

Resettlement Framework

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People's Republic of China: Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program

Prepared by the Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for the Asian Development Bank.

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Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and
Integration Promotion Investment Program
(Multitranche Financing Facility)

**PRC: Inner Mongolia Regional
Cooperation and Integration Promotion
Investment Program
(Multi-tranche Financing Facility)**

**Resettlement Framework
(September 2019)**

Resettlement Framework for the Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program

Endorsement Letter


This Resettlement Framework (RF) represents a key requirement of local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and ADB's safeguard policy requirements for land acquisition, house demolition, relocation and rehabilitation of people affected by the Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program.

Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program Management Office hereby acknowledges the contents of the RF and warrants that land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation, and budgeting activities of subprojects of the Tranche II and Tranche III of the Program will be carried out following this RF. The RF will be the basis for preparing the required involuntary resettlement safeguard planning documents for each subproject of the Program.

Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program

Management Office



 (Signature)

2019年10月23日 (Date)

内蒙古区域合作与一体化促进项目移民安置政策框架

承 诺 函

本移民安置政策框架是亚行的一项重要要求,是内蒙古区域合作发展与一体化促进项目(多批次贷款)征地、房屋拆迁和移民安置工作的依据。本移民安置政策框架符合中华人民共和国(“中国”)和内蒙古自治区的适用法律法规。

内蒙古区域合作发展与一体化促进项目办公室承认本移民安置政策框架的内容并且保证在本项目第二批次和第三批次子项目的征地、房屋拆迁、移民安置、补偿和预算活动均将按照本移民安置政策框架执行,并按照移民安置政策框架的要求编制与各个子项目所适应的保障文件。

内蒙古区域合作发展与一体化促进项目管理办公室



李 岩 (签字)

2019年10月23日 (日期)

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	Average Annual Output Value
AP	–	Affected Person
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DDR	–	Due Diligence Report
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
		Inner Mongolia Program Management
PMO	–	Office
IR	–	Involuntary resettlement
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
PMO	–	Program Management Office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SPS	–	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement

Definition of Terms¹

Affected Household: All persons residing under one roof and eating from the same kitchen, who are adversely affected by the project, or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected Persons: those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Compensation: Cash or in-kind payment of the replacement cost of an asset lost to a project or subproject.

Entitlement: Range of mitigating measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation assistance provided to project-affected persons, households and communities

Income Restoration: Reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of affected-persons to the pre-project level.

Involuntary Resettlement: Full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a consequence of development projects, compelling APs to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person/household is compelled by a government agency to relinquish their land or land use rights to the government (i) for a public purpose and (ii) in return for compensation. This land may be either owned or possessed or used by the affected person, household or community.

Replacement Cost: The value determined to be fair compensation for agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other utilities based on their current market value; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

Vulnerable Groups: Distinct group of people (poor, elderly, disabled and female-headed households) who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects compared to others

¹ Damao Joint Banner: something similar to county level like other provinces.
Mandula: something similar to town level like other provinces.

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1. Introduction

1. To overcome the above constraints, the PRC government has requested ADB to provide support through an MFF in the amount of \$420 million, which will fund a portion of the long-term investment needs for implementing IMAR's strategies and plans with respect to RCI. The proposed Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program was designed to support financing gap for needed hard and soft infrastructure, longer-term environment and health care improvement of border towns, create more job and income generating opportunities especially for the poor, and improve overall capacity of prefecture and county level government to implement longer-term RCI especially with Mongolia and CAREC countries. Concerted efforts will be made on both sides of the border, and the proposed MFF will be designed and implemented in close coordination with other projects planned for Mongolia.

2. **Value added by ADB assistance.** Overall, the Investment Program will enhance regional connectivity and promote innovation, contributing to further development of trade and other economic activities in Mongolia as well as IMAR. More specifically, the Investment Program will (i) improve effectiveness in border crossing through contributing to better coordination between the two countries for developing ECZs as a key node on the CAREC transport corridor 4; (ii) adopt innovative water-saving, and clean energy technologies, as well as smart garbage separation and recycling; (iii) result in increasing income and improving technical skills of poor herders and farmers by integrating them into sheep value chain; and (iv) increase women-led SMEs' access to bank credits for expanding their businesses, and provide training to women entrepreneurs for sustainable business development. In addition, the Investment Program will directly bring significant spillover benefits, both quantifiable and non-quantifiable, to Mongolia, including increased jobs and income, improved health service at lower costs, and reduced pollution from traditional sheep farming practice. The Investment Program will also promote RPGs by (i) adopting climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, such as smart drip irrigation technology using reclaimed water; (ii) reducing carbon emissions by adopting renewable and clean energy (wind) for heating supply, and by afforestation; and (iii) enhancing capacity for the prevention of transboundary communicable diseases, and cross-border illegal wildlife trafficking.

3. These solutions will result in the following outcome: economic competitiveness and trade along IMAR border areas including areas of CAREC improved and RPGs promoted. The Investment Program will be aligned with the following impact: Sustainable economic development and shared prosperity for the CAREC region achieved. The Investment Program will deliver five major outputs to address the key constraints identified above:

- (i) **Key infrastructure and services for cross-border connectivity improved.** The Investment Program will provide both physical and non-physical investment at the key BCPs to facilitate cross-border trade and other economic activities. The Investment Program will (a) improve hard and soft infrastructure including key connecting and access roads within ECZs and BCPs; (b) establish smart port management system; (c) install clean energy (wind powered) heating supply to ECZ; and (d) provide smooth transport and adequate logistics support by building and/or improving transit systems including storage and transshipment facilities, customs and sanitary and phytosanitary inspection and clearance facilities, monitoring and surveillance systems, and exhibition and convention facilities for cross-border exchanges.
- (ii) **Living conditions including ecological environment and medical services in key border towns improved.** The Investment Program aims to improve overall environment and health conditions in the BCPs by (i) building a

- protective forest strip against sandstorm using smart forestation technologies including advanced reclaimed water irrigation and intelligent fertigation; (ii) piloting smart municipal waste collection system and introducing recycling system; and (iii) improving the capacity and service quality of PRC–Mongolia International Hospital in Erenhot by upgrading advanced medical equipment.
- (iii) **SMEs base in cross border businesses expanded.** The Investment Program will (i) provide credit to SMEs in cross border business in using the FIL modality; (ii) strengthen IMAR’s business development services system for SMEs including business networking and outreach support, market and technology information, and financial and human resources management; (iii) support IMAR’s pilot project of providing well-designed business support program for female entrepreneurs and women-led SMEs in the border areas.
 - (iv) **Inclusive and resilient sheep value chain developed.** The Investment Program will (i) construct animal quarantine facilities in Mandula Port; (ii) establish livestock products traceability and management system; (iii) construct a sheep processing logistics park; (iv) upgrade stud sheep breeding and farming bases; and (v) establish a Poverty Alleviation Program to integrate poor households into the value chain.
 - (v) **Regional cooperation mechanism, technical, project management and institutional capacity strengthened.** The Investment Program will (i) facilitate policy dialogues among PRC and Mongolian government officials through organizing annual international workshops, and support existing bilateral coordination mechanisms at Erenhot-Zamyn Uud port; (ii) provide training to the private agricultural enterprise, large-scale farmer households, rural cooperatives and poor households to increase their livestock farming technology, including but not limited to sheep feeding, animal disease prevention and livestock waste management; (iii) provide on-job training to enhance service capacity; and (iv) provide training in safeguards, procurement, financial management and reporting to executing agency, implementing agencies and project implementing entities (PIEs) to improve their project management capacity.

4. **Use of multitranche financing facility.** The loan will adopt the MFF modality with three tranches. Each tranche has been designed and sequenced to address key constraints identified based on the urgency of needed support, the longer-term investment plan, project readiness, and degree of coordination between IMAR and Mongolia. The MFF is the most suitable financing modality to address a set of complex, multi-sectoral, inter-related development and RCI challenges to achieve the outcome since it will (i) allow ADB to make a long-term commitment to promoting RCI for IMAR especially with limited fiscal capacity, and strengthen the long-term partnership between ADB and IMAR, (ii) provide a flexible instrument for financing a series of subprojects in multiple sectors related to RCI, (iii) give IMAR the phased funding to match project readiness and level of consultation and consensus with the counterparts in Mongolia, and (iv) help IMAR design and implement a long-term institutional development plan, and systematically enhance IMAR’s capacity for implementing its RCI strategies and action plan.

2. Objectives, Policy Framework and Entitlements

5. In line with ADB’s SPS Safeguards requirements for different finance modalities such as Multitranche Financing Facilities where there are potential IR impacts, this Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to guide in identifying, screening, planning, implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons and households for subprojects (i.e., Subprojects 2 and 3) to be prepared after MFF approval. This RF is based on the gap analysis of the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) of ADB and the PRC’s safeguards system and Inner Mongolia’s regulations and local practices. To ensure that all concerned prefectures

and counties are informed and guided accordingly as early as the Program processing stage for subsequent tranches, copies of the approved Resettlement Framework will be provided to them. The consultants who will be engaged to support the PMOs during Program preparation will provide resettlement orientation and capacity building activities to PMO staff.

6. This RF is based on the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, Inner Mongolia laws and regulations, and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

Relevant ADB policies include:

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009
- Public Communications Policy, 2011
- Accountability Mechanism Policy, 2012.

Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC include:

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective as of January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- The Implementation Rules for The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective as of January 1, 1999, amended on July 29, 2014);
- The Administrative Measures for the Pre-Review of Land Use for Construction Projects of the local government (No. 42 Order of The Ministry of Land and Resources, effective as of January 1, 2009);
- Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (the Ministry of Land and Resources made) (effective as of November 3, 2004);
- Real Property Rights Law of the People's Republic of China (No. 62 order of the President of the People's Republic of China, and effective as of October 1, 2007); and
- September 2004 the Ministry of Land Resources promulgated Guidelines on Improving the System of LA Compensation and Resettlement (the Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] No. 238).
- The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No. 28)
- Demolition and Compensation of the Housing on the State-owned Land (Decree 590 of State Council, (effective from January 21, 2011).
- Note of " The levy assessment approach for the houses on state-owned land ", CB [2011] No. 77
- The PRC Law of Grassland (effective from 1 October 1985, and amended on 28 December 2002
- The Requisition and Occupation of Grassland on the Examination, Approval and Administration Policy (People's Republic of China Ministry of agriculture, 58th), effective from March 1, 2006
- Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24]

Policies of IMAR

- Measures of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended in 2012)
- Notice of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Issuance of the Administrative Measures for the Collection and Use of Grassland Vegetation Recovery Fee (internal affairs issue no. 8 [2012])
- Notice on Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Acquisition Areas of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region by the General Office of the People's Government (no. 4 of the internal affairs office [2018])
- Standards for Administrative Fees in the Land and Resources System of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

- Detailed Rules for Implementing the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
- Opinions of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Further Improving the Basic Old-age Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (internal affairs office [2015] no. 21)

ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement

7. The objectives of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy are (i) If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided; (ii) If resettlement is unavoidable, all feasible options should be explored to minimize the scope of resettlement should as much as possible; (iii) Ensure that the project-affected persons (APs) will have the same or better economic and social conditions that they had before the project; and (iv) Improve the living standard of affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

