) Adopt the resettlement information system which takes computers as the basis, enhance the resettlement management, and ensure the consistency between the execution of resettlement and the policy of resettlement. Disclose the resettlement information in time, and set up the bridge of communication for the resettlement office and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Collect the feedback opinions of immigrants, and correct the deviations which may take place in the work timely.

4.4.4 Compensation Standards

4.4.4.1 Compensation Standards for Land Requisition and Occupation

A. Annual Output Value of Farmland

The annual output value of farmland in the project-affected area is determined in comprehensive consideration of the local similar projects and land acquisition in the industrial park as well as the satisfaction degree of the farmers affected by the project. The annual mean output value of farmland involved in requisition for project construction in the past three years of Urad Front Banner, Urad Middle Banner, Urad Rear Banner, Hangjin Rear Banner and Wuyuan County are 1,129 Yuan/mu, 765Yuan/mu, 810 Yuan/mu, 1,331 Yuan/mu and 1,384 Yuan/mu separately.

B Compensation Standards for Rural Collective Land

According to the relevant regulations of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China about the land compensation, the land compensation is as 6 to 10 times of the annual mean output value of the farmland in the past three years before the farmland is requisitioned. The resettlement subsidy for each farmer to be resettled is as 4 to 6 times of the annual mean output value of the farmland in the past three years. After the spot investigation of the project owner and the relevant design organization, the land compensation for the farmland requisition is determined to be 10 times, and the resettlement subsidy is determined to be 6 times. The sum of the two is 16 times of the output value per mu of the farmland.

The compensation standard for the requisition of unused land is carried out, for the time being, in reference to the standard of other projects in counties and banners. The compensation for young crops on requisitioned land is calculated according to the output value of one season of crops.

Thus, the standard for the land compensation of the rural collective farmland of Hangjin Rear Banner is 13,310 Yuan/mu, the resettlement subsidy is 7,986 Yuan/mu, and the compensation standard for young crops is 1331 Yuan/mu, therefore, the total land compensation standard of the three is 22627 Yuan/mu. The compensation standards for the requisitioned unused land in Urad Rear Banner and Wuyuan County are 4000 Yuan/mu and 9000 Yuan/mu respectively.

The compensation standards for the requisition rural collective land of different banners (counties) are as Table 4.5-1.

List of Compensation Standards for Rural Collective Land Requisition

Table 4.5-1

Region	Type	Unit	Land Requisition Compensation			Memo
			Total	Compensation Standards	Young Crops Fee	
Urad Rear Banner	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	2,000	2,000	/	
Hangjin Rear Banner	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	22,627	21,296	1,331	
Wuyuan County	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	9,000	9,000	/	

C. Compensation Standards for State-owned Land

The state-owned land used with compensation by the project includes two types, i.e., one is the land in the state-owned rural pasture and the other is the land in the industrial park.

For the construction land used with compensation in Guanqimaodu Industrial Park of Urad Middle Banner, the use compensation standard is 9,167 Yuan/mu after the negotiation with the industrial park.

For the use with compensation of the land in Muyanhai Pasture of Urad Middle Banner and Zhongtan Farm of Urad Front Banner, according to the introduction of local land resources department, the project owner shall pay the land compensation for the use of farmland and unused land in the state owned land, and pay the new construction land use fee. Therefore, the compensation standards for the land in the state-owned farm and pasture of Urad Middle Banner and Urad Front Banner refer to the compensation standards of the collective land. Thus, the compensation for requisitioning the state owned farmland of Urad Middle Banner is calculated and listed according to 16 times of the output value per mu of 765 Yuan/mu, and that is 12,240 Yuan/mu. The compensation for young crops is calculated and listed according to the farmland output value per mu of 765 Yuan/mu. The sum of the two is 13005 Yuan/mu. The details of the compensation standards for requisitioning the state owned land of related banners and counties can be found in Table 4.5-2.

Compensation Standards for State Owned Land Requisition

Table 4.5-2

Region	Type	Unit	Land Requisition Compensation	Memo
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			Total	Compensation Standards	Young Crops Fee	
Urad Middle Banner	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	13,005	12,240	765	Muyanghai Pasture
	Construction Land	Yuan/Mu	9,167	9,167	/	Ganqimaodu Industrial Zone
Urad Front Banner	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	2,000	2,000	/	Zhongtan Farm

D. Compensation Standards for Temporary Construction Land

The temporarily requisitioned land used for the project construction main includes the farm land and the unused land. According to the opinion of the project owner and the project affected villages, the corresponding compensation shall be paid for the land occupied temporarily by the project, and the construction enterprise is responsible for the restoration after the project construction is completed.

Because the construction period is short, the compensation for requisition of farmland main includes the young crops fee and the reclamation costs. The young crops fee is calculated according to the output value per mu of 1 year, and the reclamation costs are calculated according to 2,500 Yuan/mu. The compensation for requisition of unused land is calculated and listed according to 800 Yuan/mu. The compensation standards for temporary land requisition of different banners and countries are listed in Table 4.5-3.

Compensation Standards for Temporary Construction Land Requisition

Table 4.5-3

Region	Type	Unit	Land Requisition Compensation			Remarks
			Total	Reclamation Costs	Young Crops Fee	
Urad Front Banner	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	3,629	2,500	1,129	
	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	800	800	/	
Urad Middle Banner	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	3,265	2,500	765	
	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	800	800	/	
Urad Rear Banner	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	3,310	2,500	810	
	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	800	800	/	
Hangjin	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	3,831	2,500	1,331	

Region	Type	Unit	Land Requisition Compensation			Remarks
			Total	Reclamation Costs	Young Crops Fee	
Rear Banner	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	800	800	/	
Wuyuan County	Farmland	Yuan/Mu	3,884	2,500	1,384	
	Unused Land	Yuan/Mu	800	800	/	

4.4.4.2 Compensation for Scattered Trees

The compensation standard for scattered fruit trees will be different according to the variety, age and size of the trees to be cut. The land requisition for the project construction only affects timber trees. Taking the nearby recent projects as the reference, the compensation standard for grown trees is determined to be 100 Yuan/tree, and the compensation standard for growing trees is determined to be 50 Yuan/tree.

The above compensation standards are worked out according to the relevant policies, laws and regulations of the local places and the country and in combination with the relevant requirements of World Bank, and the local villagers and the related departments recognize and are satisfied with these standards.

5 Resettlement and Compensation Plan

With the coordination and cooperation of the government of Bayanor City, on the basis of the resettlement planning scheme brought forward by the project affected towns and villages, according to the current policies, laws and regulations as well as the requirements of World Bank about the settlement, Bayanor City Hetao Water Co., Ltd., the people's governments of different levels which the project involves and Huadong Investigation and Design Institute has carried out the resettlement planning for the comprehensive water environment treatment project of Bayanor City.

5.1 Objective and Task of Planning

5.1.1 Objective

According to the features of the project impact, the objective of resettlement planning is determined to be: Relieve the impact of the project land requisition on the production and living condition of the immigrants, make them have the way to carry out production, and make the production and living level be improved or at least not lower than the original level.

5.1.2 Task

According to the investigation and statistics, the land requisition for project construction does not involve the households relocated due to building demolition. The resettlement of cash compensation will be carried out for the village whose the unused land is requisitioned and the farm whose state owned land is requisitioned according to the relevant policies and the opinion of relevant villages and units. The cash compensation in combination with the land development and land adjustment with the village is adopted for 22 people from 5 households in Shawan Village of Shanba Town of Hangjin Rear Banner, who need to be resettled due to farmland requisition.

5.2 Production Resettlement and Restoration Planning

On the basis of taking advices of villages, units, representatives of villagers and immigrants, the choice of most of immigrants is respected to adopt the measure of the direct cash compensation.

According to the spot investigation, except for few villagers, almost all of the respondents choose the resettlement mode of cash compensation. The final resettlement plan is determined according to the opinion of majority of villager representatives. For few immigrants who wish to have the land for agricultural production, the project owners of different banners (counties) will use the collectively owned land or transfer the land from the farmers who do not want to be engaged in agricultural production to continue the development of agricultural production.

According to the determined resettlement mode of direct cash compensation, the land compensation will be paid through the payment channel to the related villages, units and individuals for them to control and use independently. The resettlement planning schemes of different villages are described as below:

□I□Hongqi Village of Qingshan Town of Urad Rear Banner

The water supply project and the sewage disposal and reuse project of Urad Rear Banner Industrial Park will requisition 195.00 mu of unused land of Livestock Association of Hongqi Village, and the land requisition does not involve the demolition of buildings. After the spot investigation of the resettlement planning group, the land affected by the construction land requisition is the unused land owned collectively by Livestock Association of Hongqi Village, and has no impact on the agricultural and livestock production of local farmers. By taking the advice of the village and the villager representatives, after the discussion and study, the village committee decides to adopt the measure of cash compensation and to directly give the land compensation to villager groups. The land compensation will be used for the road within village, the construction of water conservancy facilities, the farmland improvement and other infrastructural construction in the future.

(II) Jiucheng Village of Longxingchang Town of Wuyuan County

Qipaigan Reuse Water Supply Project will requisition 37.5 mu of unused land in Association One of Jiucheng Village of Loingxingchang Town, and the land requisition does not involve the demolition of buildings. After the spot investigation of the resettlement planning group, the land affected by the construction land requisition is the unused land owned collectively by Association One of Jiucheng Village of Longxingchang Town, and has no affect on the agricultural and livestock production of local farmers. By taking the advice of the village and the villager representatives, after the discussion and study, the village committee decides to adopt the measure of cash compensation and to directly give the land compensation to villager groups. The land compensation will be used for the road within village, the construction of water conservancy facilities, the farmland improvement and other infrastructural construction in the future.

□III□Shawan Village of Shanba Town of Hangjin Rear Banner

Sanpaigan Reuse Water Supply Project will requisition 38 mu of unused land in Shawan Village of Shanba Town, accounting for 0.95% of the total farmland of the village, and the land requisition does not involve the demolition of buildings. The impact of construction land requisition involves 22 people from 5 households in Breeding Association of Shawan Village. They are Shan Baolin, Wang Fugui, Cheng Jinyong, Wang Erhu and Hao Zhen. The project owner and the resettlement planning group have carried out the spot investigation and the analysis for the five households, the production and living information of affected households can be found in Table 5.2.1 in detail.

**Production/Living Information of Households Affected by
Land Requisition in Shawan Village**

Table 5.2-1

Item	Unit	Shan Baolin		Wang Fugui		Cheng Jinyong		Wang Erhu		Hao Zhen	
I. Basic Information											
1. Total Household Population	People	4		4		4		5		5	
Among: Female	People	2		2		2		2		2	
2. Total Area of Contract Farmland	Mu	20		15		20		20		15	
3. Farmland Area Per Capital	Mu	5		3.75		5		4		3	
II. Total Household Income	Yuan	49150		43050		50820		48800		52150	
1. Agricultural Income / Proportion	Yuan/%	17150	34.89	13050	30.31	17420	34.28	15800	32.38	13950	26.75
2. Animal Husbandry Income / Proportion	Yuan/%	8000	16.28	10000	23.23	7000	13.77	13000	26.64	7000	13.42
3. Labor Service Income / Proportion	Yuan/%	24000	48.83	20000	46.46	26400	51.95	20000	40.98	31200	59.83
III. Total Household Expenditure	Yuan	33440		34455		32961		40460		38464	
1. Agricultural Expenditure	Yuan	8000		6000		8000		8000		6000	
2. Animal Husbandry Expenditure	Yuan	3940		2955		2561		4560		2364	
3. Main and Supplementary	Yuan	12700		12900		12600		16200		16400	

Item	Unit	Shan Baolin	Wang Fugui	Cheng Jinyong	Wang Erhu	Hao Zhen
Food Expenditure						
4. Clothes Expenditure	Yuan	2800	3100	3200	3800	4100
5. Medical Care Expenditure	Yuan	1000	1000	1200	1400	1100
6. Traffic and Communication Expenditure	Yuan	2000	2000	2400	2500	3000
7. Education Expenditure	Yuan	0	2500	0	0	1500
8. Other Expenditures	Yuan	3000	4000	3000	4000	4000
IV. Household Deposit at End of Year	Yuan	15710	8595	17859	8340	13686
V. Annual Net Income Per Capital	Yuan	9302.5	8523.75	10064.75	7248	8757.2
VI. Impact of Land Requisition						
1. Area of Requisitioned Farmland	Mu	5	4	5	8	8
2. Decrease of Agricultural Income	Yuan	4287.5	3480.0	4355.0	6320.0	7440.0
3. Degree of Impact on Total Income	%	8.72	8.08	8.57	12.95	14.27

Shan Baolin's family has 4 people and 20 mu of farmland. There are 2 people working outside. After analysis, the total household income is 49,150 Yuan in 2008. The agricultural income is 17,150 Yuan, taking up 34.90% of the total income. There are 5 mu of farmland affected by the land requisition, taking up 25% of the total farmland. The impact of land requisition on the total household income is 8.72% after the land requisition. The impact is small;

Wang Fugui's family has 4 people and 15 mu of farmland. There is 1 person

working outside. After analysis, the total household income is 43,050 Yuan in 2008. The agricultural income is 13,050 Yuan, taking up 30.31% of the total income. There are 4 mu of farmland affected by the land requisition, taking up 26.67% of the total farmland. The impact of land requisition on the total household income is 8.08% after the land requisition. The impact is small;

Chen Jinyong's family has 4 people and 20 mu of farmland. There are 2 people working outside. After analysis, the total household income is 50,820 Yuan in 2008. The agricultural income is 17,420 Yuan, taking up 34.27% of the total income. There are 5 mu of farmland affected by the land requisition, taking up 25% of the total farmland. The impact of land requisition on the total household income is 8.57% after the land requisition. The impact is small;

Wang Erhu's family has 5 people and 20 mu of farmland. There is 1 person working outside. After analysis, the total household income is 48,800 Yuan in 2008. The agricultural income is 15,800 Yuan, taking up 32.38% of the total income. There are 8 mu of farmland affected by the land requisition, taking up 40% of the total farmland. The impact of land requisition on the total household income is 13% after the land requisition;

Hao Zhen's family has 5 people and 15 mu of farmland. There are 2 people working outside. After analysis, the total household income is 52,150 Yuan in 2008. The agricultural income is 13,950 Yuan, taking up 26.75% of the total income. There are 8 mu of farmland affected by the land requisition, taking up 53.33% of the total farmland. The impact of land requisition on the total household income is 14.27% after the land requisition.

In order to work out reasonable and practical production resettlement and restoration plan, the planning group have had an informal discussion with villagers during the spot investigation, and known the wish of resettlers in all aspects. Through the interview, among the 5 families affected by land requisition, the people who are still engaged in the traditional agricultural production are mainly the labor force of 50-60 years old. Meanwhile, the village has lots of young people working in Shanba Town because Shawan Village is only 3 kilometers away from Shanba Town which is the location of the government of Hangjin Rear Banner. For most of the time in a year, they work outside, and just come back to help the farm work in the busy season. Thus, these young people do not depend on the land very much. During the interview, many resettlers also wish to have the opportunity to do business or make investment, but they do not have enough funds, so all of them choose the cash compensation as the resettlement compensation mode for land requisition. 38 mu farmland of these five households is requisitioned by the project and the resettlers totally obtain resettlement subsidy of 303468 Yuan, averagely 60693.6 Yuan per household. The most subsidy is 63888 Yuan and the lest is 31944 Yuan. The resettled households can take full use of the land compensation to improve their

living standard.

a. Restructuring agricultural production. The affected resettlers take advantage of their geographical location and market conditions to adjust the planting and breeding structure and improve farm income. For example, they can combine their own history and actual conditions to develop family farming, animal husbandry, vegetables greenhouses and so on.

b. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. The affected resettlers can make use of compensation funds to make certain investment in line with local characteristics and develop secondary and tertiary industries so as to increase their own income.

c. Exploiting land. As there is large scope of wasteland the project site, the resettled households can utilize the resettlement subsidy for land exploitation after soliciting the opinions of their villagers' group and villagers to increase their land planting area and their income.

d. Participating in non-agricultural skill training. The affected resttlers can make use of the land compensation fee to participate in non-agricultural skill training, and increase their working income after mastering the non-agricultural skills or the use the learned skills for their own investment business.

(IV) Zhongtan Farm and Muyanghai Pasture

The sewage disposal and reuse project of Urad Rear Banner Industrial Park and the sewage disposal and reuse project of Ganqimaodu Port Processing Park will requisition 165.00 mu of state-owned land from Zhongtan Farm and 157.50 mu of state owned land from Muyanghai Pasture. The land requisition does not involve the demolition of buildings. According to the relevant regulations of Bayanor City, the land compensation will be directly paid to Zhongtan Farm and Muyanghai Pasture.

5.2.1 Temporary Construction Land Restoration Plan

The temporary construction land refers to the land used temporarily during the project construction period. The project occupies the land mainly for the pipeline construction, and does not involve the demolition of buildings. After the project construction is completed, the project owner shall use the land reclamation fee to restore the land according to relevant requirements. The compensation for young crops caused by the temporary land occupation of the project will be directly given to the related owners.

During the process of design, the design enterprise of the project shall arrange the pipelines along the existing roads or channels as much as possible in order not to disturb the normal life of residents.

5.2.2 Management and Use of Compensation

According to the relevant regulations of *Execution Methods of Village Committee Organization Law of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region* and *Execution Regulations*

of *Land Management Law*, the village committee must submit the plan about the use of land requisition compensation to the villager representative meeting for discussion and decision. For the immigrants who do not need unified resettlement, the resettlement compensation is given to the resettled people.

According to the above regulations, the villages which the impact of project involves have determined the plan for the use of land compensation on the basis of taking the advices of immigrants and after the discussion of village committee:

If the land requisition involves the farmers, the land compensation is paid in full amount to the land requisitioned immigrants. If the land requisition involves the village collectivity, the land compensation is given directly to the related villager groups, and will be used for the infrastructural construction within the village in the future. The compensation for in structures and young crops is paid directly to the owner, and the compensation is paid through the designated payment channel to the related owners by the land requisition enterprise.

5.3 Protection of Women's Rights and Participation in Project

In the project affected villages, women have taken part in economic activities of informal departments in all aspects. They do farm work like men, and some of them also work outside. The economic activities of women have become the important income source of the family. In addition, they undertake more housework in the daily life. The land requisition and removal may bring losses to the living of women, or increase the economic difficulties of women. Therefore, it is very important to take the gender into account in the process of planning and executing the resettlement plan. In the project, the principal problem for women is the payment of compensation and the restoration of production. The project office organizes the local government and the nongovernmental organizations together to promote the equality of men and women and increase the income of women with great efforts.

(1) Create job opportunities and livelihood means for women. Project construction requires land acquisition, which can reduce women's agricultural labor and increase their opportunities to go in for housework and non-agricultural work to some extent. During the project construction, the project will create some jobs every year. In which, the unskilled labor without skillful requirements can give priority to women. In addition, during implementation of the project, such jobs as cleaning and greening may also give first priority to women. Through these employment opportunities, women's livelihood will be guaranteed and their income level will be improved.

(2) Provide women with non-agricultural skill training. In order to ensure them to go in for non-agricultural labor, the women should be organized to participate in non-agricultural skill training without charge, such as domestic service, beauty salon and

so on, and the opportunities will be given first priority to the qualified women laborers so as to ensure their economic status will not be affected.

(3) Improve the status of women and ensure their participation in the project. Such information as propagandization of compensation policy, disclosure of compensation standard, discussion of resettlement programs, and compensation funds programs must be open to women, and the women must be ensured to participate in these processes. The compensation agreements should be also signed by both the husband and wife.

(4) Eliminate the sexual discrimination, encourage the entrepreneurship of women. The project office is establishing the partnership with local governments and nongovernmental organizations to increase the opportunities for women and the quality of life with great efforts. First, the resettlement institution must employment female employees in order to help women and handle the issues of women in all aspects of resettlement. Let women take part in resettlement planning, management, employment, income restoration and other activities comprehensive. Second, the local government, the resettlement office and the nongovernmental organizations make mutual efforts to eliminate the sexual discrimination in the environment, encourage women to actively take part in the work of formal departments, promote the development of women's private enterprises, and make women give full play to their potential.

5.4 Organization and Management of Resettlement Execution

The execution of the resettlement planning will be organized and guided by the project coordination leader group of the city. The banners (counties) which the project construction involves transfer personnel of related departments to establish the project office responsible for working out resettlement policies and organizing the removal, publicity, mobilization, organization and execution of resettlement. Meanwhile, the project office is also the main channel for immigrants to bring forward questions. The project office shall timely and fully listen to, collect and reorganize the advices and questions of immigrants, timely submit these advices and question to the upper level or the related department in charge, and timely feedback the disposal opinions to the immigrants at the same time.

6 Compensation Cost Estimation for Land Acquisition and Relocation

The resettlement compensation of all subprojects of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project is estimated at a total investment of 18.0097 million yuan, in which, investment in rural compensation is 8.3670 million yuan, accounting for 46.46%, other costs 836.7 thousand yuan, accounting for 4.65%, the basic contingencies 920.4 thousand yuan, accounting for 5.11%, and other taxes and fees 7.8856 million yuan, accounting for 43.79%. For summary of investment estimate of resettlement compensation, refer to Table 6-1.

Summary of Investment Estimate of Resettlement Compensation

Table 6-1

Unit: 10⁴ yuan

S.N.	Description	Total	Urad Rear Banner	Urad Middle Banner	Hangjin Rear Banner	Wuyuan County	Urad Front Banner	Proportion
I	Rural compensation	836.70	90.91	466.44	119.94	120.44	38.96	46.46%
1	Compensation for land requisition	818.24	90.91	453.40	114.53	120.44	38.96	45.43%
2	Compensation for young crops and trees	18.46		13.05	5.41			1.02%
II	Other costs	83.67	9.09	46.64	11.99	12.04	3.90	4.65%
III	Basic contingencies	92.04	10.00	51.31	13.19	13.25	4.29	5.11%
IV	Other tax and fees	788.56	130.00	363.20	106.36	35.00	154.00	43.79%
	Total static investment	1800.97	240.00	927.59	251.49	180.73	201.15	100.00%

6.1 Preparation Basis

- Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China;
- Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Cultivated Land Occupation Tax;
- Implementation Measures of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China;
- Measures for the Implementation of Cultivated Land Occupation Tax of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;
- Regulations on Charge, Administration and Use of Forest Land Requisition and Occupation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;
- Notification of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources and the People's Bank of China on Issues of Regulating Paid Use Fee Policy of Newly Added Construction Land; and
- Inventory indexes affected by project land acquisition and relocation.