8. Involuntary resettlement is an important part of the project design and resettlement planning. Planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement will take into account the basic safeguard principles given in Table 1. Key gaps between SPS and PRC's safeguard system and local practice are identified, and gap-filling measures included in the RF are outlined below. (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Legal Framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
<p>Policy Principle 1: Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.</p>	<p>Management Regulations for Construction Project Land Using Pre-examination (Decree No.42 of MLR) requires to screen the area and the types of the land to be acquired for the project before approving the FSR or checking the project proposal.</p> <p>Before land acquisition, local Department of Natural and Resources conducts detailed measurement survey (DMS). Before house demolition, the house demolition agency conducts detailed measurement survey. The HDO subsidizes and hires an independent third-party housing appraisal agency approved by affected persons for housing appraisal.</p> <p>PRC regulations do not assess past impacts.</p> <p>There is no specific legal provision to include gender analysis in resettlement planning. However, in line with local government program the gender and risks to and/or vulnerability caused by any project particularly on women will be identified and assessed based on the (i) Five-Guarantee Households and (ii) Minimum Living Guarantee System during resettlement planning. Please see Policy Principle 5 for more details.</p>	<p>Screen and categorization will be undertaken</p> <p>Conduct due diligence on the previous LAR impacts to determine if there are any outstanding compensation or resettlement issues, or unresolved grievances, and also to prepare a Resettlement Due Diligence Report (DDR).</p> <p>Conduct social compliance audit on existing facilities and due diligence for associated facilities within the meaning of ADB SPS.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 2: Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.</p> <p>Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.</p> <p>Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons'</p>	<p>At the national level, Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Managing Strictly Land (the State Council made [2004] 28), Guidelines on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (September 2011, the Ministry of Land and Resources made [2004] number 238), and Regulations on the Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011) have similar requirements on consultation and participation.</p> <p>In Inner Mongolia, Notice on Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Acquisition Areas of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region by the General Office of the People's Government (no. 4 of the internal affairs office [2018]) and from April 1, 2018 to implement "The levy and Compensation Ordinance for houses on state-owned land" (Issued by People's Republic of China State Council No. 590, effective from January 21, 2011) require that in the whole process of land acquisition and resettlement, public consultation, public participation and publicity activities should be carried out. Although the local government conducted public consultation and participation activities, they are found to be limited.</p>	<p>Identification of the poor and vulnerable groups as early as in the screening process so they can participate, and their concerns are considered during consultations and planning. However, further confirmation is required during resettlement plan update and monitoring process.</p> <p>Documentation of the consultation and information disclosure activities and grievances received.</p> <p>Results of interviews and consultations with affected households will be reflected in the resettlement plan and will continue to be recorded during the update of the resettlement plan and the implementation of the project. The complaint appeal will also be part of the monitoring report. Key information in the resettlement plan will be disclosed by issuing information booklets in the local language.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
<p>concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and host population.</p> <p>Where IR impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>Although there are consultation and participation activities conducted by local government, only some procedural documents are documented. To improve the documentation, all activities need be properly documented.</p> <p>As per law, a grievance redress mechanism is established at the local government where affected persons can first raise their concern with the village collective or bring their grievances through the legal system directly. However, the documentation is not adequate.</p> <p>In line with local government program, the gender and risks to and/or vulnerability caused by any project particularly on women can already be identified and assessed based on the (i) Five-Guarantee Households and (ii) Minimum Living Guarantee System. In practice, local village committee, civil affairs bureau, social security bureau and other government agencies pays attention to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p>Policy Principle 3: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p> <p>Policy Principle 4: Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with</p>	<p>Compensation for collective land, the government of Inner Mongolia regional government has promulgated the requirement of 'Notice on Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Acquisition Areas of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region by the General Office of the People's Government (no. 4 of the internal affairs office [2018]). (i) Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. (ii) The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. (iii) The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural populations to be resettled. (iv) The number of agricultural populations to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. (v) The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. (vi) But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.</p> <p>State Council [2004] number 28 states that (1) where the project concerned generates profits the people displaced can use the land as investment to have a right to share in those profits; (2) within a planned urban area, improvement of</p>	<p>No additional gap filling is required as PRC regulations adequately cover this principle.</p> <p>No additional gap filling measures are needed.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
<p>comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</p>	<p>employment system and social security to safeguard AP's lives. (3) out of a planned urban area, land resettlement, employment resettlement, or displacement resettlement shall be implemented (4) carry out employment trainings.</p> <p>Ministry of Land and Resources [2004] 238 and Notification on Announcement for Average Annual Output Value for Land issued by Land Resource Department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (effective from January 1, 2016) requires that (1) Agricultural production resettlement (2) re-employment resettlement (3) using the land as share of the project (4) provision of replacement land. National legislation relating to urban housing demolition requires independent valuation, compensation at market value or provision of replacement housing of equivalent value at the request of affected persons. (See State Council Regulations on Collection and Compensation for Houses on State-Owned Land, 2011).</p> <p>The compensation unit price shall be determined by adopting an independent third-party valuation procedure approved by the affected person.</p> <p>Regulations of IMAR issued the Implementation of House Acquisition and Compensation Appraisal on State-owned Land of the IMAR. The value of the acquired houses shall be determined by the real estate price evaluation institutions with corresponding qualifications according to the measures for the acquisition and evaluation of the houses on state-owned land issued by the ministry of housing and urban-rural development: (1) acquisition evaluation shall be independent, objective and fair, in accordance with the "the appraisal code" and present regulations, and in compliance with the "regulations on appropriation" and the relevant provisions of the autonomous region on appropriation. (2) if the appraisal object is a residential house, the acquisition evaluation shall not be lower than the average market price of newly built ordinary commercial houses in the same location; If the appraisal object is a non-residential house, the impact of prospective earnings on the price shall be fully considered. (3) acquisition evaluation must follow the principle of integrated disposal of house ownership and land use right. The portion of the land use area of the appraisal object exceeding the building construction area shall be separately appraised according to the land market price. (3) non-residential houses that have obtained the right to use the land with compensation shall be appraised according to the market price corresponding to the remaining years of use of the land.</p> <p>(1) temporary resettlement fee (2) moving subsidy will also be included; (3) compensation fees for losses from suspension caused by commercial house acquisition ;(4) compensation fee for double interior decoration (5) all kinds of</p>	

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
	<p>subsidies and incentive fees paid to the person to be acquired and the lessee in accordance with the provisions of the municipal and county-level people's governments to encourage relocating.</p>	
<p>Policy Principle 5: Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.</p>	<p>According to the law, the poor and vulnerable groups refer to households :(1) who fall within the five-guarantee households; and/or (2) eligible for the minimum living guarantee system.</p> <p>Local village committee/community committees, civil affairs bureau and Social Security Bureau and other institutions should pay attention to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The five-guaranteed households policy stipulates that rural production cooperatives will provide production and living allowances (that is, food, clothing, housing, education and burial expenses) to elderly, sick, widowed and disabled villagers who are unable to work, have no sources of livelihood or have no labor force in their families. (ii) Persons eligible for the Minimum Living Guarantee System are provided with living subsidy every month. (iii) Other subsidies - in the event of a major disease, a farmer may receive cash subsidies for emergencies in addition to rural cooperative medical service subsidies. Women's federations shall provide cash or in-kind subsidies to female-headed families. In the old-age insurance system, the village committee pays priority attention to the impact of land acquisition on farmers. <p>State-owned Land on the Housing Levy and Compensation Ordinance (2011) stipulates that If the individual housing demolition meets the policy conditions of economically affordable housing, the relevant municipal and county people's governments shall give priority to providing economically affordable housing to such personnel.</p> <p>Opinions of the State Council on Solving the Housing Difficulties of Low-income Urban Families (SC [2004] No. 24). Economically affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to families with housing difficulties. Households may apply for affordable housing and low-rent housing.</p>	<p>Identification of the poor and vulnerable groups as early as in screening process so they can participate, and their concerns are considered during consultations and planning.</p> <p>Monitoring of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups will be carried out throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Those who are not considered as vulnerable groups as per Government definition but may become at risk of being vulnerable or experience hardship due to impacts of LA/HD; i.e., may need special support during the transition period (e.g. during relocation such as provision of labor, transport) will also be identified and will be provided with necessary assistance. Those being ethnic minority, elderly, and women-headed-households but do not fall under the Government criteria requires greater in-depth assessment during DMS to determine their vulnerability factor.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
<p>Principle 6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p>	<p>This principle is not triggered as the PRC's country system does not apply negotiated settlement.</p>	<p>No action.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 7: Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</p>	<p>Based on the Regulation on the Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (2011), the illegal houses and temporary structures which were constructed after the approval period will not be compensated.</p> <p>As good practice, for households who are not eligible for compensation for houses at replacement value, the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license; and their socio- economic conditions and vulnerability will be assessed by the local government and concerned bureaus to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to them to ensure that they will be able to restore or will not be worse-off.</p> <p>According to the Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF2007, No. 24], affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply the affordable housing and low-rent housing.</p>	<p>Based on the Regulations on the Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (2011), the illegal houses and temporary structures which were constructed after the approval period will not be compensated. However, if the APs belong to the vulnerable groups and in need of housing, they will be assisted in securing affordable housing or low-rent housing which is according to the Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24], affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply the affordable housing and low-rent housing.</p> <p>Compensation for non-land assets will be at replacement cost and provision of resettlement assistance such as those who have licensed houses provided that the affected households meet the Project's cut-off date. If an earlier cut-off date has been established by the Government, the Government's cut-off date will be followed provided that the following conditions are met: (i) copy of Halt Notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition/ pre-notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition published, (ii) documents confirming dissemination of information (billboards, minutes of public meetings, letters to households, newspapers, websites, broadcast, etc.), and (iii) confirmation from households that they were informed about the cut-off-date verbally and in writing.</p>

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
		For households who are not eligible for compensation for houses at replacement cost, the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license; and their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability will be assessed by the Project (through its local government and concerned bureaus) to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to them to ensure that they will be able to restore or will not be worse-off.
<p>Policy Principle 8: Prepare a resettlement plan (RP) elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p> <p>Policy Principle 9: Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected person and other stakeholders.</p>	Except for large-scale water sector projects, there are no specific requirements to prepare a resettlement plan which is similar to the RP required by ADB..	Adoption of a resettlement framework to guide the project in the preparation of a resettlement plan Disclosure of key information in the RP will be carried out through the distribution of resettlement information booklets in local languages.
Policy Principle 10: Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Refer to Article 12 of No. 28 Decree, the total resettlement cost should be included in the total project cost. All compensation and administrative costs are included. Decree 29 of 2006 states that land compensation and resettlement should ensure that the living standards and sustainability of the livelihood of the land-loss farmers are ensured; and that vocational training and social security programs should be properly implemented for land-loss farmers. Any shortfall in the resettlement budget should be provided by the local government.	No additional gap filling measures are needed.

ADB SPS	Legal Provisions and Local Practice	Gap-filling Measures
Policy Principle 11: Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Regulations generally require compensation and other financial forms of resettlement assistance to be paid before physical or economic displacement. Local government is responsible for supervising throughout the project implementation period, but only focused on if the AHs have received the full compensation.	Monitoring and coordination mechanism between Inner Mongolia PMO and local governments/each PMO and IA will be established to properly monitor and supervise LAR activities.
Policy Principle 12: Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Except for large-scale water projects, there are no requirements to monitor and evaluate outcomes, including impacts on standards of living of displaced persons. Local government is responsible for supervising the project in its implementation period; however, monitoring reports are not disclosed.	Coordination mechanism between Inner Mongolia PMO and local governments/each PMO will be established to properly monitor and supervise LAR activities. The enhanced information sharing will include the disclosure of monitoring reports. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on the web of Subproject PMO.

3. Project Entitlements

9. In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are physically displaced and/or economically displaced as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

10. The Project's cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is the date on which the local government officially announces the LA/HD notice. Affected persons may be notified by issuing project resettlement information booklet (including impact, compensation standards, benefits, resettlement schemes and recovery plans) or posting notices on the village collective information bulletin board.

11. If the local government has already established an earlier cut-off date in the project area, the local government's cut-off date will be followed provided that the following conditions below are met: the Subproject PMO will provide a copy of the halt notice on land acquisition and house demolition/pre-notice on land acquisition and house demolition published, documents confirming dissemination of information (billboards, minutes of public meetings, letters to households, newspapers, websites, broadcast, etc.), and the confirmation from households that they were informed about the cut-off-date verbally and in writing.

12. Vulnerable households are identified as those who belong to the 'Five-Guarantee Program', the elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who have no means of living or those households that lack productive labor and those eligible for the Minimum Living Guarantee System who get a monthly living subsidy. Those households who are not vulnerable according to the above definition could become vulnerable after land acquisition and house demolition. They may need special support during the transition period (e.g. during relocation such as labor and transport). They should be provided with necessary assistance and the cost of such assistance will be part of the project cost.

13. A brief description of eligibility criteria, types of affected persons, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation strategies are shown in the entitlement matrix (Table 2). It should be noted that the entitlements are minimum and will be contingent on meaningful consultations with the affected persons.

14. Where local government will assist the non-land owner APs (renters, small shop owners) such as in finding another place to rent new houses, new employment, find good commercial areas to reestablish businesses, the timelines/deadlines for local governments to provide these assistances within the life of the project will be clearly indicated in the Resettlement Plan.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
Permanent Land acquisition	Owners with user-rights on state-owned land	<p>a. For permanent acquisition of state-owned land of enterprise and public institution as well as state-owned residential land, the compensation will be determined by referring to the benchmark land price published by local Natural Resources Department or the evaluation opinions issued by the relevant qualified evaluation institutions in accordance with the grade of land area, type of use right, length of land use and the usage.</p> <p>b. The compensation standard of the state-owned farmland (cultivated land, forest and grassland) will be based on document of Notice on Implementation of Autonomous Unified Annual Output Value Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Expropriation Areas of the</p>

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
		<p>Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia autonomous region people's government office (NZBF. [2018]4) and the Inner Mongolia autonomous region people's government on the issuance of the autonomous region grassland vegetation recovery fee collection and use of administration measures (IM [2012] No. 8).</p> <p>c. For unused land, construction land and other affected urban land, the administrative transfer and allocation of land shall be completed</p>
Permanent Land acquisition	Collective rural land. Affected village and members of affected villagers who have formally acquired land use right by land occupation for new facilities or adjustment of farmlands.	<p>a. Compensation for all types of collective land should be in line with the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (effective from October 21, 2004) and Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004).</p> <p>b. Government of Inner Mongolia autonomous region government has issued the Notice on Implementation of Autonomous Unified Annual Output Value Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Expropriation Areas of the Autonomous Region (NZBF [2018] No.4, Implemented from April,1,2018). The document requires that the new compensation standard for land expropriation, which consist of land compensation and resettlement compensation (excluding compensation for young crop and land attachments); in the course of implementation, each region may make appropriate adjustments to the compensation standard according to the actual situation of the region, but It shall not be lower than the standard published by the autonomous region; those who occupy basic farmland shall be compensated according to the highest local standards; those who use state-owned land should refer to the standards announces this time; the standards for compensation for young crops and aboveground attachments shall be determined and promulgated by each district according to its reality.</p> <p>c. Cash compensation will be paid to the village committee. And then the village committee will discuss with the affected households about the village and how to use the cash compensation.</p> <p>d. Compensation for young crops and other ground attachment will be determined based on the replacement value and will be paid directly to the affected person.</p> <p>e. Affected farmers will be provided with replacement farmland through secondary land adjustment and/or resettlement land reserved by the village committee if available. For the village collective that cannot carry out land adjustment or development, the resettlement subsidy will be paid directly to the land-lost farmers and the village collective should do a good job in the management and use of land compensation fees according to the opinions of the villagers' congress.</p>

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
		f. Other or various economic recovery measures include free skill training, the provision of employment opportunities and social security, aim at ensuring that their incomes and/or livelihoods are fully restored and sustainable.
Permanent land acquisition	Collective rural grassland. Affected village and members of affected villagers who have formally acquired land use right by land occupation for new facilities or adjustment of farmlands.	a. According to the document of notice of the people's government of Inner Mongolia autonomous region on the collection and use of grassland vegetation restoration fee (NZBF [2012] No.8) Implemented from January,1,2012) b. Compensation standard for grassland is in accordance with the Notice on Implementation of Autonomous Unified Annual Output Value Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Expropriation Areas of the Autonomous Region in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region government (NZBF [2012] No.8) Implemented from April,1,2018). c. Cash compensation will be paid to the village committee. And then the village committee will discuss with the affected households about the village and how to use the cash compensation. d. The grassland compensation shall be paid to village collective as the restoration for grassland according to the Law of Grassland and the resettlement subsidy will be paid directly to the affected people. e. In accordance with the principle "taking from the grass, using from the grass, making overall use of it ", the grassland administrative departments of autonomous regions, Meng city and Qi county shall pay the fees for grassland protection and vegetation restoration in proportion. Autonomous region uses 20%, Meng city use 10% and Qi county use 70%. f. Other or various economic recovery measures include free skill training, the provision of employment opportunities and social security, aim at ensuring that their incomes and/or livelihoods are fully restored and sustainable.
Permanent loss of land use	The outsiders who do not belong to the collective and engaged in agricultural production in the acquisition area by means of leasing currently.	a. Young crops fee, and structure and ground attachments will be determined by replacement prices and paid directly to the affected people and assist in the arrangement of other land lease and agricultural production activities
Temporary land occupation	Owners of land, crops, trees and other ground attachments.	a. The compensation for temporary land occupation will include young crops cost and loss of output during occupation will be paid directly to the Aps/unit. b. The compensation will be based on AAOV and the length of the occupation time/the average time limit of the temporary land acquisition is set at maximum of two years. c. The land will be restored by the contractors and the cost will be included in the total budget. If the contractor cannot restore or the restored land cannot meet the standards, the contractor will be required to pay the land restoration fee to the government and the LRB together with other

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
		<p>departments will be responsible for restoring the land.</p> <p>d. Timelines for the restoration of land will be determined as per consultation and agreement with the land owner, and will be reflected in the RP.</p>
Structure demolition	Owner of rural houses	<p>a. For the demolished houses, compensation will be set at their replacement value, based on analysis of the material costs of the replacement structure in each subproject area by a qualified appraiser. The compensation for various structures demolished, transition subsidy, and moving allowance will be calculated in accordance with the related laws and regulations.</p> <p>b. For each relocated household, the village will provide a replacement housing plot funded by the project with road, water supply and electricity facilities. For those villages with no possibility of allocation of housing plot, relocation apartments will be provided. If AHs prefer cash compensation, the compensation for housing plots/relocation apartment will be paid to them.</p> <p>c. If the land is leased, the compensation for land will be paid to the owner of the land, and the compensation for structures will be paid to the owner of the houses.</p>
	Owner of urban houses	<p>a. For demolished urban houses, compensation will be set at the market value based on appraisal. The compensation for various attachment, infrastructure facilities, transition subsidy and moving allowance will be set in accordance with the related laws and regulations.</p> <p>b. The relocated urban households will be provided with two rehabilitation options. One is to provide replacement apartment housing with better quality and similar sizes. The other option is to provide cash compensation at replacement value, so APs can purchase available units on the market.</p> <p>c. For renters of houses, they will be informed of house demolition in advance. If requested, the local government will assist them to find another place to rent new houses before house demolition. They shall not be removed until an alternative housing is found.</p>
	Owners or users of non-residential structures	<p>a. For owners of non-residential structures, such as enterprises, institutions, and shops, compensation will be set at the replacement value, based on an analysis of material costs in the subproject area, plus land value if located in urban planning areas.</p> <p>b. For those enterprises that remain in their current locations with relatively minor impacts, they will make their own arrangements to build any replacement buildings using cash compensation that they have received. For those enterprises that need to be relocated, at their request, the local government will assist them to identify an alternative site in accordance with the urban land use plan.</p> <p>c. In terms of compensation for equipment relocation, the moving allowance, and lost wages and income during the temporary interruption will be determined on actual costs. Equipment that is</p>

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
		<p>not movable will be compensated at the replacement cost.</p> <p>d. For small shop owners (registered and unregistered) affected by the project, cash compensation will be paid at replacement cost for damaged assets, plus moving and transition allowances. Local government will assist them in finding good commercial areas to re-establish their businesses.</p> <p>e. Affected workers will be assisted in finding new employment either by the enterprise or by the local government. The Local Labor and Social Security Bureau will provide job information to them.</p>
	Owners of unlicensed houses (built without certification/permit)	<p>a. Compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost if the APs meet the project's cut-off date.</p> <p>b. Those who have licensed houses are eligible for resettlement assistance.</p> <p>c. If the APs belong to the vulnerable groups and in need of housing, they will be assisted in securing affordable housing or low-rent housing by Subproject PMO.</p>
Loss of ground attachments (loss of green crops, economic trees and other ancillary facilities caused by permanent or temporary land occupation).	Property/asset owner with or without a legal title to land	<p>a. Collective and individual assets will be compensated at replacement cost or reconstructed in accordance with the "original function, the original scale and standards", and the costs will be included in the project cost and paid by contractor directly to the property/asset owner.</p>
Damage to public infrastructure (electricity, water lines, irrigation, drainage and roads)	Owner or charging departments	<p>a. Project affected infrastructure facilities shall be rehabilitated or rebuilt according to the actual affected conditions, the original standard, scale and function, and the new requirements. The compensation funds shall be planned according to the rehabilitation plan and provided to the relevant public departments in charge of infrastructure facilities to organize the implementation. The compensation payable where public facilities are affected will be determined in accordance with the relevant regulations and estimates quota, with reference to the unit costs for similar subproject areas.</p> <p>b. Timelines for reestablishment of damaged properties will be determined as per consultation and agreement with the owner of the damaged properties and will be reflected in the RP.</p>
Impact on ethnic groups, women and vulnerable households.	Women-headed households a vulnerable household that are impacted by any of the above categories	<p>a. Assistance will be provided to each household such as : urgent cash assistance will be provided if the affected household has a member with a serious illness in addition to the subsidy paid under rural cooperative medical care system; Cash or in-kind assistance for the women-headed HHs will be provided by the Women's Federation; priority will be given to the affected land-lost farmers in bring them into endowment insurance system by village committee; labor will be provided for house reconstruction; priority to obtain relevant training and access to job opportunities in the area including project-related</p>

Type of Impact	Affected person	Compensation policies and Entitlements
		employment opportunities and affordable housing and low-rent housing. The type of assistance above will depend on the history and circumstances of each household.

4. Identification and Preparation of Resettlement Planning Documents

Screening and Categorizing Involuntary Resettlement Impacts of a Subproject

15. For Inner Mongolia Regional Cooperation and Integration Promotion Investment Program tranche 2 and 3, Inner Mongolia PMO will coordinate with each Subproject PMO, the local Department of Natural Resources and House Demolition Office (HDO) to identify all past, present, and potential IR impacts. The identifying checklist is in Appendix 2.

16. The proposed subproject will be classified as one of the following categories: category A (with significant involuntary resettlement impacts); category B (with non-significant resettlement impacts), and category C (with little or no involuntary resettlement impacts) (see Table 3 is the resettlement safeguard categories and the required actions.

Table 3: Resettlement Safeguard Categories and Required Actions

Category	Description	Action
A	A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	Prepare a Resettlement Plan
B	A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.	Prepare a Resettlement Plan
C	A proposed project is classified as category C if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts	No action needed.

Preparation a Resettlement Plan.

17. Once determined that land acquisition is inevitable in the implementation of the subproject, the amount of land to be acquired land and its resettlement impacts will be estimated. Based on this information a RP will be prepared. In addition, resettlement due diligence shall be conducted for completed land acquisition activities.

18. Preparation of the resettlement plan should be commensurate with the level ad significance of potetial resettlement impacts.