6.2 Compensation Principle

The compensation standard for all subprojects of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project is determined according to the relevant laws and regulations and in consideration of the actual conditions.

6.3 Compensation Costs

The investment estimation for compensation of land acquisition and resettlement of all subprojects of Bayanor City Water Environment Treatment Project includes rural compensation costs, independent costs and contingencies, in which, the rural compensation mainly includes compensation costs for land acquisition and occupation and treatment fees for young crops and trees. According to the related resettlement regulation of the project as well as other relevant regulation requirements, the above-mentioned costs are calculated as follows.

6.3.1 Rural Compensation Costs

Compensation for rural resettlement of the project is 8.3670 million yuan, including 8.1824 million yuan for land acquisition and occupation and 184600 yuan for treatment fees of young crops and trees.

6.3.1.1 Compensation Costs for Land Requisition and Occupation

Compensation fee for land acquisition

The compensation fees for project land acquisition include two parts, i.e., compensation fees for acquisition of rural collective land and paid use fee of state-owned land. Totally 350.00 mu rural collective land of all kinds and 408.00 mu state-owned land is requisitioned by the project. According to the compensation standards for requisition of all kinds of land determined through estimation in Chapter 4, the compensation costs for land requisition of the project total 5.3071 million yuan. For details, refer to Table 6.3-2.

Compensation fee for temporary construction land

The temporary construction land of the project is mainly of land occupation for pipeline and construction, totally 253.55 mu farmland and 2585.70 mu unused land is occupied. The calculation indicates that compensation fee for land requisition of the project is 2.8753 thousand yuan, as shown in Table 6.3-2.

6.3.1.2 Treatment fee for young crops and trees

The treatment fees for young crops and trees of the project include treatment fee for young crops and compensation for scattered trees.

Treatment fee for young crops

The project does not involve forest land, the treatment fee for young crops in the requisitioned 195.50 mu farmland totals 171.1 thousand yuan.

Compensation fee for scattered trees

It is necessary to fell 150 scattered trees for the project, including 120 ripened trees and 30 young trees. According to the compensation standard determined in Chapter 4, the compensation fees for scattered trees for the project totals 13.5 thousand yuan.

6.3.2 Other costs

Other costs include the management fees of the construction units, the implementation management fees, technical training fee, monitoring and evaluation fees, and subsidiary for the vulnerable groups.

Management fee of the construction units

It is mainly used for all kinds of costs incurred by the construction units during the resettlement implementation. It is calculated according to 0.5% of the compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement, namely, 41.8 thousand yuan.

Implementation management fee

The implementation management fee is all kinds of costs incurred by the resettlement executive institution during implementation of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement. It is calculated as per 3% of the compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement, namely, 251.0 thousand yuan.

Technical training fee

Technical training fee refers to the costs incurred for conducting productive technical and skill training for the resettlers, and it is calculated according to 0.5 % of the rural resettlers' compensation fee. It totals 41.8 thousand yuan.

Monitoring and evaluation fee

Monitoring and evaluation fee is mainly used for the necessary costs for the external monitoring and evaluation units to carry out monitoring and evaluation during resettlement implementation. It is calculated according to 3% of the compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement, and it is 418.4 thousand yuan.

Support fee for vulnerable groups

The support fee for vulnerable groups is mainly used to provide all kinds of assistance or living expenses to the project-affected vulnerable groups. The field investigation indicates that there exists no vulnerable group that needs special assistance at present, but in consideration of the unforeseen factors such as the possible natural disasters in resettlement implementation stage, it is calculated in this stage according to 1% of the rural resettlement compensation fee, namely, 83.7 thousand yuan.

6.3.3 Basic contingencies

The basic contingencies are calculated according to 10% of compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement, and they are mainly used for the costs

incurred for all kinds of unforeseen events. The basic contingencies of the project is calculated at 920.4 thousand yuan.

6.3.4 Relevant taxes and fees

(1) Farmland occupation tax

According to relevant provisions in Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Cultivated Land Occupation Tax and Measures for the Implementation of Cultivated Land Occupation Tax of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the farmland occupation tax for the project-affected area, Urad Rear Banner, is calculated according to 35 yuan/ m², the rest is calculated according to 20 yuan/ m². The calculation indicates that it is necessary for the project to pay 2.6067 million yuan for farmland occupation tax.

(2) Cultivated land reclamation fee

According to relevant provisions in Implementation Measures of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and Management Method of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Levying and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fee and Idle Fee, for the farmland requisitioned for the project, it is necessary to calculate farmland reclamation fee according to 4~6 times the average output per mu, and it is computed as per four times. The estimation indicates that it is necessary for the project to pay farmland reclamation fee of 684.3 thousand yuan.

(3) Paid use fee for newly added construction land

According to relevant provisions in Document Cai-Zong [2006] No. 48, Notification of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources and the People's Bank of China on Issues of Regulating Paid Use Fee Policy of Newly Added Construction Land, it is necessary to pay paid use fee for newly added construction land if the agricultural land and unused land is transferred as construction land. The rating and standard for the paid use fees for newly added construction land in the project-affected areas, Hangjin Rear Banner, Wuyuan County and Urad Front Banner is of Category 14, namely, 14 yuan/m². The rating and standard for the paid use fees for newly added construction land in the project-affected areas, Urad Rear Banner and Urad Middle Banner is of Category 15, namely, 10 yuan/m². The estimation indicates that it is necessary to pay 4.5947 million yuan for paid use fee for newly added construction land.

Budgetary Estimate of Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for the Project

Table 6.3-2

S.N.	Description	Unit	Total	Urad Rear Banner			Urad Middle Banner			Hangjin Rear Banner			Wuyuan County			Urad Front Banner		
				Qingshan Town						Shanba Town			Longxingchang Town					
				Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)
I	Rural compensation		836.70			90.91			466.44			119.94			120.44			38.96
1	Compensation for land requisition		818.24			90.91			453.40			114.53			120.44			38.96
1.1	Compensation for land acquisition		530.71			39.00			344.04			80.92			33.75			33.00
1.1.1	Compensation for rural collective land		153.67			39.00						80.92			33.75			
(1)	Plowland	mu	80.92							38.00	21296	80.92						
(2)	Unused land	mu	72.75	195.00	2000	39.00							37.50	9000	33.75			
1.1.2	Paid use fee for state-owned land		377.04						344.04									33.00
(1)	Plowland	mu	192.78				157.50	12240	192.78									
(2)	Construction land	mu	151.26				165.00	9167	151.26									
(3)	Unused land	mu	33.00													165.00	2000	33.00
1.2	Compensation for land requisition		287.53			51.91			109.36			33.61			86.69			5.96
(1)	Plowland	mu	76.51		3310		24.20	3265	7.90	47.10	3831	18.04	130.20	3884	50.57		3629	
(2)	Unused land	mu	211.02	648.90	800	51.91	1268.3	800	101.46	194.55	800	15.56	451.50	800	36.12	74.55	800	5.96

S.N.	Description	Unit	Total	Urad Rear Banner			Urad Middle Banner			Hangjin Rear Banner			Wuyuan County			Urad Front Banner		
				Qingshan Town						Shanba Town			Longxingchang Town					
				Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)
2	Disposal fees for young crops and trees		18.46						13.05			5.41						
2.1	Compensation for young crops		17.11						12.05			5.06						
	Plowland	mu	17.11		810		157.50	765	12.05	38.00	1331	5.06		1384			1129	
2.2	Scattered trees		1.35						1.00			0.35						
2.2.1	Timber tree	Piece	1.35				110		1.00	40		0.35						
(1)	Mature tree	Piece	1.20		100		90	100	0.90	30	100	0.30		100			100	
(2)	Young tree	Piece	0.15		50		20	50	0.10	10	50	0.05		50			50	
II	Other costs		83.67						46.64			11.99			12.04		3.90	
1.1	Overhead of the construction unit		4.18						2.33			0.60			0.60		0.19	
1.2	Implementation management fee		25.10						13.99			3.60			3.61		1.17	
1.3	Technical training fee		4.18						2.33			0.60			0.60		0.19	
1.4	Monitoring and evaluation fee		41.84						23.32			6.00			6.02		1.95	
1.5	Supporting fee for vulnerable groups		8.37						4.66			1.20			1.20		0.39	
III	Basic contingencies		92.04						51.31			13.19			13.25		4.29	

S.N.	Description	Unit	Total	Urad Rear Banner			Urad Middle Banner			Hangjin Rear Banner			Wuyuan County			Urad Front Banner		
				Qingshan Town						Shanba Town			Longxingchang Town					
				Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)	Quantity	Unit price	Investment (10 ⁴ yuan)
IV	Other taxes and fees		788.56			130.00			363.20			106.36			35.00			154.00
4.1	Plowland reclamation fee		68.43		3240		157.50	3060	48.20	38.00	5324	20.23		5536			4516	
4.2	Plowland occupation tax		260.67						210.00			50.67						
4.2.1	Plowland		260.67				157.50		210.00	38.00		50.67						
4.3	Paid use fee for newly added construction land		459.47	195.00		130.00	157.50		105.00	38.00		35.47	37.50		35.00	165.00		154.00
	Total project static investment		1800.97			240.00			927.59			251.49			180.73			201.15

7 Resettlement Implementation Plan

7.1 Implementation Process

A. Land acquisition and compensation

Land acquisition and compensation is accomplished by the organizations concerned and the specific flow process is as follows:

a. The design unit provides the detail drawing for land acquisition scope, and the banner/county project office involved in the project and the Project Owner, together with the governments and land administrative department at all levels and the affected units or individuals, jointly survey and check and define the scope and quantity of land acquisition and relocation.

b. The Project Owner applies to the relevant land administrative department for land acquisition.

c. The application for land acquisition is approved.

d. The Project Owner negotiates land acquisition compensation, signs the land acquisition compensation agreement and goes through land use procedures with the land administrative department.

e. Persons from Banner (county) land and resources administrative bureau, the town(ship)s and villages concerned go to the site to define the scope and quantity of land acquisition.

f. Banner (county) land and resources administrative bureaus sign "Land Acquisition Agreement" with the town(ship)s and villages concerned.

g. The compensation fee is allocated.

h. Legal procedures is handled.

i. Land is requisitioned for the project.

B. Production restoration

The villagers' committee is responsible for implementation of production resettlement and restoration, and the working procedures are as follows:

a. Organizing and holding the villagers' representative meeting to work out the distribution program of land compensation fee in the project-affected villagers' groups;

b. Disclosing the distribution program of land compensation fee to further solicit the opinions from all villagers and resettlers of the villagers' group; and

c. Paying land compensation fee.