Table 4: Structure of A Resettlement Plan

Title	Content
Overview	➤ Describe the background and content of the project, and the rationale of the RP
IR Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe the extent of land acquisition with the help of map and explain why this is necessary for the investment project. ➤ Describe alternative project options to minimize land acquisition and its impacts, if any, and explain why such impacts are inevitable ➤ Define, identify and list those who will be affected ➤ Describe the possible impacts of land acquisition on affected persons, taking into account social, cultural and economic factors. ➤ Outline major impacts on land acquisition, asset losses, and on the people who will lose their income sources and livelihoods. ➤ Overview the main impacts of housing demolition.
Socio-economic characteristics and impact evaluation (the project impacts are shown in appendix)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overview of the economic development level and industrial structure of the project areas at the provincial, municipal (county) and township levels. ➤ Pay attention to the socio-economic characteristics of the affected people, such as population, age group, education status, employment structure, income level, consumption level, etc. ➤ Identify all losses suffered by the affected person due to land acquisition and housing demolition. ➤ Provide details of any public property resources. ➤ Specify how the project will affect the poor, minorities and other vulnerable groups, including women, and any special measures required for the full restoration or strengthening of its economic and social foundations
Policy objectives, legal framework and entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Describe the goals and objectives of land acquisition and resettlement. ➤ Describe important national and local land, compensation and resettlement policies, laws, and guidelines for projects. ➤ Explain how the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will be implemented. ➤ The national, provincial and municipal laws and regulations, policy documents and specific requirements of ADB based on the project. ➤ The basis and standard values of compensation standard for loss types caused by land acquisition and demolition (including illegal buildings). ➤ Prepare an appropriate policy and entitlement model for all types of losses, including compensation standards.
Public participation, consultation and the complaint channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information disclosure and participation arrangements of project preparation, implementation stages, such as the release and publicity of resettlement information, distribution of resettlement information books, the convening of public meetings. ➤ Identify project stakeholders ➤ Describe the mechanisms by which stakeholders participate in planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation ➤ Formulate complaint procedures of affected persons. ➤ Establish resettlement grievance redress mechanism.
Resettlement measures and restoration programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The formulation process for the production and living recovery programs of resettlement, program for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of housing, measures for the income rehabilitation of land-expropriated farmers, etc. ➤ Identify multiple options for housing and other building resettlement, including alternative housing, cash compensation alternatives, and displaced persons' willingness to choose for themselves. ➤ Specify measures of resettlement assist in relocation and new site construction ➤ Evaluate options for the relocating new sites, if necessary, from different geographical locations, supporting and improving the infrastructure of the new site ➤ Provide a plan for the layout, design and social infrastructure of the various settlements. ➤ Specify ways to ensure income sources and livelihoods ➤ Specify measures for integration with the resettlement community. ➤ Identify gender issues and special measures related to vulnerable groups ➤ Identify livelihoods at risk.

Title	Content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Generate income recovery strategies and list possible options for restoring livelihoods. ➤ Specify employment opportunities in the employment plan, including income replacement, retraining, self-employment and pension clauses. (if necessary). ➤ Prepare a plan to move and resume business, including income replacement if necessary. ➤ Identify any possible environmental risks and indicate how to handle and monitor them.
Resettlement budgets and capital source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify land acquisition and resettlement costs. ➤ Prepare an annual budget and specify when the funds will be paid ➤ Specify sources of funding for all land acquisition and resettlement activities.
Organization framework and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Confirm planning, negotiation, consultation, approval, coordination, implementation and financing ➤ Monitoring and assessing key tasks and responsibilities in land acquisition and resettlement. ➤ Consideration of the mandates of land acquisition and resettlement agencies and their capacity to plan and manage these tasks ➤ Help build capacity, including technical assistance, if needed. ➤ If so, the role of non-governmental organization and affected organizations in resettlement planning and management will be specified.
Resettlement implementation program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide a schedule and indicate the start and target dates of major resettlement tasks and break down each key land acquisition and resettlement activity (e.g., schedule for land acquisition, approval, house demolition, compensation payment, etc.) ➤ Show how to prepare affected people before starting work.
Monitoring and evaluation arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop monitoring and evaluation plans, including internal monitoring and external monitoring purposes, mainly content, reporting arrangements, etc. ➤ Prepare a plan for internal monitoring, specifying progress indicators, reporting systems and required resources. ➤ Prepare an external assessment plan to assess the extent to which policy objectives are achieved. ➤ The participation of affected persons is specified in monitoring and evaluation.
Related appendixes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resettlement information manual (issued to affected persons in the local language or posted on local communities and other media) ➤ External monitoring and evaluation task outlines ➤ Public participation and interview record ➤ Due diligence reports for subprojects or its components with past or ongoing acquisition

Due Diligence for Subprojects with Ongoing or Completed IR Impacts

19. In case of subprojects with ongoing or completed land acquisition and/or house demolition, the Inner Mongolia PMO will conduct due diligence to ascertain if there are any outstanding compensation or resettlement issues or unresolved grievances. If there are any outstanding issues, the Inner Mongolia PMO and each subproject PMO will report these to ADB with proposed actions on how to address the outstanding issues for review and approval. Template of a RDDR is in Appendix 3.

For any existing facilities or associated facilities within the meaning of ADB SPS, due diligence/social compliance audit will be prepared. The reports will be similar to RDDR in Appendix 3.

5. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

20. Throughout project preparation and implementation, the PMO, township/subdistrict office, village/community will conduct meaningful consultations, on LA compensation standards, and the scope of training for the APs, disclosure of construction issues, and solicit comments and recommendations from the APs during implementation through public meetings, individual interviews, stakeholder consultations and focus groups discussions.

21. Each subproject will pay adequate attention to ethnicity and gender concerns of the APs. It will take specific measures to address the needs of the vulnerable households through culturally-appropriate and gender-inclusive consultations, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms. Such measures include separate meetings with women and ethnic groups and the use of ethnic languages as appropriate to ensure their meaningful participation. Special attention will be paid to the needs of the vulnerable ethnic minority households in relocation and livelihood development. Sex-disaggregated data will be presented by recording the results of consultations, participation, relocation, and rehabilitation programs and including them in monitoring and evaluation reports.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

22. Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial disputes are anticipated during project implementation. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address such issues effectively and ensure the successful implementation of the subproject's land acquisition in a transparent manner, an accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism will be established in each subproject PMO. The mechanism is outlined below:

Stage 1: If an AP is dissatisfied with any LA and HD issues, he/she can file an oral or written appeal with the village committees. In case of an oral appeal, the village committees will handle the appeal and keep records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Department of Natural Resources or other agencies (depending upon the issue) after receiving such disposition, which will be disposed of within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Subproject PMO. After receiving such disposition, it decides the appeal and inform complainants within 2 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with City Government after receiving such disposition within 3 months.

23. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes that he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with the ADB safeguard policy, and the AP has made good faith efforts to solve their problems by working with the ADB Project Team, the AP may submit the complaint to the ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The information on how to make a complaint can be found at internet site www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main.

7. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Strategy

24. As indicated in the entitlement matrix, households affected by house demolition will participate in identifying and selecting options to either move to apartments or to areas offered by the district government or to receive cash compensation and make their own arrangements for relocation. In the case of affected businesses, business owners will be assisted to find strategic locations. The socio-economic situation and vulnerability of affected people will be looked into to determine the necessary assistance to be provided to them, for example, low-rent or affordable housing through local governments.

25. On livelihood support, a Project will facilitate and assist in tapping various agencies to provide skill training and also for providing access to employment opportunities to the APs. Such opportunities include employment created at project construction sites. Vulnerable households and groups get priority in such employment opportunities.

8. Institutional Arrangements

26. Each Subproject PMO will be responsible for management of the overall investment program implementation including land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. Each Subproject PMO will assign a staff member to act as the coordinator of resettlement activities, prepare monitoring reports, and maintain a resettlement database at Subproject PMO. A resettlement consultant will be engaged to support capacity building of the Subproject PMO staff.

27. Other key institutions involved in resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) The city administration of each subproject; (ii) subproject LRB/HDO; and (iii) Village/Community Committees. Figure 1 presents the institutional arrangements.

28. Inner Mongolia PMO will have the following responsibilities:

- Organize training on IR policy of ADB;
- Responsible for the overall project implementation management, organization and coordination, and supervision and inspection;
- Formulate project resettlement policies and coordinate the relationship between resettlement agencies at different levels;
- Coordinate the work between government agencies and departments during project preparation and implementation;
- Make decisions on significant problems during project construction and resettlement.

29. PMO of each Subproject City will have the following responsibilities:

- Entrust design institutes to measure the project impact scope;
- Coordinate with LRB/HDO to obtain information, and assist subproject PMO in screening IR impact and conducting DDR;
- Organize and coordinate the preparation of RP;
- Organize socio-economic surveys, conduct DMS, consultation, information disclosure;
- Confirm and coordinate the RP implementation on the basis of the project schedule;
- Disburse and monitor the utilization of RP fund;
- Guide, coordinate and supervise activities and progress of the RP implementation;
- Organize and implement RP internal monitoring, determine RP external monitoring agency (as applicable);
- During LAR, closely monitor the implementation and coordinate with the LRB/HDO to collect information for the internal monitoring report, file all approval documents related to LA and resettlement;
- Coordinate and solve problems related to the resettlement;

- Coordinate with related organizations (LRB, HDO etc.) to carry out resettlement matters;
Regularly report the progress of LA and HD, fund utilizing and the quality of implementation to ADB through submission of semi-annual monitoring reports;
30. LRB/HDO of each subproject city will have the following responsibilities:
- Implement LA and HD programs;
 - Implement relevant state policies and regulations on the administration of land for construction projects;
 - Formulate land acquisition and resettlement plan and compensation standards on the basis of policies, and submit them to competent authorities for approval;
 - Handle the land use application and approval procedures;
 - Apply for land use planning permit and land use construction permit;
 - Assist Subproject PMO in the preparation of the RP;
 - Implement resettlement policy as per RP;
 - Enter into compensation agreements for temporary land occupation;
 - Sign compensation and resettlement agreements for land acquisition and resettlement together with implementing units, resettlement households and demolished units;
 - Review resettlement implementation;
 - Manage information on LA, HD and resettlement;
 - Coordinate and handle conflicts and issues arising from implementation;
 - Coordinate and handle disputes and appeals;
 - Report LA, HD and resettlement information to the subproject PMO.
31. Affected Village Committees will have the following responsibilities:
- Lead socio-economic surveys and DMS;
 - Organize public consultation and publicize LA and HD policies and the RP;
 - Provide project and land acquisition information to all affected or potentially affected vulnerable groups;
 - Organize village-level meetings to discuss compensation standards, house demolition programs, livelihood support measures, and relocation plans;
 - Responsible for fund management and disbursement;
 - Report the views and recommendations of affected persons to the relevant higher agencies;
 - Report on the progress of RP implementation;
 - Provide assistance to AHs who needs additional or special assistance promptly;
 - Cooperate with other concerned units or agencies in other LA work
32. Other agencies: in addition to the key agencies, other agencies are required to support projects based on specific roles and responsibilities:
- The civil affairs department is responsible for determining the "five guarantees" and the appropriate MLGs;
 - Women's federations provide cash or non-cash assistance to female-headed families who are found to be vulnerable;
 - If households suffer from a serious illness, the health bureau is responsible for emergency assistance.
 - Housing and Urban-Rural Development bureau is responsible for providing affordable housing and low-rent housing for vulnerable groups and approving the house relocation plan.
 - Labor and social security bureau is responsible for retirement pension system for landless farmers, providing training and local job opportunities, including those related to projects.

9. Implementation Schedule

33. The basic principle in resettlement plan implementation is that LA and HD shall be satisfactorily completed at least one month prior to the commencement of civil works construction. Below are the resettlement-related tasks and the timeframe will be determined during RP planning as it will depend on the subproject and its components and impacts. It should be noted that if there are subprojects with significant impacts, an external resettlement monitor should be engaged.

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Timeframe
Based on FSR				
	Capacity Building	Subproject PMO, LRB, and other relevant agencies	Subproject PMO	
	Meaningful consultation	Affected persons and other stakeholders	Subproject PMO, LRB and other relevant agencies	
	Impact Assessment, census, asset inventory, socio-economic survey, and other participatory methodologies	Affected persons and other stakeholders	PMO, LRB, With participation of APs and other stakeholders	
	Draft RP circulation and endorsement.	Subproject PMO	Subproject PMO	
	RIB distribution	Subproject PMO, all affected villages, communities and people	Subproject PMO and concerned agencies	
	RPs distribution	All affected villages and communities	Subproject PMO and concerned agencies	
	Submit to ADB for review and concurrence		ADB	
Based on Detailed Design				
	Capacity Building	Subproject PMO, LRB, and other relevant agencies	Subproject PMO	
	Meaningful consultation, participation and disclosure			
	DMS		Affected villages, communities and APs	
	Updating RP based on DMS		Ros and consultant	
	Approval of Updated RP & budget		Subproject PMO	
	Submit the updated RP to ADB for review.		ADB	
	Capacity Building			
	Establishment of a resettlement offices at various levels		Subproject PMO	
	ROs capacity building		Subproject PMO staff and relevant agencies	
	Designate village/community authorities	All affected villages/ communities	Subproject PMO	

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Timeframe
4.	Commencement and Completion of Resettlement			
	Agreements with villages and APs	All affected villages and APs	Subproject PMO	
	Disbursement of compensation to APs		Subproject Ros	
	Implement HD, Livelihood Support			
	Completion		Subproject PMO	
5.	Monitoring & Evaluation			
	Internal monitoring reports	Semi-annual Reports	Subproject PMO	
	External monitoring reports (as applicable)	Semi-annual Reports	EM consultant	

10. Resettlement Funding Budget

34. Each subproject PMO is responsible for completing all responsibilities related to LA and HD. Any RP developed following this RF needs to include land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation costs, and administration budget. In addition, the RP will have additional funds for unforeseen fees and expenses, which is generally more than 10% of the total resettlement cost.