7.2 Scheduling

Land acquisition and resettlement of the project will be implemented according to the construction schedule and the specific planned implementation progress should follow the following principles:

Land acquisition should be completed prior to commencement of all contracting packages.

The distribution program for land compensation should be determined after adequate consultation with the villagers;

Land requisition may be completed after crop harvest.

Payment of land compensation fee should be completed before land acquisition.

Land acquisition and relocation schedule is finalized according to the overall schedule of the project, as shown in Table 7.2-1.

Land Acquisition and Relocation Schedule for All Subprojects of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project

Table 7.2-1

Description	Water supply project of the Industrial Park in Urad Rear Banner	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Urad Rear Banner	Water supply project in the Industrial Park in Ganqimaodu Port	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Ganqimaodu Port	Sanpaigang recycled water supply project	Qipaigang recycled water supply project	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Urad Front Banner
I. Land acquisition							
1. Determinaion of land acquisition objects	2009.5	2009.5	2009.5	2009.5	2009.5	2009.5	2009.5
2. Survey preparation and survey for land acquisition inventory data	2009.7	2009.7	2009.7	2009.7	2009.7	2009.7	2009.7
3. Negotiation and destetermination of compensation standard for land acquisition	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9
4.Payment of land acquisition Compensation fee	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3
5.Going through land	2011.1--	2011.3--	2011.1--	2011.3--	2011.1--	2011.1--	2011.3--

Description	Water supply project of the Industrial Park in Urad Rear Banner	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Urad Rear Banner	Water supply project in the Industrial Park in Ganqimaodu Port	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Ganqimaodu Port	Sanpaigang recycled water supply project	Qipaigang recycled water supply project	Wastewater disposal and recycle project in the Industrial Park in Urad Front Banner
acquisition procedures	2011.2	2011.4	2011.2	2011.4	2011.2	2011.2	2011.4
II. Production restoration							
1. Negotiation of land compensation program	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9	2009.7-- 2009.9
2. Payment of land acquisition compensation fee	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.10-- 2010.12	2010.2-- 2010.3

8 Organization

8.1 Establishment of Organizations

8.1.1 Established organizations

In order to ensure smooth construction of all subprojects of Bayanor Water Environment Treatment Projects, Bayanor Municipal People's Government, the banners (counties) involved in the project, and the Project Owner set up the necessary coordination organizations for plan, coordination and monitoring of the resettlement activities. The following organizations are responsible for land acquisition and relocation of all subprojects of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project.

- Bayanor Project Coordination and Leading Group
- Office of Bayanor Project Coordination and Leading Group
- Banner (County) Project Office
- The Project Owner
- The Villagers' Committee and Villagers' Group
- External independent monitoring and evaluation organization

8.1.2 Organization Composition and Responsibilities

A. Bayanor Project Coordination and Leading Group

In order to effectively do a good job for the Project and help to facilitate the authorization and implementation of the project, according to changes in the leaders of the municipal government and the project member units, the municipal government decided to make proper adjustment for the project coordination and leading group (hereinafter referred to as "the Leading Group") set up based on the original document of Ba-Zheng-Ban [2006] No. 355. The Leading Group, as the decision-making body of the project, decides the major issues of the project and its main responsibilities include the following:

- Determining the construction scale and contents of the project in accordance with the requirements of the city's economic and social development;
- Guiding the project application, approval and authorization and implementation in accordance with the requirements for both domestic and foreign-funded projects;
- Planning as a whole and coordinating all member units to complete the project preparatory work and project construction, management and operation work;
- Being responsible for approval of the project construction program, issuing the project construction commencement order, and organizing project acceptance; and

- Taking charge of the major decision- making such as project financing and repayment of loans.

The leading group should convene a working meeting at least every six months to study and decide the related matters.

B. Office of Bayanor Project Coordination and Leading Group

The leading group sets up its office, which is located in Hetao Water Affairs Group Corporation. It is composed of the integrated department, the administrative department, the financial department, the engineering technology department, the bidding and purchase department, with clear responsibilities and detailed work division and appointed responsible persons. Its main responsibilities are as follows:

- Taking charge of implement the decisions of the leading group and organize promotion work of the project;

- Coordinating the member units to do a good job for project application and approval, and be responsible for detailed implementation work of the project; and

- Being responsible for regularly or irregularly reporting to the leading group.

C. Banner (county) Project Office

The main leaders of the banner (county) people's governments of the leading group is responsible for the banner (county) project offices and the members are composed of the leaders from the water affairs bureau, the development and reform bureau, the construction bureau, the land and resources bureau and the relevant town(ship)s. Its main responsibilities are to assis the Project Owner to implement, coordinate and solve the related major issues.

D. The Project Owner

Its main responsibilities in land acquisition, relocation and resettlement are as follows:

- Consigning the design unit to define the project-affected scope, and entrusting all local resettlement organizations to carry out social and economic survey and statistics and keep the data;

- Being responsible for financing the resettlement costs and allocating funds;

- Working out resettlement implementation activities and schedule;

- Guiding, coordinating, supervising that the resettlement organizations at all levels implement resettlement plan according to the requirements of Resettlement Plan;

- Assisting in the internal monitoring activities and report preparation; and

- Assisting in the external monitoring activities.

E. The villagers' committee and villagers' group

The main cadres of the villagers' committee and villagers' group consist of the resettlement work group, the responsibilities of which include the following:

- Participating in the socio-economic and project impact survey;
- Organizing public consultation, and publicizing policies concerning land acquisition and relocation;
- Providing assistance to households with financial difficulties;
- Selecting the resettlement sites, and allocating house plots for the relocated households;
- Implementing land adjustment, and organizing resettlement activities such as production development;
- Taking charge of fund management and disbursement;
- Reflecting the resettlers' opinions and proposals to the higher authorities concerned; and
- Reporting the resettlement implementation progress.

F. Project resettlement monitoring and evaluation institution

The external independent monitoring and evaluation work of the Project will be undertaken by the external independent monitoring and evaluation institution determined by the Project Owner. The external independent monitoring and evaluation institution will implement all monitoring and evaluation work through providing technical assistance to the relevant departments and carrying out survey on resettlement and the PAPs' living standard. Its main responsibilities include the following:

- As an independent monitoring institution, monitoring all aspects of resettlement plan and implementation, and submitting monitoring and evaluation reports to the Project Owner and the World Bank. This responsibility will be detailed in the section of external independent monitoring and evaluation.
- Providing technical consulting for the Project Owner and departments concerned in the aspects of internal monitoring data survey and processing.

8.1.3 Staffing

To ensure the smooth implementation of the project and the resettlement work, Bayanor City, the banners (counties) concerned and the Project Owner input a lot of manpower and material resources, successively set up the resettlement organizations and and staffed personnel. The main staff are as follows:

City, Banners (counties) Project Coordination and Leading Group and Members of the Office

Table 8.1-1

City/county	Name	Unit	Position	Position in this project
Bayanor City	Wang Bo	Bayanor City Government	Mayor	Group leader

City/county	Name	Unit	Position	Position in this project
	Li Shigui	Bayanor City Government	Deputy mayor	Associate group leader
	Xing Guoliang	Bayanor City Government	Deputy secretary-general	Member
	Yang Kuanming	Bayanor City Government	Deputy secretary-general	Member
	Jia Lin	Bayanor Finance Bureau	Director	Member
	Jia Jun	Bayanor Development and Reform Commission	Director	Member
	Zhang Jianbin	Bayanor Development and Reform Commission	Deputy director	Member
	Xu Maolong	Bayanor Environmental Protection Bureau	Director	Member
	Yang Wenshan	Bayanor Planning Bureau	Director	Member
	Sun Yubao	Bayanor Land and Resources Bureau	Director	Member
	Xue Weilin	Construction Commission	Director	Member
	Wang Huizhong	Bayanor Economy Commission	Director	Member
	Huo Yong	Bayanor Merchants Bureau	Director	Member
	Liu Zhiyong	Bayanor Forestry Bureau	Director	Member
	Wang Yongguo	Bayanor Tourism Bureau	Director	Member
	Guo Jinlong	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bayanor Branch	President	Member

City/county	Name	Unit	Position	Position in this project
	Zhang Yanjun	Bank of China, Bayanor Branch	President	Member
	Lu Suo	Agricultural Bank of China, Bayanor Branch	President	Member
	Jin Hai	China Construction Bank, Bayanor Branch	President	Member
	Lu Zhihua	Agricultural Development Bank of China, Bayanor Branch	President	Member
	Lian Ze	Linhe District	District head	Member
Urad Rear Banner	Du Zhanguai	The People's Government of Urad Rear Banner	Banner magistrate	Member
	Lu Wei	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Hai Bao	Urad Development and Reform Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Ma Jianguo	Urad Construction Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Liang Yuehua	Urad Land and Resources Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Jin Shan	The People's Government of Qingshan Town	Town mayor	Member
Hangjing Rear Banner	E'erduncang	The People's Government of Hangjin Rear Banner	Banner magistrate	Member
	Gao Jiping	Hangjin Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Jin Ruilong	Hangjin Development and Reform Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Li Yingjie	Hangjin Construction Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Yang Yongming	Hangjin Land and Resources Bureau	Deputy director	Member

City/county	Name	Unit	Position	Position in this project
	Sun Maoyi	The People's Government of Shanba Town	Director-level section member	Member
Urad Middle Banner	Bian Baoquan	The People's Government of Urad Middle Banner	Banner magistrate	Member
	Zhao Wei	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Wu Guike	Development and Reform Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Miao Yonghe	Construction Bureau	Office head	Member
	Li Zhiquan	Land and Resources Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Gao Wa	The People's Government of Delingzhen	Deputy director level member	Member
	Wuyuan County	Cai Mingxue	The People's Government of Wuyuan County	County magistrate
Zhang Jin		Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	Member
Liu Siyong		Development and Reform Bureau	Deputy director	Member
Liu Jun		Construction Bureau	Planning Section Chief	Member
Liu Chunchen		Land and Resources Bureau	Deputy director	Member
Hao Limin		The People's Government of Longxingchang Town	Deputy town mayor	Member
Urad Front Banner	Wang Xuejun	The People's Government of Urad Front Banner	Banner magistrate	Member
	Liu Zhenyi	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Yin Jun	Development and Reform Bureau	Deputy director	Member
	Zhang Zhiyong	Construction Bureau	Planning Section Chief	Member

City/county	Name	Unit	Position	Position in this project
	Gao Ynag	Land and Resources Bureau	Deputy director	Member
Project Owner	Qin Jinghe	Hetao Water Affairs Group Corporation	Board Chairman	Associate group leader
	Jia Wenchun	Hetao Water Affairs Group Corporation	General Manager	Member
	Xu Jianping	Hetao Water Affairs Group Corporation	Deputy General Manager	Member
	Lu bin	Wuliangshuai Industrial Company	General Manager	Member