35. The cost of monitoring, grievance redress, reports and external monitoring (as applicable) will be borne by each subproject PMO as part of its subproject budget

11. Monitoring and Reporting

36. Each subproject will conduct regular internal monitoring of LA and HD and the implementation of resettlement activities. Usually external monitoring is required when the resettlement impact category is A (significant). Both internal and external monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement implementation will be carried out to ensure that all APs and affected communities are compensated adequately and timely, and that their lands, incomes and property assets are restored or adequately compensated in cash or kind as early as possible, in accordance with the RF.

Internal Monitoring

37. Each subproject PMO will be responsible for the internal resettlement monitoring activities. An outline of internal monitoring report is enclosed in appendix 7. The internal monitoring will include the key information:

- Progress of LAR;
- Cash compensation paid to the relocated people and those land been occupied;
- Restoration measures of APs' income;
- Housing restoration;
- Discussion, allocation, disbursement, and use of resettlement compensation directly paid to APs by the village committee, and management of land compensation fees by village collectives;
- Measures taken to assist vulnerable groups
- Information disclosure and APs participation in consultation on project activities
- Registration and handling of the APs' complaints and appeals.
- Implementation issues and proposed follow-up actions.

External Monitoring

38. According to policies of ADB, a qualified external monitor should be engaged as external resettlement monitor for Category 'A' projects. A sample of the TOR of external monitoring is presented as appendix 8. The objectives of external monitoring are to:

- Verify resettlement implementation;
- Evaluate the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of LA, compensation and resettlement activities;
- Assessment on the discussion, allocation, disbursement, and use of resettlement compensation directly paid to APs by the village committee, and management of land compensation fees by village collectives
- Determine if such activities meet the safeguard policies and requirements as per RF;
- Draw on experience and lessons for future safeguard policy making and project planning;
- Identify issues or potential issues and recommend time-bound recommendations to allow the Subproject PMO and relevant agencies to take actions or improve resettlement implementation.

39. The methodology of external monitoring is as follows:

- a) *Baseline survey.* The external monitor will conduct a sample baseline survey of households in the affected villages by land acquisition or by house demolition to obtain baseline data on households' production levels and standards of living. The same households who were interviewed as part of the baseline survey will be surveyed again after two years to track variations of the APs' production levels and standards of living. The sample size will be 20% of the households affected by land acquisition and 20% of households affected by house demolition. For vulnerable households, coverage will be 100%.
- b) In addition to the survey, random interviews, field observations, small group meetings will be conducted. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable groups.
- c) The external monitoring agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and consultation

40. The M&E will cover the following:

- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Adequacy and effectiveness of consultation and participation;
- Progress and adequacy of land preparation at resettlement sites;
- House rebuilding;
- Relocation of the affected persons to new housing units;
- Training of local official in resettlement implementation, and livelihood training for AP's;
- Support for vulnerable groups and improved living standards;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Production and livelihood restoration measures;
- Relocation and/or rehabilitation of affected businesses or shops
- Compensation for lost properties and attachments;
- Compensation for lost work in affected businesses or shops;
- Payment and adequacy of transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities;
- Effectiveness of resettlement organizations;
- Effectiveness of GRM and complaint resolution;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of AP's;
- Income growth of households through income restoration measures; and
- Whether affected persons have benefited from the subproject.

41. *Grievance Redress.* The external monitor will visit the affected villages and groups periodically and inquire with the agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled and resolved. It will also meet complainants to assess the status of problem resolution. The external monitor's findings and assessment of complaints/grievances including recommendations to address the complaints/grievances will be reflected in the external monitoring report.

42. *Submission of External Monitoring Reports.* The external monitor will submit monitoring or evaluation reports simultaneously to ADB and Inner Mongolia PMO on a semi-annual basis during resettlement implementation.

43. *Post Evaluation* After the completion of resettlement implementation, within 12 months, the external resettlement monitor will carry out post-evaluation to evaluate the resettlement activities on the basis resettlement objectives, and lessons learned. A Post-resettlement Evaluation Report will be submitted simultaneously to the Inner Mongolia PMO and ADB for review and disclosure.

Appendix 1: Relevant Laws and Policies of China and Inner Mongolia

1. *The Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region*

Chapter 2 The ownership and use right of land

Article 6 The implementation of land registration and certification system by the autonomous region according to the law.

The owners of the collective land, the user of the collective construction land and the user of the state-owned land shall apply for land registration to the land administrative departments of the people's governments at or above the county level or their land registration organs.

Collective land shall be registered and put on record by the people's government of county, and then the collective land ownership certificate shall be issued to confirm the ownership.

Where any unit or individual uses the state-owned land according to the law, he people's government at or above the county level shall register and put on record and then the state-owned land ownership certificate shall be issued to confirm the ownership. The specific organs for registration and certification of state-owned land used by units affiliated to the autonomous region shall be determined by the people's government of the autonomous region. The specific registration and certification organs of the state-owned land used by the affiliated units of the league city shall be determined by the administrative office of the league and the people's governments of cities.

Unused state-owned land and reclaimed state-owned land shall be registered and put on record by the people's government at or above the county level.

The people's governments at or above the county level shall confirm the ownership and right to the use of grasslands and woodlands in accordance with the general plans for the utilization of land, and shall handle such matters in accordance with the relevant provisions of the grassland law of the People's Republic of China and the forest law of the People's Republic of China respectively. No grassland ownership certificate, grassland use certificate or forest certificate may be issued to the same plot at the same time.

Article 7 Changing of the land ownership, the use right or for buying and selling, transfer of the ground buildings, structures and other attached objects that lead to the change of the use right of land, an application must be submitted to the land administrative departments at or above the county level within 30 days from the date of signing of the contract and the original land registration authority shall put on registration for the changing of the land ownership and use right in accordance with the law.

Article 8 According to the law, the ownership and use right shall be protected by law and shall not be infringed upon by any unit or individual.

Article 9 In any of the following circumstances, the original registration authority shall cancel the land registration:

- (i) Reclaiming of the use right of the land in accordance with the law;
- (ii) The expiration of the agreed term for the transfer and lease contract and the land user fails to apply for renewal or the application for renewal is not approved;
- (iii) The applicant conceals facts, forges supporting documents or adopts other illegal means to defraud registration when applying for registration;
- (iv) Registration of the ownership or use right of the land are lost due to natural disasters;

Chapter 5 The construction land

Article 27 Land occupation for construction shall conform to the general plan for the utilization of land and the annual plan for the utilization of land. For the occupation of land, using for urban planning, the

people's governments at or above the county level shall uniformly acquire the land, provide land for each project and go through the procedures for applying for the transfer of agricultural land.

It is forbidden for any unit or individual to occupy urban public green space for construction projects.

The land administrative departments at or above the county level shall draw up plans for the transfer of agricultural land, supplementary cultivated land and the plans for land acquisition when the agriculture land had been transferred or applied for approval. The plans shall be submitted to the people's government, which has the power of approval after being examined and verified by the people's governments at the corresponding levels as well as the land administrative departments at the next higher level for approval.

Article 28 Application procedures for specific construction projects

(i) Land users shall apply to the land administrative departments at or above the county level for the use of land for construction purposes during the feasibility study of construction projects;

(ii) When a land user applies to the administrative department of project or the administrative department of planning for the approval of a project or a plan, the pre-examination report on the use of land for a construction project issued by the administrative department of land at or above the county level must be attached;

(iii) After the approval of a construction project, the land user shall, in accordance with the prescribed procedures, go through the formalities for land application and approval by the land administrative department on the basis of the pre-examination report of the land used for the construction project and the approval document of the planning permit for construction land.

After the people's government, which has the power of approval, approves the use of land, the land administrative departments at or above the county level shall organize the implementation of the plan.

Article 29 The people's governments at or above the county level shall, in examining and approving land for construction purposes, go through the formalities in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) If the project occupies state-owned land according to the overall plan, in addition to the key construction projects approved by the state council, military facilities, construction projects across the province, autonomous region administrative areas and the project approved by state council shall be approved by state council, other construction land shall be applied by the people's government at or above the county level and then applied step by step to the autonomous regional people's government for approval;

(ii) If the project occupies the approved transfer of agriculture land or the land within the scope of land acquisition, it shall be approved by the people's government above the county level and reported to the land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region for the record;

(iii) If the village villagers committee in pastoral area uses the unused land owned by the collective for non-agricultural construction, the power of examination and approvals are as follows: if the land area less than 1 hectare (excluding 1 hectare), it shall be approved by the people's government at the county level; if the land area above 1 hectare (including 1 hectare) and less than 3 hectares, it shall be approved by the administrative office of the league and the municipal people's government; if the land area over 3 hectares (including 3 hectare), it shall be submitted to the people's government of the autonomous region for approval step by step;

(iv) If the occupied construction land involves agriculture land transfer into construction, it shall be submitted to the people's government of the autonomous region or the state council for approval according to the limits of authority prescribed by the land administration law. The transfer of agriculture land within the scope of construction land for villages and towns, in order to implement the general plan for the

utilization of land for town, into construction land may be approved by the league administrative office authorized by the people's government of the autonomous region or the people's government of the city;

(v) If the construction land involves land acquisition, it shall be submitted to the people's government of the autonomous region or the state council for approval according to the limits of authority prescribed by the land administration law.

Article 30 For the acquisition of basic farmland, the land compensation shall be 8 to 10 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition; for the acquisition of other cultivated land, the land compensation shall be 6 to 8 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

The compensation for young crops of the acquired farmland shall be compensated for the output value of the crops in the current season. The houses on the acquired land shall be compensated according to the standards by relevant departments; wells, pipelines, sheds, fences and other facilities shall be reasonably compensated according to actual losses. No compensation shall be given to the crops and attachments hastily built after the announcement of the land acquisition plan.

Article 31 For the acquired cultivated land, the resettlement fees for each agricultural population is 4 to 6 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the cultivated land. However, the maximum resettlement fees per hectare of acquired land shall not exceed 15 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition.

Article 32 The standards for land compensation fees and resettlement fees for the acquired land other than cultivated land shall be separately formulated by the people's government of the autonomous region with reference to the standards for compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land.

Article 33 If the land compensation fees and resettlement fees fail to maintain the original living standards of the farmers and herdsmen who need resettlement, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's government of the autonomous region. However, the sum of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of the land.

All expenses for compensation of land acquisition shall be fully paid to the affected units and individuals within three months from the date of approval of the compensation and resettlement plan, and the affected units and individuals shall deliver the land within the prescribed time limit. If the compensation and resettlement fees are not paid in accordance with the provisions, the affected units and individuals shall have the right to refuse to deliver the land.

Article 34 If the use right of state-owned land needs to be reclaimed for the public interest or the implementation of urban planning, appropriate compensation shall be given to the land owner according to the actual input of the land.

Chapter 9 Supplementary Provisions

Article 58 These measures shall go into effect as of the date of promulgation. The measures of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region for implementing the land administration law of the People's Republic of China > adopted by the standing committee of the people's congress of the autonomous region on July 31, 1989 shall be abrogated simultaneously.

2. Regulation on Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Compensation Ordinance **Chapter I General Provisions**

Article 3 House expropriation and compensation should follow the principles of democratic decision-making, due procedure, fair compensation and open results.

Article 4 The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall be responsible for the expropriation and compensation of houses within their respective administrative areas.

The housing expropriation departments (hereinafter referred to as housing expropriation departments) designated by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall organize the implementation of housing expropriation and compensation within their respective administrative areas.

League administrative office, municipal people's governments, county people's government, housing and urban-rural construction bureau, planning bureau, finance bureau, natural resources department, development and reform commission, human resources and social security, the protection of cultural relics and public security, industry and commerce administration, taxation and other departments shall, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations and the people's government at the corresponding level and division of duties, cooperate with each other, ensuring house expropriation and compensation work smoothly.

The sub-district office and the people's government of the town where the house is expropriated shall cooperate in the work related to house expropriation and compensation.

Article 5 The housing expropriation department may entrust the house expropriation implementing unit to undertake the specific work of housing expropriation and compensation according to law. The house expropriation implementing units shall not make profits for the purpose, and the necessary working funds shall be guaranteed by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district.

The housing expropriation department shall be responsible for guiding, supervising and inspecting the housing expropriation and compensation within the scope of entrustment carried out by the housing expropriation implementing units, and shall assume legal responsibility for the consequences of their acts within the scope of entrustment.

Article 6 The people's governments at higher levels shall strengthen supervision over the house expropriation and compensation work of the people's governments at lower levels.

The competent departments of housing and urban-rural construction bureau of the people's government of the autonomous region shall, together with the relevant departments of finance, natural resources, development and reform commission at the same level, guide the implementation of housing expropriation and compensation within their respective administrative areas.

Supervisory organs shall strengthen supervision over the people's governments, relevant departments or units and their staff involved in the work of housing expropriation and compensation. Audit institutions shall strengthen supervision over the management and use of compensation expenses and publish such results to the public.

Article 7 Any organization or individual shall have the right to report any violation of these regulations to the relevant people's government, the housing expropriation department and other relevant departments. The relevant people's governments, housing expropriation departments and other relevant departments that have received the reports shall promptly verify and deal with the reports.

Chapter II Expropriation Decision

Article 8 According to the needs of public interests, the decision on house expropriation shall be made by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district after discussion and approval in any of the following circumstances:

(1) the needs of national defense and foreign affairs;

(2) the needs of energy, transportation, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects organized and implemented by the government;

(3) the needs of such public services as science and technology, education, culture, public health, physical education, protection of the environment and resources, disaster prevention and reduction, protection of cultural relics, social welfare and public utilities organized and implemented by the government;

(4) the needs for the construction of government-subsidized housing projects organized and implemented by the government;

(5) the needs for rebuilding old urban areas in areas with concentrated dilapidated houses and backward infrastructure organized and implemented by the government in accordance with the relevant provisions of the urban and rural planning law;

(6) other public interest needs as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations.

The decision on house expropriation shall include the following:

(1) project name;

(2) the scope of house expropriation;

(3) compensation plans for expropriation;

(4) the date of commencement of the expropriation;

(5) administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation rights and other matters.

Article 9 before making a decision on house expropriation, the housing expropriation department shall propose the scope of the houses to be expropriated, explain the specific circumstances that conform to the public interest, report to the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district for examination and verification, and make the announcement.

All construction activities of house to be expropriated shall conform to the plans for national economic and social development, general plans for land use, urban and rural plans and special plans. The construction of government-subsidized housing and reconstruction of old urban areas shall be included in the annual plans for national economic and social development of city, banner or county level.

Article 10 Before making a decision on housing expropriation, the housing expropriation department shall organize investigation and registration of the ownership, location, use and floor area of the houses within the scope of housing expropriation (including the image data of the houses to be expropriated), and the persons whose house will be expropriated shall cooperate. The results of the investigation shall be published to the person whose house will be expropriated within the scope of the house expropriation.

Where there is a lawful mortgage on the expropriated house, the housing expropriation department shall inform the mortgagee.

Article 11 after the scope of house expropriation is determined, the actions to improperly increase the compensation expenses within the scope of house expropriation is not allowed, such as new building, expanding, rebuilding or changing the use of houses, etc. No compensation shall be paid for the violation of regulations.

The housing expropriation department shall notify the relevant departments of housing and urban and rural construction, planning, natural resources, public security, industrial and commercial administration and taxation in writing of the matters listed in the preceding paragraph and suspend the relevant formalities. The written notice of suspension shall specify the period of suspension, and the maximum period of suspension shall not exceed one year.

Article 12 in case houses need to be expropriated for the reconstruction of old urban areas, the housing expropriation department shall, after the scope of house expropriation is determined, organize and consult the expropriated person's intention of the reconstruction; Reconstruction of the old urban areas may be carried out only if more than 80% of the expropriated persons agree to the reconstruction.

Article 13 the housing expropriation department shall draw up a compensation plan for house expropriation and submit it to the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district. The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall organize the relevant departments to demonstrate the compensation plan for house expropriation and publish it to the public and put it up within the scope of house expropriation and publish it through government portals or newspapers and other media to solicit public opinions. The time limit shall not be less than 30 days.

The expropriation compensation plan shall include the following contents:

- (1) purpose, basis and scope of house expropriation;
- (2) ways of compensation for house expropriation, compensation standards, places of resettlement, ways of relocation, incentives and other matters;
- (3) the period for relocation, temporary transitional period and the period for signing the expropriation compensation contract;
- (4) other contents that shall be included into the compensation plan.

The housing expropriation department shall do a good job in publicizing and explaining housing expropriation and compensation.

Article 14 where houses need to be expropriated for the reconstruction of old urban areas, and more than half of the expropriated people consider that the expropriation compensation scheme is not in conformity with the provisions of these regulations, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall organize hearings attended by the expropriated people and public representatives, and modify the scheme according to the circumstances of the hearings.

The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall designate the department or institution when seven days prior to the convening of the hearing, notify the time and place to the expropriated person and the public representatives, and may make a public announcement when necessary. The hearing shall be held in public.

The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall promptly publish the information on the solicitation of opinions and the hearing of the compensation plan for house expropriation, as well as the revision of the compensation plan based on the opinions of the expropriated persons or the public.

Article 15 before making a decision on house expropriation, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall organize a demonstration meeting for social stability risk assessment to evaluate the legality, rationality, feasibility and possible social stability risk of house expropriation and prepare a report on social stability risk assessment.

The social stability risk assessment report should be an important basis for deciding whether to expropriate houses.

Article 16 If municipal district government designated by the municipal people's government to make decision on house expropriation, before making a decision on house expropriation, the people's government of a municipal district shall submit to the people's government of the district such relevant information as the risk assessment report of social stability, the plan for expropriation compensation, compensation funds and the implementation of property exchange of resettlement house, before making a decision on house expropriation.

Article 17 Before making a decision on house expropriation, the compensation expenses shall be in full. Special accounts shall be set up by the housing expropriation department for storage and special use of funds and shall not be diverted for other purposes.

Article 18 The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall make a public announcement within three days after making a decision on the house expropriation. The

public announcement shall specify the expropriation compensation plan, administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation rights and other matters.

Where a house is expropriated according to law, the right to the use of state-owned land shall be taken back at the same time.

Chapter III Compensation

Article 19 The municipal people's government and the county-level people's government that make the decision on housing expropriation, some principles on compensation need to be complied in the following issues below:

- (1) Compensation for the value of expropriated house;
- (2) The compensation for moving house and temporary shelters caused by house expropriation;
- (3) The compensation for production shut-down or business shut-down caused by house expropriation.

The municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district should formulate subsidies and incentive measures to subsidize and reward the expropriated household.

Article 20 The expropriated people can choose monetary compensation, also can choose property exchange.

Article 21 the value of houses expropriated shall be determined by the real estate price evaluation institutions with corresponding qualifications according to *the measures for the expropriation and evaluation of houses on state-owned land* issued by the ministry of housing and urban-rural construction.

The date of announcement of the housing expropriation decision is the date of the value assessment of the expropriated house and the house for the property exchange.

Article 22 Real estate price appraisal agencies shall be selected by the expropriated people through consultation; If the list of real estate price assessment agencies cannot be selected through consultation within 10 days from the date when the housing expropriation department publishes it, the housing expropriation department shall organize the expropriated persons to vote according to the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority, or adopt lottery, draw lots and other means to determine it randomly.

No less than three alternative real estate price appraisal agencies shall be selected through voting or at random. For a real estate price appraisal agency determined through voting, a majority of the expropriated persons shall participate in the voting and obtain a majority of the votes of those who participate in the voting.

A real estate price appraisal institution determined by voting or randomly shall be notarized by a notary office on the spot. Notarization expenses shall be borne by the housing expropriation department.

Article 23 After the real estate price appraisal institution is selected or determined, the housing expropriation department shall sign a housing expropriation appraisal entrustment contract with the real estate price appraisal institution as the entrusting party.

Article 24 If the expropriated person or the housing expropriation department has any objection to the assessed value of the expropriated house, it may apply to the real estate price assessment institution for review and assessment within 10 days after receiving the assessment report, and the evaluation institution shall, within 10 days from the date of receiving the application for review, review and evaluate for free. If there is any objection to the review result, it may apply for appraisal to the administrative office of the league and the real estate price appraisal expert committee of districts within ten days upon receipt of the review result, and the real estate price appraisal expert committee shall issue the appraisal opinion

within ten days; If there is still any objection to the appraisal opinion of the expert committee on real estate price appraisal, it shall be dealt with in accordance with article 37 of these regulations.

Assessment fee of expropriated house borne by the client, appraisal costs borne by the applicant. If the appraisal changes the original appraisal result, the appraisal expense shall be borne by the original real estate price appraisal institution.

The real estate price appraisal expert committee is composed of real estate appraisers and experts in price, real estate, land, urban and rural planning, law, accounting and other fields.

Article 25 the nature and area of the house expropriated shall be subject to that indicated in the house ownership certificate; If there is no house ownership certificate for the expropriated house, the records in the house registration book shall prevail. In case of any discrepancy between the house ownership certificate and the record in the house registration book, the house registration book shall prevail unless there is evidence to prove that the house registration book is wrong.

For houses without property right registration within the scope of house expropriation, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall organize the departments concerned with housing, urban and rural construction, planning, natural resources to conduct investigation, determination and disposal according to law. No compensation shall be made for illegal construction and temporary construction that exceeds the time limit for approval.

Article 26 for the expropriation of individual residences, the expropriated person who chooses monetary compensation shall be compensated according to the market price of similar newly-built commercial residences with the same construction area. If the expropriated person has any objection, he may entrust a real estate price appraisal institution to evaluate the value of the expropriated house.

Article 27 for the expropriation of individual residences, the expropriated person who chooses to property exchange, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall provide the houses to be used for the property exchange. and calculate and settle the difference between the value of the houses to be expropriated and the value of the houses to be used for the property exchange with the expropriated person.

Where the expropriated party chooses to property exchange in the in the rebuilt areas for the purpose of expropriating personal houses for the reconstruction of old urban areas, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation shall provide the houses in the rebuilt or nearby areas. In case of exchange from bungalow to multi-storey residence or high-rise residence, the exchange shall be conducted in accordance with the proportions of not less than 1:1.2 and 1:1.3 respectively. The specific replacement ratio shall be determined by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district according to the actual local conditions.

The monetary compensation amount of the attachments of the expropriated house shall be determined according to the appraisal results of the real estate price appraisal agency.

Article 28 the houses expropriated belong to the public housing, and the public housing lessee who conforms to the policy of housing reform may purchase the houses expropriated according to the policy of housing reform, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district shall compensate the expropriated persons according to the policy.

Article 29 if the expropriated individual residence meets the requirements for housing security, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation shall give priority to housing security. The specific standards for housing security conditions shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the people's government of the autonomous region.

Article 30 where the building area of the house of the expropriated person is less than 50 square meters, and there is only such a house in this city (town), the exchange area of the property right shall not be less than 50 square meters, and no price difference shall be found within 50 square meters; In the case of monetary compensation, the minimum compensation amount shall not be lower than the amount of 50 square meters of housing purchased by the similar newly built commercial housing market price average selling price determined by the real estate price evaluation institution.

Article 31 the residential houses to be constructed for the property exchange shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the minimum standards of the state for green building. The resettlement houses shall be decorated according to the technical standards for full decoration.

Article 32 after the signing of an agreement for the exchange of housing property rights, the construction unit shall not arbitrarily change the floor area of the resettlement house. If the unauthorized alteration of the area exceeds three percent of the area of the compensation agreement, the expropriated party shall acquire the property right of the area free of charge; If the area less than that area of compensation agreement and not more than 3%, the expropriation department shall compensate the expropriated party in accordance with the market price of similar newly built commercial housing on the date of the announcement of the expropriation decision; If the area below the area of compensation agreement exceeds 3%, the expropriation department shall compensate the expropriated person with twice the market price of similar newly built commercial residential buildings on the date of the announcement of the expropriation decision.