8.1.4 Organization Chart

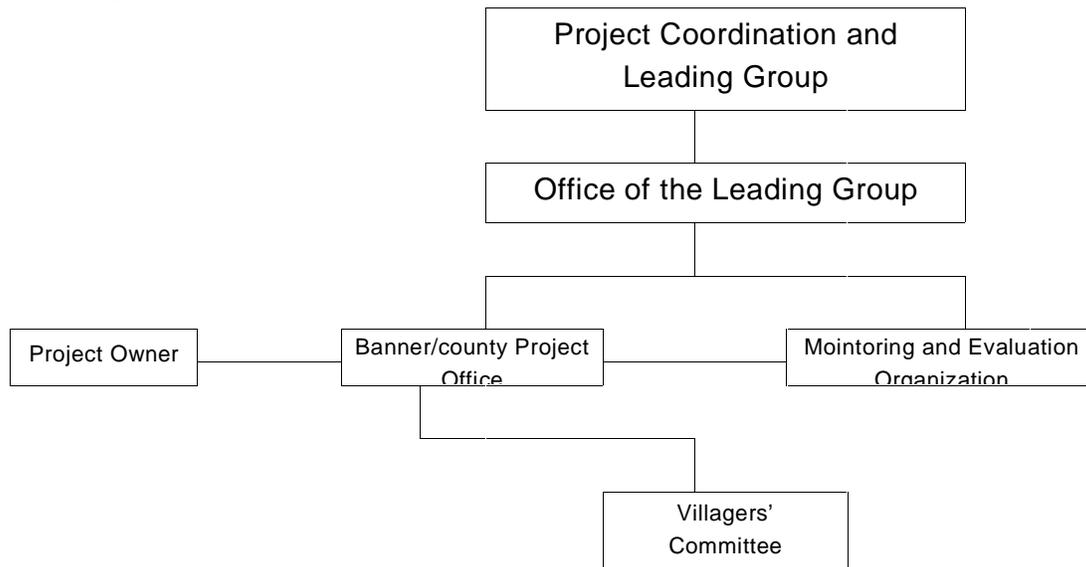


Fig. 8-1 Organization Chart

8.2 Organization Linkage

During land acquisition, relocation and resettlement of the project, all resettlement organizations will sign the trust contract or agreement level upon level. The detail process is as follows:

- The Project Owner signs the “Project Land Acquisition, Relocation and Resettlement Agreement” with all banner (county) project offices in Bayanor.
- The Project Owner signs the Project Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Contract with the external monitoring and evaluation unit.
- All banner (county) project offices sign the Land Acquisition, Relocation and Resettlement Agreement with the villagers’ committees.

□ The villagers' committee signs the Resettlement Compensation Agreement with the resettled households.

It is necessary for the related resettlement organizations to establish special accounts of compensation fees for the rural households and village collectives affected by land acquisition so as to especially allocate the related compensation fees.

9 Public Participation and Appeals

9.1 Public Participation

In the stage of formulating resettlement policy, preparing and implementation resettlement plan, great attention will be paid to public participation and consultation so as to widely listen to the opinions from the social organizations, government departments, communities and resettlers and encourage all the parties to participate in resettlement and reconstruction work. As early as the project design at the project preparation phase, the Project Owner and the design unit widely solicited the proposals and opinions from the local departments concerned, the non-governmental organizations, town(ship)s and the masses' representatives on resettlement work including project site selection, resettlement approach and mode. During resettlement preparation, all banner (county) project offices and the Project Owner adequately solicited the opinions from all level local governments and resettlers' representatives on resettlement and compensation policies and this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was completed with the assistance of all level local governments. In the project implementation stage, all level resettlement organizations will further encourage public participation in resettlement, production restoration and reconstruction work.

9.1.1 Public Participation in Project Preparation Stage

□ During socio-economic surveys, inventory index survey of land acquisition and relocation and selection of resettlement program, adequate consultation was conducted with the leading group, and the departments concerning water resources, development and reform, urban construction and land and resources and the formulation of the programs was assisted and accepted by the local governments.

□ The local governments and the project working group has successively organized the cadres and residents' representatives of the project-affected town(ship)s and villagers' groups to hold the discussion meetings and publicize the necessity of project construction and resettlement policies.

9.1.2 Public Participation during Preparation of "Resettlement Action Plan"

In the preparatory stage and preparation process of this "Resettlement Action Plan", the local governments and the resettlers successively participated in the following work:

□ All level local governments, villagers' committees, villagers' groups and resettlers' representatives participated in survey work in investigation for inventory index affected by project land acquisition.

□ The city leading group organized the related banner (county) project offices, the Project Owner, the administrative departments concerned to hold a

meeting to publicize policies, give detailed explanation for the current national, provincial and municipal policies regarding resettlement and all kinds of policies of the World Bank, and raise the specific requirements for the work; then all banners (counties) also successively organized and held the policy publicizing meeting with participants of the local cadres at all levels and the affected persons of all kinds to extensively propagandize the policies of the World Bank and China regarding land acquisition, relocation and resettlement and listen to their opinions on how to mitigate project impacts, how to resettle the resettlers affected by land acquisition and relocation and the compensation standards for all kinds of affected objects and carry out extensive consultation.

□ In June to July 2009, during resettlement planning, nine meetings were held in the project-affected banners (counties) and town(ship)s as well as villages with participants over 120 persons. The main discussion topics of the meetings are as follows: carrying out project land acquisition and relocation and resettlement planning; publicizing resettlement policies; and soliciting the opinions from the local people and resettlers on project construction and formulation of preliminary resettlement program. The participants include the major cadres of the town(ship)s concerned and the responsible persons from the relevant departments as well as the village carders and resettlers' representatives.

□ In June to July 2009, the project investigation team organized large-scale social survey to solicit the opinions on project construction and resettlement work from the project-affected households and the residents of the relevant villages and villagers' groups.

□ During the survey on land acquisition and relocation for project construction conducted in June to July 2009, the main cadres from all the project-affected banners (counties), town(ship)s, villages and villagers' groups participated in the survey.

□ In the future, the Project Coordination and Leading Group and the related banner (county) Project Coordination Office will take the following measures to enhance publicizing of resettlement policies and actively encourage the masses to participate.

-- Put up a notice to disclose property

The affected inventory data of the resettled households will be disclosed before the compensation is encashed so as to accept the resettlers' supervision.

-- Put up a notice to disclose compensation policy

Before the affected items of the resettled households are compensated, all compensation policies are firstly disclosed so as to accept the resettlers' supervision.

-- Compiling resettlement information handbook

In order to ensure that the resettlers in the affected areas and the local governments can fully understand the details of the resettlement action plans, as well as plan of compensation for the resettlers and resettlement of this project, the Project Owner will prepare a resettlement information booklet, and this booklet will be distributed to all the resettled households in the affected areas before the compensation funds are allocated to the village work group. The contents of this information booklet include the following: project introduction; scheduling; compensation for resettlers and resettlement policy; the resettlers' rights and opinion feedback and complaint channels.

--Holding a meeting

The meeting is arranged before implementation of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement. In the form of the meeting, the masses are organized to continuously understand the relevant policies, regulations and compensation standards so that the masses can know and arrange early.

Before the implementation of the resettlement work, the notice concerning project land acquisition and relocation is issued through local newspapers or radio and television. In the project-affected villages, according to the ethnic composition of the local residents, the most receptive language for the resettlers is used to put up the notice, publicize resettlement policies, compensation standards and complaint channels. In addition, the relevant opinions and proposals from the resettlers will be collected and fed back for the project through the resettlement information system and the report on resettlement action plan will be available at the local water affairs bureau to facilitate the resettlers to borrow and read.

Summary of Basic Conditions of Discussion

Table 9.1-1

Date	Place	Participants	Main topic for discussion	Main opinions and conclusions
July 8, 2009	Bayanor Hetao Water Affairs Group Corporation	Eight persons including those from the Project Office and the Project Owner's representatives	The mobilization meeting for field survey work of project resettlement and social evaluation	The work program is discussed and the Project Owner is required to coordinate the units concerned to cooperate with ECIDI, organize the local governments and resettlers' representatives to participate and timely provide the necessary data and project-affected inventory indexes.
p.m., July 11, 2009	The meeting room at Urad Middle Banner Government	Eighteen persons including those from the Urad Middle Banner Project Office and the Project	Understanding the project conditions and its impacts, and making arrangement for survey work	The project conditions are introduced and all units are required to collect the data according to the requirements of the Consultant and at the same time the Project Owner should cooperate with the Consultant in field survey.
a.m., July 12, 2009	The meeting room at Urad Rear Banner Government	Thirteen persons including those from Urad Rear Banner Project Office and the Project Owner's	Understanding the project conditions and its impacts, and making arrangement for survey work	The project conditions are introduced and all units are required to collect the data according to the requirements of the Consultant and at the same time the Project Owner should cooperate with the Consultant in field survey.
a.m., July 13, 2009	The meeting room at Urad Front Banner Government	Eighteen persons including those from Urad Front Banner Project Office and the Project Owner's	Understanding the project conditions and its impacts, and making arrangement for survey work	The project conditions are introduced and all units are required to collect the data according to the requirements of the Consultant and at the same time the Project Owner should cooperate with the Consultant in field survey.

Date	Place	Participants	Main topic for discussion	Main opinions and conclusions
a.m., July 12, 2009	The meeting room at Wuyuan County	Sixteen persons including those from Wuyuan County Project Office and	Understanding the project conditions and its impacts, and making arrangement	The project conditions are introduced and all units are required to collect the data according to the requirements of the Consultant and at the same time the Project Owner should cooperate with the Consultant in field survey.
a.m., July 13, 2009	The meeting room at Hangjin Rear Banner Government	Seventeen persons including those from Urad Front Banner Project Office and the Project Owner's	Understanding the project conditions and its impacts, and making arrangement for survey work	The project conditions are introduced and all units are required to collect the data according to the requirements of the Consultant and at the same time the Project Owner should cooperate with the Consultant in field survey.
a.m., July 14, 2009	Shanba Town, Hangjin Rear Banner	Fifteen persons including those from the city project office, cadres of Shanba Town and Shawan	Understanding the project conditions, holding discussion meeting and implementing the	The discussion with the village cadres and resettlers indicates that if reasonable compensation is given to the land-requisitioned households after land acquisition, there will be no great impacts on their production and the resettlers expressed their support to the project
a.m., July 14, 2009	Delingshan Town, Wutela Middle Banner	Twelve persons including those from the city project office, village cadres and resettlers	Understanding the project conditions, holding discussion meeting and implementing the	The discussion with the village cadres and the interview with the resettled households indicates that they hope that resettlement will adopt cash compensation and there will be not too great impacts on their production. The resettlers expressed their support to the project construction
p.m., July 16, 2009	Zhongtan Farm	Eight persons including those from the city project office and cadres of	Understanding the project impacts, carrying out discussion, and	There are less impacts of land acquisition on Zhongtan Farm. According to the discussion with the farm cadres, because the land is of the state-owned land, as long as the corresponding land use procedures are handled, the farm

9.1.3 Public Participation during Implementation of "Resettlement Action Plan"

The resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the whole implementation process of the "Resettlement Action Plan".

A. Participation in production resettlement

All the villagers in all villagers' groups will participate in land re-adjustment and allocation as well as the launching of other agricultural development projects, and particular attention will be paid to the resettlers with special demands for land.