Similar new commercial housing market price should be clear in the property rights exchange agreement.

Article 33 in case of expropriation of non-residential houses, compensation shall be made according to the expropriated house appraisal price determined by real estate price appraisal institutions.

Where the expropriated person chooses property exchange, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation which has the ability to provide the housing property right for exchange, shall provide the housing for property exchange and settle with the expropriated person the difference between the value of the housing right to be expropriated and the value of the housing right to be exchanged.

Article 34 where the expropriation of a non-residential house causes loss of production or business operation, compensation shall be given according to the benefits before the house expropriation, the period of the suspension of production or business and other factors. Compensation standard should be no less than 3% of the value of the house expropriated.

Where the expropriated party considers that the loss caused by the suspension of production or business is more than the compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall provide the housing expropriation department with relevant certification materials such as the benefit, tax payment certificate, suspension of production or business period three years prior to the expropriation. The housing expropriation department shall, together with the expropriated party, entrust an assessment institution established according to law to assess the loss of the suspension of production or business and pay compensation according to the assessment results.

Article 35 the temporary revolving houses provided by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation shall meet the relevant quality and safety standards.

In case of relocation caused by house expropriation, the house expropriation department shall pay the relocation fee to the expropriated person; the expropriated person who choose the property exchange,

before the house for property exchange delivery, the housing expropriation department shall pay temporary resettlement subsidies to the expropriated person or provide temporary revolving houses.

If the transitional period exceeds the agreed time limit, the housing expropriation department shall, from the date of the overdue date, pay the temporary resettlement subsidy twice the original standard. If the housing expropriation department has already provided the temporary revolving houses, in addition to continuing to provide temporary revolving houses, it shall also pay the temporary resettlement subsidies from the date of expiration.

The standards for relocation expenses and temporary resettlement subsidies shall be formulated by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation and shall be published to the public.

Article 36 house expropriation department and expropriated person should sign a compensation agreement in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, including matters such as the mode of compensation, the amount of compensation and payment term, the location used for property exchange and area of the house for property exchange, moving costs, temporary resettlement fees or temporary revolving house, loss of the suspension, relocation period, transition mode and the transition period and other such matters.

Article 37 If house expropriation department and expropriated person don't come to an compensation agreement within the period of validity of contract determined in the compensation scheme, or the ownership of the house is not clear, the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation shall, in accordance with the compensation scheme to make compensation decisions, and make a public announcement within the scope of house expropriation. The time limit stipulated in the compensation decision shall not be less than 15 days.

If the expropriated person refuses to accept the decision on compensation, he may apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative lawsuit according to law.

Article 38 house expropriation shall be compensated before removal.

After the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation pay the compensation to the expropriated person, the expropriated person shall complete the relocation within the time limit specified in the compensation agreement or the compensation decision.

No unit or individual may force the expropriated person to move out by violence, threat or illegal means such as disrupting water supply, heating, gas supply, electricity supply or road passage in violation of regulations. Construction units are prohibited from participating in relocation activities.

Article 39 the house expropriation involving military installations, churches, temples, cultural relics and historical and cultural blocks shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations.

Article 40 where a expropriated person does not apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative lawsuit within the statutory time limit, refuses to move within the time limit prescribed by the compensation decision and still refuses to move after receiving written reminders according to law, tthe municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district who make decision on house expropriation shall apply to the people's court for compulsory execution according to law.

Article 41 the housing expropriation department shall establish a housing expropriation compensation file in accordance with the law, and shall make public the information of household compensation within the scope of housing expropriation to the expropriated person.

The housing expropriation compensation file shall include:

(1) to investigate and ascertain relevant materials before making a decision on house expropriation;

- (2) minutes of relevant meetings before making a decision on house expropriation is made;
- (3) the relevant plans on which the decision on house expropriation is based;
- (4) hearing and soliciting opinions before making a decision on house expropriation;
- (5) compensation plans for expropriation, decisions and announcements on expropriation;
- (6) entrustment contracts signed by the housing expropriation department, the expropriation implementing unit and the real estate price appraisal institution;
- (7) overall assessment report and household assessment report;
- (8) a written notice informing the relevant departments to stop going through the relevant procedures;
- (9) household specific compensation data and compensation agreement;
- (10) decisions on compensation made by the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district with respect to the expropriated person who fails to reach an agreement and relevant data;
- (11) materials for applying to a people's court for compulsory execution;
- (12) materials for supervision and auditing institutions to supervise, inspect and audit the expropriation;
- (13) other archival data relating to expropriation.

Chapter IV Legal Liability

Article 42. In any of the following circumstances, the personnel of the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district and its housing expropriation department shall be ordered by the people's government at a higher level or the people's government at the corresponding level to make corrections and circulate a notice of criticism; If losses are caused, it shall be liable for compensation according to law; The person-in-charge directly responsible and other persons directly responsible shall be given sanctions according to law; If the case constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law:

- (1) making a decision on house expropriation which is not in conformity with the public interest or violates the procedures prescribed by these regulations;
- (2) determining real estate price appraisal institutions in violation of the provisions of these regulations;
- (3) signing compensation agreements in violation of the provisions of these regulations;
- (4) making a compensation decision in violation of the provisions of these regulations;
- (5) failing to provide compensation in accordance with the compensation agreement or the compensation decision;
- (6) other acts of abuse of power, neglect of duty, or malpractice for personal gain

Article 43 where the expropriated person is forced to move by violence, threat or illegal means such as interruption of water supply, heat supply, gas supply, power supply or road passage in violation of regulations, thus causing losses, he shall be liable for compensation according to law; Where the persons in charge directly responsible and other persons directly responsible constitute a crime, their criminal liabilities shall be investigated according to law; If the case does not constitute a crime, it shall be given sanctions according to law; If the act constitutes a violation of the administration of public security, administrative penalties for public security shall be imposed according to law.

Article 44 whoever obstructs the expropriation and compensation of houses according to law by means of violence or threat, if the case constitutes a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law; If the act constitutes a violation of the administration of public security, administrative penalties for public security shall be imposed according to law.

Article 45 whoever embezzles, misappropriates, privately divides, intercepts or defaults on the expropriation of compensation expenses for houses shall be ordered to make corrections, recover the

relevant funds, return the illegal gains within a time limit, and circulate a notice criticizing and giving a warning to the responsible units. If losses are caused, it shall be liable for compensation according to law; Where the persons in charge directly responsible and other persons directly responsible constitute a crime, their criminal liabilities shall be investigated according to law; If the case does not constitute a crime, he shall be given sanctions according to law.

Article 46 the real estate price evaluation institutions or real estate appraiser to issue false or there are significant errors in the assessment report, the license issuing agencies shall order deadline to correct, given a warning, the real estate price evaluation institutions and be fined between CNY 200000 yuan and 50000 yuan, with real estate appraiser and be fined between CNY 30000 yuan and 10000 yuan, and recorded in the credit files; If the circumstances are serious, the qualification certificate or registration certificate shall be revoked; If losses are caused, it shall be liable for compensation according to law; If the case constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 47 these regulations shall go into effect on March 1, 2016. Where the municipal people's governments, county people's government of the district have already made decisions on expropriation prior to the implementation of these regulations, the original provisions shall continue to apply.

3. Notice of Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Expropriation Area Implemented by the Autonomous Region Issued by the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Administrative offices of each league, municipal people's government, committees, offices, departments, bureaus, each enterprise and business units of the autonomous region:

To further implement the spirit of "Decisions of State Council on Deepening Reform Strict Land Management " (GF [2004] No. 28), strengthen land expropriation compensation and resettlement work, protect the legitimate rights and interest of farmer and herdsmen whose land has been acquired, maintain social harmony and stability and guarantee the development economy and society, subject to consent by the autonomous region people's government, decide to issue the unified annual output value standard and comprehensive land price of expropriation area in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region designated in 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the land expropriation compensation standard), to be updated and re-promulgated, and effective as of April 1, 2018. The relevant matters are hereby notified as follows:

I. Earnestly completes the new expropriation compensation standard implementation work

The new compensation standard for land expropriation is the comprehensive compensation standard, which is an important reference basis for acquiring and compensating collective land, and is the minimum and lower limit of the actual compensation standard for land acquisition, and which consists of land compensation and resettlement compensation (excluding compensation for young crops and compensation for ground attachments). In the course of implementation, each region, all departments should raise awareness of the importance and earnestly organize the implementation of the new compensation standards for land acquisition. For occupation of basic farmland, compensation shall be made according to the highest local standards; The use of state-owned land should be subject to the standards announced this time; The standards for compensation for young crops and ground attachments shall be determined and promulgated by each district according to its own reality. Where other laws and regulations provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

II. Do a good link job of new and old land compensation standards work

All regions should carefully organize and make overall arrangements for all work, should increase the impact of publicity enforcement and actively strive for understand and support from people of all circles after the implementation of new land compensation standards to prevent social conflicts caused by the implementation of new land compensation standards. The procedures of informing, confirming and hearing of the land expropriation should be strictly implemented, and the rights of the people to be expropriated to know, participate in, supervise and appeal should be fully respected. In view of the possible problems after the implementation of compensation standards for new land expropriation, work plans should be drawn up to establish a grievance and redress mechanism to ensure the smooth connection and smooth transition of compensation standards for new and old land expropriation.

III. Timely update the land expropriation compensation standard

In accordance with the principle of ensuring that the living standards of farmers and herdsmen on expropriated land are not lowered and their long-term livelihood is guaranteed, all regions shall establish a system for updating the compensation standards for expropriated land and gradually raise the compensation standards. According to the change of land type, land quality, location, economic and social development level and other factors, the unified annual output value standard of expropriated land or the comprehensive land price of expropriated areas shall be timely adjusted, and the adjusted land compensation standard shall be reported to the people's government of the autonomous region approved and then promulgated for implementation.

IV. Strengthen the implementation of new land compensation standards supervision

Land expropriation compensation policy is stronger, which concerns the vital interests of herdsmen. The regions should strengthen the implementation of the new land expropriation compensation standard work, supervision, finance, natural resources, farming and animal husbandry, forestry, civil affairs, social security, statistics, audit departments at all level to take responsibility and working closely, to strengthen the supervision and inspection of implementation, to prevent fraud and violations of the legitimate rights and interests of the expropriated farmers and herdsmen problem happening. The department of natural resources of the autonomous region should strengthen the guidance on the implementation of compensation standards for new land expropriation in various regions, do a good job in public explaining relevant policies and technical issues, strictly control the examination and approval of construction land, and promptly report major cases to the people's government of the autonomous region.

Notice of Annual Output Standard and Comprehensive Land Price in Land Expropriation Area Implemented by the Autonomous Region Issued by the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (NZBF (2011) No.143) was abolished at the same time.

January 3, 2018

4. Regulations on Grassland Management in Inner Mongolia autonomous Region

Chapter 2 Contract operation

Article 1 Within the period of the contracted grassland operation, the contract-issuing party may not take back the contracted grassland.

During the period of the contract, the contractor's whole family settles down in a small town, according to the contractor's wishes, the contractor shall retain his right to contract for grassland and allow him to transfer his right to contract for grassland in accordance with law.

During the period of the contract, the contractor's whole family moves into a city divided into districts and becomes a non- agricultural household, the contracted grassland shall be turned over to the contract-

issuing party. If the contractor fails to do so, the contract-issuing party may reclaim the grassland contracted for by law.

During the period of the contract, when the contractor turns over the contracted grassland or contract-issuing party takes back the contracted grassland according to law, the contractor shall be entitled to the corresponding compensation if he invests the contracted grassland to build livestock production facilities and improve the production capacity of the grassland.

Article 6 During the period of the contract, the contract-issuing party may not adjust the grassland contracted. It is really necessary to make appropriate adjustments to the grassland contracted by individual farmers and herdsmen under the special circumstances, such as serious damage to the grassland contracted natural disasters. Approval must be obtained two-thirds of the members of village villagers' meeting of the collective economic organization or representatives of more than two-thirds of the villagers of village and it shall also be submitted to the people's government at the town level and the grassland administration department of the people's government at the county level for approval. No adjustment shall be made in accordance with the provision of the contract.