B. Participation in use and management of land compensation

Land compensation funds are owned by the village and group collective and any units or individuals shall not withhold or embezzle. After the compensation funds are allocated to the village and group collective, the village and group collective will be responsible for planning as a whole to ensure special funds for special purpose. Use of the compensation funds must be discussed through the villagers' meetings of all groups and accept the supervision of the villagers' representatives.

C. Participation in the project construction

The project construction will result in more or less impacts on the local area. In order to ensure the project-affected persons can benefit from the project construction, the masses are actively encouraged to participate in the project construction and convenience will be provided to the local area in the aspects of construction materials and use of labor.

9.2 Complaint Mechanisms and Channels

During preparation and implementation of "Resettlement plan" of this project, the resettlers are always encouraged to participate, but all kinds of issues will occur more or less in the actual work. In order to make the issues encountered be solved timely and effectively to ensure smooth project construction and land acquisition and relocation, besides the existing complaint channels at all levels of local governments, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been established for rural resettlers of this project. The specific process is as follows:

Stage 1:

If the resettlers are dissatisfied with the resettlement plan, they can make oral or written complaint to the villagers' committee. If it is an oral complaint, it should be treated by the village with written records. For a reasonable request or suggestion, the villagers' committee will solve it within two weeks after receiving the complaint.

Stage 2:

If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the treatment decision made in Stage 1, the resettler can appeal to the banner (county) project office after receiving the

decision. The relevant office of the banner (county) project leading group should work out treatment decision within two weeks after receiving the complaint.

Stage 3:

If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the treatment decision made by the banner (county) Project Office, the resettler can appeal to the office of city project leading group after receiving the decision. The office of city project leading group should make treatment decision within two weeks after receiving complaint.

Stage 4:

If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the decision made by the office of the city project leading group, he can litigate to the civil court according to the civil law after receiving the decision from the office of the city project leading group.

The resettlers can litigate for any aspects of resettlement, including compensation standard and payment mode.

The above-mentioned appeal approaches will be informed to the resettlers through meetings and other methods so that they can have a full understanding of their complaint rights. At the same time the media tools will be used to strengthen the propagating and reporting, and the opinions and proposal for resettlement work from all parties will be compiled into pieces of information so that the resettlement organizations at all levels can timely study and treat.

The institution which accepts resettlers' appeals does not charge any fees, and costs incurred due to the complaint will be paid in the contingencies by the Project Coordination and Leading Group Office.

Summary of Contact Persons of Complaint Channel for All Subprojects

Table 9.2-1

City/county	Contact person	Contact Tel.	Remarks
Bayanor City	Yang Kuanming	13947856586	
Urad Rear Banner	Lu Wei	13904785846	
Hangjin Rear Banner	Gao Jiping	13947891368	
Urad Middle Banner	Zhao Wei	13804780160	
Wuyuan County	Zhang Jin	13947869082	
Urad Front Banner	Liu Zhenyi	15024885688	
Qingshan Town	Zhang Zhenzhang	13190869000	
Hongqi Village	Li Baocheng	13088460963	Village head
Shanba Town	Li Maoyi	13947385270	
Shawan Village	Chen Kuan	13947855353	Village head
Delingshan Town	Gao Wa	13514780266	
Wuxhen Village	Zhi Daman	13847800123	Village head
Longxingchang Town	Hao Limin	13947810334	
Jiucheng Village	Li Yinglai	13947893152	Village head

10 Supervision and evaluation mechanism

For the sake of successful implementation of the RAP and proper resettlement of PAPs, whole-process supervision on land acquisition and resettlement of the project is required which will be composed of internal and external supervision of resettlement organizations.

10.1 Internal supervision

10.1.1 Objectives and tasks

Resettlement organizations of all levels shall play their due roles so as to protect PAP's legitimate interests from infringement and facilitate execution of the project; auditing offices of all levels shall independently exercise their power of supervision through auditing; all competent authorities shall implement supervision on subordinate parties to implement resettlement based on time and principle stipulated in the RAP.

10.1.2 Organizations and staff

Internal supervision of land acquisition and resettlement of the project shall be in the charge of the project coordination & leading team of Bayanor city and shall be implemented by PM offices of counties and villages levels. For the sake of better internal supervision, these PM offices have specially assigned people for the project who have been involved in compilation of the RAP and will conduct internal supervision and control on implementation of the plan. Table 10.1-1 shows these specially assigned personnel for the purpose of internal supervision.

Organizations and personnel involved in internal supervision

Table 10.1-1

Resettlement organizations	Principal	Company	Post	Number of person
The project coordination & leading team of Bayanor city	Qin Jinghe	Hetao Irrigation Works General Bureau	Dean of office	5
PM office of Urad Rear Banner	Lu Wei	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	6
PM office of Hang Jin Rear Banner	Gao Jiping	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	6
PM office of Urad Middle Banner	Zhao Wei	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	6
PM office of Wuyuan County	Zhang Jin	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	6

PM office of Urad Rear Banner	Liu Zhenwen	Water Affairs Bureau	Deputy director	5
Total				34

10.1.3 Content of supervision

- (1) Allotment and utilization of compensation fund of resettlement;
- (2) Support to vulnerable groups;
- (3) Employment arrangement for affected labor force;
- (4) Disbursement of land compensation fees;
- (5) Timetable of the above activities;
- (6) Implementation of policies related to RAP;
- (7) Participation and consultation of PAPs;
- (8) Schedule of staffing, training and work and operation of resettlement

organizations.

10.1.4 Implementation procedures

(1) The project coordination & leading team of the municipality shall exercise internal supervision mechanism on implementation of resettlement and PM offices shall set up a database of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement and supervise the whole process from preparation to execution of resettlement.

(2) In execution, resettlement organizations shall form an information bank of resettlement progress, renew it based on practical situation and report to competent authorities on records and progress so as to ensure a continuous supervision on resettlement.

(3) A designated information table shall be formed in implementation of above mentioned supervision mechanism so as to ensure continuous information transmission from village levels to the project land acquisition and relocation office. The project coordination & leading team of Bayanor city, PM offices of county and town levels and resettlement organizations are main component parts of the internal supervision system and they shall make regular check and verification of progress.

10.2 External independent supervision and evaluation

10.2.1 Objectives and tasks

External supervision and evaluation aim to evaluate compliance of resettlement and objectives based on regular supervision and evaluation on activities regarding land acquisition, relocation and resettlement done by a party other than the resettlement organizations; to offer advice and suggestion on whole resettlement process and rehabilitation and restoration of PAP's living standard etc. so as to provide early warning and reference for project management department and to make available a way for the public to express their opinions.

The party undertaking external supervision will act as consultant to the project coordination & leading team of the municipality and will offer follow-up supervision and evaluation and advisory opinions on decision-making.

10.2.2 Organization and staff

Up to now, the project owner has not yet determined an external supervision party. Such a party will be responsible for technical support, survey on PAP and their living, supervision of whole process and assistance to the owner with compilation of yearly and half year reports of the project.

10.2.3 Main indices of supervision and evaluation

A. Indices of supervision

a. Progress: including preparation, execution of land acquisition and relocation and resettlement etc.

b. Quality: including PAP's satisfaction in implementation of land acquisition and relocation etc.

c. Investment: including allotment and utilization of fund etc.

B. Indices of evaluation

a. Economic condition: PAP's family economic condition before and after resettlement, including family's means of production and subsistence, asset, income etc.

b. Environmental condition: PAP's habitation environment before and after resettlement, including changes on traffic, culture and education, hygiene and health and commercial service etc.

c. Employment: PAP's change of occupation before and after resettlement, employment rate of labor force. Support to the disadvantaged and ethnic families etc.

10.2.4 Method of supervision and evaluation

Supervision and evaluation activities will be done based on survey data. Evaluation will be made with combination of sample survey and quick appraisal. Representative PAP family/village/town will be selected as survey target. Evaluation index systems will be established for different affected target. Veteran resettlement experts will be invited to determine weightiness of targets, to make non-dimensional treatment of indices based on latest research results on living quality both at home and abroad, to analyze survey result and to compare and evaluate calculation results.

In addition, external supervision party shall undertake the following work:

(I) Survey on living standard of PAP

To make a thorough survey on PAP's living standard based on background data and selected samples. To make one to two surveys a year to check variation of production and subsistence. To obtain necessary data by regular survey, talk and site visit etc. To make an evaluation based on statistic analysis of these activities.

Living standard questionnaire will include many indices used for measuring production and living. Variation of the same index before and after resettlement will be obtained. Applicability of indices will be tested in background survey. Improvement will be made according to practical situation so as to ensure that obtained data can truly reflect quantity and quality with regard to living standard of PAPs.

Scale of sample resettlement: PAP due to land acquisition and relocation: 100%; village affected by land acquisition: 20%.

(II) Public consultation

External supervision party will participate in public consultation hold in villages and towns by which, the party can make evaluation on involvement and cooperation of PAP in resettlement. The consultation will be done both during and after implementation of the resettlement.

(III) Opinions of PAP

External supervision party shall pay frequent visit to villages, towns and resettlement organization as well as formal or informal visit and talk to PAP so as to get knowledge of PAP's opinions, to timely reflect suggest and demand of PAPs, to offer suggestions on improvement and eventually to facilitate implementation of resettlement.

(IV) Other responsibilities

External supervision party shall exercise supervision on the followings during implementation of RAP:

- (1) Settlement and restoration of production;
- (2) Support to vulnerable groups;
- (3) Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- (4) Employment of labor force;
- (5) Training;
- (6) Timetable of above activities;
- (7) Resettlement organizations;
- (8) Utilization of compensation fees for collectively-owned land and profit of PAP;
- (9) Increment of income of labor force

10.2.5 Work steps

- (1) Compilation of supervision and evaluation work plan;
- (2) Development of supervision and evaluation information system;
- (3) Compilation of survey plan, tables, records cards of representative villages and families;
- (4) Design of sample survey plan;
- (5) Background survey;
- (6) Establishment of supervision and evaluation information system;
- (7) Supervision survey:

- Regional social economy survey;
 - Supervision on resettlement organizations;
 - Survey on representative village(s);
 - Survey on representative family (families);
 - Typical survey on other targets.
- (8) Collection of supervision data and building of database;
- (9) Comparative analysis;
- (10) One supervision and evaluation report per year.

11 Compilation plans of reports

11.1 RAP report

The RAP was submitted to World Bank by Hetao Water Affairs Group in January 2010 and revision was made based on requirement of the Bank. The final report has been submitted to the Bank for approval.

11.2 Resettlement progress report

A. Time period of report submission

Since commencement day of resettlement, it is required that all resettlement organizations shall submit progress report to superior organizations; based on which, the project land acquisition and relocation office shall submit "Resettlement Progress Report of Bayanor City Water Comprehensive Environment Treatment Project" to the World Bank. In the first three years since commencement of the project, there shall be two reports submitted every year and submission of each report shall be at the end of a half year. In later time, one report per year may work which shall be submitted at the end of every year.

B. Form and content of report

There are two forms for report: the first one is literal description, which is targeted at general description of project land acquisition and compensation, problems and difficulties encountered during project execution and measures and solutions taken etc.; the second one is table, which presents statistic data collected per half year, reflects comparison between actual implementation and plan with regard to land acquisition and compensation fees etc. Please refer to tables 11.2-1 and 11.2-2 for samples of table form of the report.

Table 11.1-1 Table of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement progress

Prepared by (name of organization):

Expiration date of content filled in the table:

Filled on the date of:

Item	Unit	Planned amount	Completed in current period	Accumulative total of completed	Completed percentage
Fund allotment					
Building of public utilities					
Land acquisition					
Payment of land compensation fees					

Filled by (name of person filling the table):

Signature of leader:

Seal of the organization:

Table 11.2-2 Statistic of compensation and subsidy fund allocated

Name of town:

Expiration date of content filled in the table:

Filled on the date of:

Organization	Content	Amount per unit	Fund put-in (Yuan)	In-place of compensation fees and subsidies (Yuan)
Village				

Filled by (name of person filling the table):

Signature of leader:

Seal of the organization:

Note to filling table: content shall involve the following: new water conservancy construction, including channel (unit: m), irrigation station (number shall be provided); new livestock and poultry farm, including number of sheep, chicken, duck etc.; newly

cultivated land (unit: mu); newly constructed public utilities, infrastructures and companies etc.

11.3 Independent supervision and evaluation report

External supervision party shall submit its work report after one month since starting the work and the project land acquisition and relocation office shall attach the supervision and evaluation report to resettlement progress report to be submitted to the World Bank.

A. Period of report

External supervision and evaluation work shall commence prior to execution of resettlement and one supervision report shall be made per year both during and after execution of resettlement. It is expected that land acquisition, relocation and resettlement will be finished in 2010. The external supervision organization will make at least three supervision and evaluation reports based on implementation of resettlement until complete restoration of production and living of PAPs. By the end of December 2010, a general outline of supervision and evaluation will be completed, sample collection of land acquisition and relocation will be done and database of which will also be set up. Summary report of resettlement shall be done after restoration of production and living of PAPs.

B. Content of report

- a. Background survey of resettlement;
- b. Land acquisition, relocation and resettlement progress;
- c. Settlement and restoration of production;
- d. House demolition and relocation;
- e. Living standard of PAP;
- f. In-place and service of fund for PAP;
- g. Evaluation on operation and profit of organizations;
- h. Support to vulnerable groups;
- i. Existing problems and suggestions;

12 PAP's Entitlement

All organizations and individuals will be entitled to the following entitlements shown in the following table 12-1.

Table 12-1 PAP's Entitlement in the Project

Type of affection	Affected objects	Favorable policies regarding land acquisition, relocation and resettlement	Standard for compensation		
			Area	Item	Standard
Land acquisition and relocation for project	Property owner	<p>1. For the collective land requisitioned for project construction, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the land-requisitioned villages and groups by the land acquisition unit; and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the land-requisitioned farmers. If land adjustment or land exploitation and utilization has been carried out in the villages and groups to enable the land-requisitioned households to regain land or other productive materials, the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be managed and used by the village collectives. If there are no conditions for land adjustment or land leveling and exploitation in the villages and groups and the land-requisitioned farmers haven't obtain any productive materials, different distribution programs should be adopted for land compensation and resettlement subsidies in the villages and groups. For requisitioned arable land, the resettlement subsidies will be paid to the affected farmers by the villages and groups and the land compensation will be uniformly managed by the village and group collectives and the use of the compensation fees will be decided through the villagers' congress. While for the requisitioned unused land, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be uniformly managed and used by the villages and groups and the use of the compensation fees will be decided by the villagers' congress.</p> <p>2. For the land use in state-owned farms and pastures with compensation for project construction, with reference to the provisions regarding land acquisition and financial management, the land compensation will be paid to the state-owned farms and pastures and the resettlement subsidies may be either distributed to households or can be fully used for the social welfare and insurance of the farms and the employees, construction of infrastructure and public facilities and establishment of enterprises. In addition, the special financial account</p>	Urad Front Banner	Unused land	2000Yuan/mu
			Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	12240Yuan/mu
			Urad Rear Banner	Land for construction	9167Yuan/mu
			Hangjin Rear	Unused land	2000Yuan/mu
			Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	21296Yuan/mu

Type of affection	Affected objects	Favorable policies regarding land acquisition, relocation and resettlement	Standard for compensation		
			Area	Item	Standard
			Wuyuan County	Unused land	9000Yuan/mu
Temporary land	Property owner	<p>1. Compensation standards for land requisitioned for temporary use are different, especially compensation for green crops on the land (which is one time of annual output of cultivated land): Urad Front Banner: cultivated land: 3629Yuan/mu, unused land: 800Yuan/mu; Urad Middle Banner: cultivated land: 3265Yuan/mu, unused land: 800Yuan/mu; Urad Rear Banner: cultivated land: 3310Yuan/mu, unused land: 800Yuan/mu; Hangjin Rear Banner: cultivated land: 3831Yuan/mu, unused land: 800Yuan/mu; Wuyuan County: cultivated land: 3884Yuan/mu, unused land: 800Yuan/mu.</p> <p>2. Restoration shall be in the charge of the construction party after completion of the project.</p>	Urad Front Banner	Cultivated land	3629Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu
			Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	3265Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu
			Urad Rear Banner	Cultivated land	3310Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu
			Hangjin Rear Banner	Cultivated land	3831Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu
			Wuyuan County	Cultivated land	3884Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu

Annex 1 List of project-affected villages and areas

S.N.	County	Town/Pasture	Village	Impact
1	Urad Rear Banner	Qingshan Town	Hongqi Village	Land requisitioned: unused land: 195.00 mu
2	Urad Middle Banner	Muyanghai Pasture		Land requisitioned with compensation: cultivated land: 157.50 mu
		Ganqimaodu Industrial Zone		Land requisitioned: land for construction in the industrial park: 165.00 mu
3	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shanba Town	Shaowan Village	Land requisitioned: cultivated land: 38.00 mu
4	Wuyuan County	Longxingchang Town	Jiucheng Village	Land requisitioned: unused land: 37.50 mu
5	Urad Front Banner	Zhongtan Pasture		Land requisitioned: unused land in the farm: 165.00 mu

Annex 2 List of members of project survey group

S.N.	Name	Party	Post
1	Qin Jinghe	Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.	President
2	Lan Haijing	Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.	
3	Du Junwei	Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.	
4	Hu Kuojun	Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.	
5	Li Xiaojin	Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.	
6	Du Zhangui	People's Government of Urad Rear Banner	Banner Magistrature
7	Lu Wei	Water Affairs Bureau of Urad Rear Banner	Vice director
8	Jin Shan	People's Government of Qingshan Town	Town head
9	Erduncang	People's Government of Hangjin Rear Banner	Banner Magistrature
10	Gao Jiping	Water Affairs Bureau of Hangjin Rear Banner	Vice director
11	Sun Maoyi	People's Government of Shanba Town	Principal staff member
12	Bian Baoquan	People's Government of Urad Middle Banner	Banner Magistrature
13	Zhao Wei	Water Affairs Bureau of Urad Middle Banner	Vice director
14	Guwaa	People's Government of Delingshan Town	Town head
15	Cai Mingxue	People's Government of Wuyuan County	County head
16	Zhang Jin	Water Affairs Bureau of Wuyuan County	Vice director
17	Hao Limin	People's Government of Longxinchang Town	Vice town head
18	Wang Xuejun	People's Government of Urad Front Banner	Banner Magistrature
19	Liu Zhenyi	Water Affairs Bureau of Urad Front Banner	Deputy director
20	Zhou Jianxin	Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation	
21	Yu Xiaosong	Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation	
22	Chen Yun	Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation	
23	Qi Xin	Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation	
24	Liu	Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation	

Annex 3 Site photos of the survey group in project affected areas



Photo1 Work liaison meeting in Wuyuan County



Photo 2 Visit in villagers' house at Shanba Town, Hangjin Rear Banner



Photo 3 Work arrangement in Hetao Water Affairs Co.



Photo4 Site investigation in potential site of sewage plant of Urad Middle Banner



Photo 5 Meeting in Qingshan Cement Plant
Pasture



Photo 6 Meeting in Zhongtan

Annex 4 Directory of resettlement

Directory of resettlement

I. Purpose

1. The directory is targeted to provide relevant information regarding RAP for PAPs, focuses on principle and standard of compensation, requirement of resettlement and payment terms of compensation fees and provides guidelines for relevant parties with regards to policies and procedures in respect of land acquisition, resettlement, payment of compensation and complaint etc. Publication of the directory is a component of publicizing policies and implementation procedures of resettlement of the project. The project execution parties—PM offices of involved counties and banners, shall hand out the directory to all committees and authorities of all towns and villages concerned prior to commencement of demolition and relocation.

II. Brief of the Project and coverage of influence

2. Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project (the Project) is a World Bank loan project. The RAP of the project includes the following sub-projects: (1) water supply project of Urad Rear Banner Industrial Zone; (2) disposal and reclaiming of sewage of Urad Rear Banner Industrial Zone; (3) water supply project of Ganqimaodu port processing zone; (4) disposal and reclaiming of sewage of Ganqimaodu port processing zone; (5) Sanpaigan epigenetic water supply project; (6) Qipaigan epigenetic water supply project; (7) disposal and reclaiming of sewage of Urad Front Banner Industrial Zone. Prophase preparation was envisaged to be done in the later half year of 2009. The Project is expected to be commenced in 2010 and completely built and put into service in 2012, the overall construction period of the Project will be 3 years. For the sake of compliance of schedules of all sub-projects and construction schedule, the RAP commences in 2010 and all land acquisition and resettlement work are expected to be finished in the year.

3. The Project involves 5 banners (county), 4 towns, 4 village committees, 1 state-owned pasture and 1 state-owned farm and covers a total area of 1029.73 mu which consists of the following: cultivated land:195.50mu, land for construction: 165.00 mu, unused land: 397.5, temporarily requisitioned cultivated land: 68.33 mu, temporarily requisitioned unused land: 203.40 mu. Land acquisition affects 8 households 30 people and requires chopping of 150 trees.

III Policies and standards of compensation

4. Compensation and resettlement policies for PAPs of the project are made in combination and compliance with relevant laws and regulations of PRC and World Bank. Main purpose of RAP is to restore income and living standard of PAPs after land acquisition, to avoid interruption of existing social economic environment so far as possible and places stress on needs of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

of PAPs, as is the general guideline for the RAP. Please refer to the following tables for compensation standards.

Table 1 Table of unit price of land requisitioned for the project

S.N.	Land type	Output value /mu	Multiple of compensation	Compensation standard	Compensation for green crop
I	Collectively-owned land				
Urad Rear Banner	Unused land	810		2000	
Hangjin Rear Banner	Cultivated land	1331	16	21296	1331
Wuyuan County	Unused land	1384		9000	
II	State-owned land				
Urad Front Banner	Unused land	1129		2000	
Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	765	16	12240	765
	Land used for construction			9167	

Table 2 Unit price of compensation for fruit trees

Item	Unit	Compensation standard	
Big tree	Yuan/tree	100	
Small tree	Yuan/tree	50	

IV. Payment of compensation fees and resettlement measures

5. All sub-projects of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project will be executed by all involved authorities, PM offices and Hydrochina Huadong Engineering Corporation based on RAP, current polices, laws and regulations of China and World Bank.

6. In principle, land compensation shall be owned collectively by villages and allotted to village committees to restore PAPs' economy. In resettlement, PAP with a certain economic ability and willing to get cash will be compensated in cash for their

land requisitioned. Allotment ways of land compensation fees shall be determined through villagers representatives meetings which will either directly allotted to PAPs in person or allotted as per apportion and the amount allotted to the collective of village may be used for infrastructure reformation such as road and water conservancy and irrigation of farm land etc.

7. Compensation for green crops shall be directly granted to individuals, details of which are shown in the above tables.

V. Participation and consultation

8. In preparatory phase of the project, PM offices and authorities concerned made a wide consultation to PAPs through questionnaires and meetings. PAPs participated the followings during investigation & design and survey phase of index in kind: (1) site selection for the sake of further reduction of project's influence; (2) assistance in categorization and measurement of land; (3) count of tree numbers.

9. In implementation phase of the project, PAPs will participate in the followings: (1) determination of compensation scope and standards; (2) Signing compensation agreements; (3) adjustment of land; (4) utilization of land compensation of villages; (5) mechanism and channel of complaints and determination of solutions; (6) supervision on resettlement.

VI. Complaints & plea

10. Though PAPs have been encouraged for participation during compilation and execution of RAP, there might be still expected or unexpected problems. In order to solve these problems timely so as to ensure smooth progress of project, all authorities concerned and the project party set up complaints appeal channels as shown in the following:

11. Phase 1: PAPs can present oral or written plea to resettlement organizations and village committees: in case of oral complaint, the village committee shall make written records of the complaints. Reasonable requirements or suggestions shall be solved within 2 weeks after being heard.

12. Phase 2: in case PAPs do not satisfy with solution of Phase 1, they can appeal to PM offices at banner (county) levels who shall come up with solutions within 2 weeks after receiving plea.

13. Phase 3: in case PAPs do not satisfy with solutions of PM offices, they can appeal to project leading team of Bayanor city which shall work out decision within 2 weeks after receiving plea.

14. Phase 4: in case PAPs do not satisfy with solutions of project leading team of Bayanor City, after receiving such solution(s), they can take a legal action based on law of civil procedures.

15. PAPs can sue against any aspect of resettlement including compensation standard etc. Organizations handling complaint shall not charge for it and expense of which shall be paid from contingency fund of competent PM office(s).

Table 4 Responsibilities of project possessor

Type of affection	Affected objects	Parties or individuals entitled to compensation	Favorable policies regarding land requisition, relocation and resettlement	Compensation standard		
				Area	Land type	Standard
Permanently requisitioned land	Contractor of farm, pasture, village committees and land	1 farm, 1 pasture, 4 villages, 4 groups, 8 households, 30 people	1. For the collective land requisitioned for project construction, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the land-requisitioned villages and groups by the land acquisition unit; and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the land-requisitioned farmers. If land adjustment or land exploitation and utilization has been carried out in the villages and groups to enable the land-requisitioned households to regain land or other productive materials, the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be managed and used by the village collectives. If there are no conditions for land adjustment or land leveling and exploitation in the villages and groups and the land-requisitioned farmers haven't obtain any productive materials, different distribution programs should be adopted for land compensation and resettlement subsidies in the villages and groups. For requisitioned arable land, the resettlement subsidies will be paid to the affected	Urad Front	Unused land	2000Yuan/mu
				Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	12240Yuan/mu
					Land for construction	9167Yuan/mu
				Urad Rear	Unused land	2000Yuan/mu
				Hangjin Rear	Cultivated land	21296Yuan/mu

				Compensation standard		
				Wuyuan County	Unused land	9000Yuan/mu
Temporary land	Property owner		<p>Compensation standards for land requisitioned for temporary use are different, especially compensation for green crops on the land (which is one time of annual output of cultivated land): Cultivated land 3629Yuan/mu , Unused land 800Yuan/mu ; Urad Middle Banner : Cultivated land 3265Yuan/mu , Unused land 800Yuan/mu ; Urad Rear Banner : Cultivated land 3310Yuan/mu , Unused land 800Yuan/mu ; Hangjin Rear Banner : Cultivated land 3831Yuan/mu , Unused land 800Yuan/mu ; Wuyuan County : Cultivated land 3884Yuan/mu , Unused land 800Yuan/mu.</p>	Urad Front Banner	Cultivated land	3629Yuan/mu
					Unused land	800Yuan/mu
				Urad Middle Banner	Cultivated land	3265Yuan/mu
					Unused land	800Yuan/mu
				Urad Rear Banner	Cultivated land	3310Yuan/mu
					Unused land	800Yuan/mu

				Compensation standard		
				Hangjin Rear Banner	Cultivated land	3831Yuan/mu
				Unused land	800Yuan/mu	
				Wuyuan County	Cultivated land	3884Yuan/mu
					Unused land	800Yuan/mu
Trees	Property owner	2 villages	Owners of all trees to be chopped or replanted shall be granted with cash compensation or expense for replanting.	Big tree		100 Yuan/tree
				Small tree		50 Yuan/tree

Annex 5 General outline of independent supervision and evaluation of resettlement

1. Objective of resettlement supervision and evaluation

To make following up evaluation on resettlement of the project in respects of restoration of PAPs' living and income, schedule, fund, management of resettlement according to the World Bank's requirement on independent supervision and evaluation of resettlement of Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project; to provide information and suggestion for decision-making parties' reference at the same time of providing reports to the World Bank, project leading office of Bayanor city and other concerned authorities; to make it clear for World Bank and all concerned parties about time, quality and expected objectives of land acquisition and resettlement work and to put forward existing problems and suggestions for improving etc.

2 Content of supervision and evaluation

(1) Supervision and evaluation of land for construction and land temporarily requisitioned:

Including: □ schedule of approval and service of land for construction; □ condition of temporarily requisitioned land; □ land compensation standards and fulfillment

(2) Restoration of PAPs' living and income

Including: □ payment of compensation fees; □ land variation □ □ resettlement of production □ □ variation of economic income □ □ employment □ □ training □ □ satisfaction in resettlement

(3) Supervision and evaluation on fund fulfillment and use

Including: □ allotment and in-place of fund □ □ use of fund (planned and practiced)

(4) Resettlement of vulnerable groups

Including □ □ resettlement of vulnerable groups □ □ problems occurred during resettlement and special assistance measures

(5) Gender

(6) Complaint of PAPs

(7) Public consultation and information publicity

3 Technical process chart

Please refer to the following chart 1.

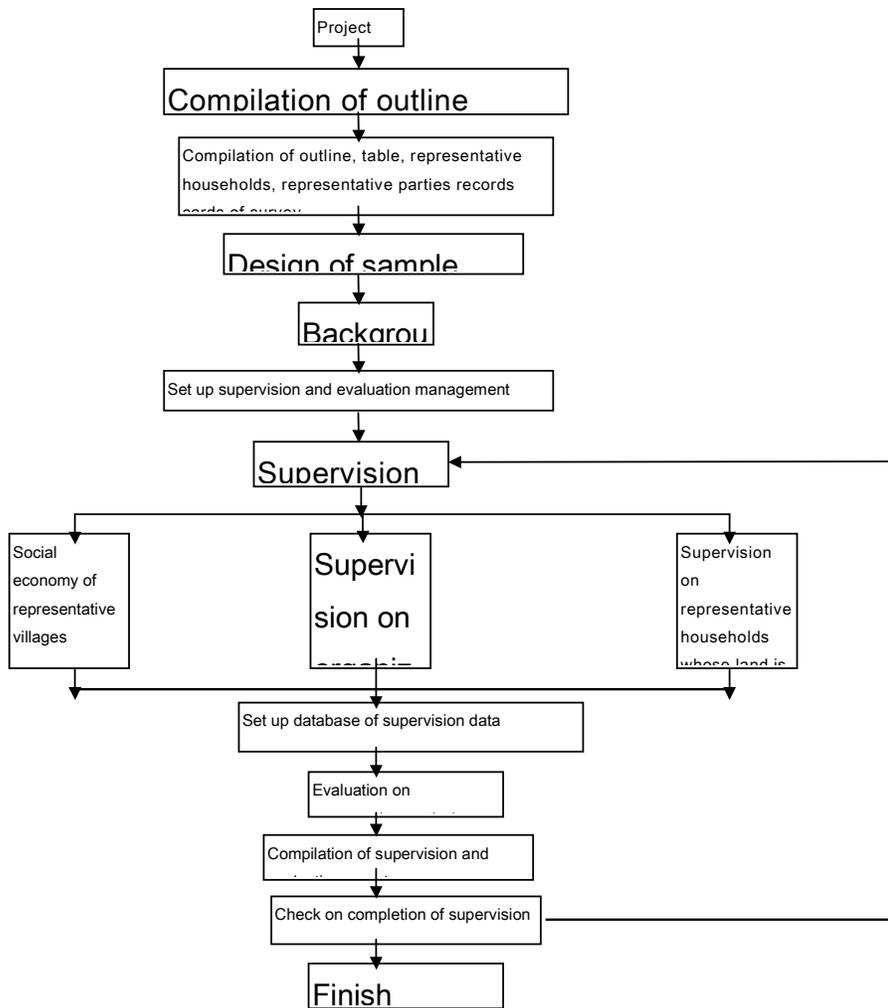


Chart 1 Technical process chart

4 Independent supervision organization

Independent supervision organization of the project will be a competent domestic organization with similar resettlement experience hired by the project Owner, aka, Hetao Water Affairs Group Ltd.

5 System and work division of supervision and evaluation work

□ The independent external supervision and evaluation organization shall be in charge of specific survey, data collection, computation and analysis and review of results of supervision and evaluation.

□ The independent external supervision and evaluation organization will form a “supervision and evaluation team on Bayanor City Comprehensive Water Environment Treatment Project” with the following tasks: to conduct supervision and evaluation on resettlement according to instruction of officials of World Bank, to compile work outline, to set supervision points, to take charge of site survey

supervision and indoor analysis and to compile supervision and evaluation reports of resettlement.

The project owner and local authorities concerned are expected to offer assistance to the supervision and evaluation team during work in respects of personnel and traffic etc.

6. Way of supervision and evaluation

Supervision and evaluation shall be done by way of combining site investigation, quality and quantitative analysis as well as experts' appraisal.

Survey shall be done step by step and shall cover overall aspects such as progress, fund, organization and management etc. Sample surveys shall be done to PAPs.

Random sampling by classification shall be employed and following up survey of representative PAPs shall be done. In view that the project involves in a few peasants households, all affected households will be taken as samples.

Overall survey shall be done in forms of tables, meeting discussion, check of files etc.

Apart from written documents, other materials shall also be collected such as photos, videos, sound records and physical goods etc.

7 Schedule of independent supervision and evaluation work to be performed

November- December, 2010 Background survey; first supervision and evaluation report;

November- December, 2011 Second supervision and evaluation report;

November- December, 2012 Third supervision and evaluation report.