The following grassland can be used for adjustment:

1. Motorized grassland reserved by collective economic organization;
2. Grassland reclaimed by the contract-issuing party according to law ;
3. Grassland voluntarily returned by the contractor;
4. Grassland that through the improved treatment or formed by natural changes and has changed the procedures according to law.

Article 7 motorized grassland that have been reserved according to regulations shall be used for:

1. Construction of engineering facilities directly serving grassland protection and animals husbandry production;
2. Disaster relief and poverty alleviation;
3. Developing collective economic;
4. Adjustment contracting grassland;
5. Other uses for public interests of collective economic organization.

Article 8 During the period of the contract, the contractor-issuing party shall not unilaterally terminate the contract, force the contractor to abandon or change the right to contract the grassland under the pretext that the minority is subordinate to majority, or take back the mortgage arrears on the grassland contracted.

Article 9 During the period of the contract, the contractor may voluntarily return the contracted grassland to the contract-issuing party. If the contractor voluntarily returns the grassland under contract, he shall notify the contract-issuing party in writing six month in advance. If the contractor turns over the contracted grassland within the period of the contract, he may not ask for the contracted grassland within the period of the contract.

Article 10 During the period of the contract, if a woman gets married and does not acquire the contracted grassland or contracted land in her new residence, the contract-issuing party shall not reclaim the original contracted grassland; if a woman divorced or widowed and still lives or is not in the original place of residence but has not acquired the contracted grassland or contracted land in the new place of residence, the contract-issuing party shall not reclaim the contracted grassland.

Article 11 The members of unit and individual of non-collective economic organization may not contract grassland without legal procedure.

According to the law, people's government at all levels shall clear out grassland illegally contracted for operation.

Chapter 3 The transfer of grassland contract management right

Article 12 The modes for transfer of grassland contract management rights including subcontracting, leasing, exchange, transferring or other modes.

The main part of grassland contracting right transfer is the contractor. The contract has the right to decide in accordance with law, whether or not the grassland contract management right is transferred or how it transferred.

It shall not use the right of contract grassland as collateral for debts.

Article 13 if the contractor subcontracts or leases the right to the grassland to a third party, the contracting relationship between the contractor and the contract-issuing remains unchanged.

Article 14 In order to facilitate production and living, contractors may exchange grassland contract management right within the same collective economic organization.

Article 15 Contractor has stable non-farm and pastoral occupation or steady sources of income, with the consent of the contract-issuing party, can transfer all or part of the grassland contract management right to other members of the collective economic organization, and the member establishes new contract relationship with the contract-issuing party, the original contractor's contract relationship with the contract-issuing party shall be terminated immediately.

Article 16 In order to develop the animal husbandry economic, contractors may voluntarily joint participation of grassland contract management right to become shareholders and engage in animal husbandry production.

Article 17 The subcontracting fees, rents and transfer fees for the transfer of the grassland contracting right shall be determined by both parties through consultation. The circulation earning belongs to the contractor, and any organization or individual may withhold.

Article 18 The department in charge of grassland administration under the people's government at the Qi county level shall publish information on the paid transfer of grassland each year on the basis of the production capacity and utilization modes of local grassland.

Article 19 In any of the following circumstances, a contractor shall be advocated to transfer the grassland contract management right.

1. Having no or few livestock;
2. No longer engaged in animal husbandry production;
3. Not a regular resident of the area.

Article 20 The modes for transfer of grassland contract management rights including subcontracting, leasing, exchange, transferring or other modes, both parties shall sign a written circulation contract. If transferred mode adopts circulation mode, it shall be approved by the contract-issuing party; if subcontracting, leasing, exchange, transferring or other modes are adopted, both parties shall report to the contract-issuing party for the record.

The content of the circulation contract includes:

1. Basic information of both parties;
2. Name, area, boundary and grade of grassland;
3. Grassland using;
4. Auxiliary production facilities;
5. Rights and obligations of both parties;
6. The form of circulation, price and payment method;
7. Term of circulation and commencement date and deadline;
8. Responsibility for breach of contract

Article 21 Grassland contract management right transferred in accordance with law, after sign a

written circulation contract, contract-issuing party shall go to the grassland supervision and administration agency of the grassland administrative department of the Qi county level people's government for record.

Chapter 6 Using

Article 31 No or less grassland shall be occupied in the exploitation of mineral resources or in the construction projects; for the need of public interest, requisition or use grassland in accordance with law shall apply to the department of grassland administration of the people's government autonomous region, and provided the following materials:

1. Project approval documents;
2. Evidential materials for the ownership of grassland on land required and used;
3. Feasibility report on the use of grassland by a qualified design unit;
4. Agreement on compensation and resettlement subsidies for grassland.

The grassland administration department of autonomous regional people's government shall examine and verify the materials provided by the applicant, after examination and approval, the examination and approval procedures for construction land shall be completed in accordance with the relevant laws and administrative regulation on land administration.

Before examination and approval by the grassland administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region, the grassland supervisory and administrative agency of grassland administrative department of the people's at or above the county level shall be designated for on-the-spot inspection.

Article 32 The value of raising livestock mentioned in article 25 of the *Regulation on the Administration of Grassland of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region*, which refers to the livestock raised on the grassland according to their species, quantity, use, etc. the total value converted from the price provided by the local price department.

Economic plant value mentioned in article 25 of the *Regulation on the Administration of Grassland of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region*, which refers to the plants growing on the grassland with food, medicinal, species and other utilization values, the total value converted from the price provided by the local price department.

Article 33 The grassland compensation fees and resettlement fees stipulated in in article 25 of the *Regulation on the Administration of Grassland of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region* on the administration of grassland shall be subject to the grassland supervision and administration agency of the grassland administrative department of the people's government at the county level, the calculation is based on the feed stock quantity, grassland monitoring data and price data provided by the local price department in the previous five years.

Article 34 To carry out profit-making tourism activities on the grassland, an application shall be submitted to the grassland administrative department of the people's government at or above the Qi county level to provide the materials on the development and utilization of grassland to carry out tourism activities , and the grassland administrative department of the people's government at or above the Qi county level shall be approved the application, handle the prairie permit for profit-making tourist activities, the relevant administrative departments before the other formalities.

Profit-making tourism activities on the grassland shall not infringe on the legitimate rights and interests of users, owners and contract operators of the grassland or destroy the vegetation of the grassland.

Article 35 Engaging in such operations as earth, sand, rock, mineral resources and other works on the grassland, an application shall be submitted to the grassland administrative department of the Qi county level to provide the relevant materials, after examination and approval, getting the mining of

grassland soil, sand, stone and mineral resources licenses; exploiting the mineral resources shall handle relevant procedures in accordance with the law.

Engaging in mining activities such as earth, sand, stone or mineral resources, etc. on grassland used by others shall also obtain the consent of the users and give reasonable compensation.

Article 36 Temporarily occupying the grassland for exploration, drilling, construction of aboveground and underground projects, etc. an application shall be submitted to the grassland administrative department of the Qi county level to provide the relevant materials, applying for temporary grassland operation permission according to law.

Article 37 To carry out profit-making tourism activities on the grassland and engage in mining activities such as earth, sand, stone or mineral resources, etc. and Temporarily occupying the grassland for exploration, drilling, construction of aboveground and underground projects, etc. need to handle the license document, which is uniformly printed by the grassland administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region.

Article 38 Temporary occupation less than 30 mu of grassland shall be approved by the grassland administrative department of the people's government at the Qi county level; temporary occupation above 30 mu or less than 500 mu of grassland shall be approved by the Meng administrative office and the grassland administrative department of the municipal people's government divided into districts; temporary occupation more than 500 mu of grassland shall be approved by department of grassland administration under people's government of autonomous region.

Chapter 9 Supplementary articles

Article 54 *Measures of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for the Transfer of the Grassland Contract Management Right and Interim Regulation on the Balance of Grass and Livestock in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region* shall be invalidated from this regulation implemented.

Article 55 The regulation shall come into force on May 1, 2006.

5. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Grassland Vegetation Restoration Fee Collection and Using measures

Article 1 According to the law of *People's Republic of China on grassland law, Regulations on Grassland Management of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Notice of the Ministry of finance's National Development and Reform Commission on the Issues of agreeing to Collect the Fees for Restoration of Grassland Vegetation*. (CZ [2010] No.29), *Notice of the Ministry of Finance of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Charging Standard of Grassland Vegetation Recovery Fee and Related Issues*. (FGJG [2010] No.1235), combined with the actual situation of our district, formulated these measures.

Article 2 Any unit or individual that engages in the following activities on the grassland with clear ownership within the administration region of the autonomous region shall pay the grassland vegetation restoration fee in accordance with the provisions of these measures.

1. Requisition or using grassland in engineering construction and mining;
2. Exploration, drilling, construction of aboveground and underground engineering, soil excavation, sand mining, quarrying, mineral resources mining, development of operational tourism activities, vehicle driving, film and television shooting, etc. and the obligation of grassland vegetation restoration has not been fulfilled as required;
3. Collecting (acquisition) wild grassland plants.

Article 3 The construction of facilities directly serving the grassland protection and animal husbandry

production on the grassland, as well as the construction of residential grassland by farmers and herdsmen according to the prescribed standards, shall not pay the grassland vegetation restoration fee.

Article 4 The grassland vegetation restoration fee shall be collected by the grassland supervision and administration institution at the same level as the grassland administrative department of people's government at or above Qi county level with the authority of examination and approval.

Article 5 For the acquisition and using of grassland, units and individuals that use the land shall submit an application to the state council or grassland administrative department autonomous region people's government with the prescribed authority, if the application is approved, the grassland vegetation restoration fee shall be paid to the grassland supervision and administration institution at the same level as the grassland administrative department having the power of examination and approval.

If the requisition or using of grassland is not approved for construction land, all the grassland vegetation restoration fee shall be returned

To the units and individuals using the land within 30 working days.

Article 6 Temporarily occupying the grassland shall submit an application the grassland administrative department of the Qi county level to provide the relevant materials, if the application is approved, the grassland vegetation restoration fee shall be paid to the grassland supervision and administration institution at the same level as the grassland administrative department having the power of examination and approval.

After the activities of temporarily occupying the grassland finished, the units and individuals that fulfill the obligation of vegetation restoration according to law shall, within 30 working days, refund all the grassland vegetation restoration fees collected in advance to the units and individuals that use the land.

Article 9 the grassland supervision and administration institution that collects the grassland vegetation restoration fee shall apply for the *charge license* at the price department of the people's government at or above the Qi county level, which shall collect fees by voucher.

To collect the time spent on the grassland vegetation restoration, the financial bills uniformly printed by the finance department of the autonomous region shall be issued.

Article 10 According to the principle of "taking from the grass, using from the grass, and making overall use of it", the grassland administrative department of autonomous region, Meng city and Qi county shall pay the fees for grassland protection and vegetation restoration in proportion, autonomous region uses 20%, Meng city uses 10% and Qi county uses 70%.

Article 11 The grassland vegetation restoration fee shall be directly paid into the non-tax revenue account at the same level by the collection agency, the finance department at the same level shall pay 20% of the autonomous region, 10% of the Meng city and 70% of Qi county to the corresponding level treasury, which shall be included in the local budget management.

Article 12 The grassland vegetation restoration fee is specially used for the grassland vegetation restoration, protection and management organized by the grassland administrative department. The scope of use includes grassland vegetation, degradation and desertification grassland improvement and control, artificial grassland construction, grassland investigation and planning, grassland ecological monitoring, grassland pest control, grassland fire prevention and management.

Article 15 The collection, using and management of restoration fees for grassland vegetation shall be carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of these measures, no unit or individual may use any reason to increase, decrease, delay, stop the harvest, occupy, withhold or misappropriate it, and shall voluntarily accept the supervision and inspection of the department in charge of grassland administration at a higher level.

Article 16 The measures shall be implemented as of the date of promulgation, the *Measures of the*

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for the Administration of Collection of Grassland Maintenance Fees (NMF [1999] No.15) shall be abolished at the same time.

Grassland vegetation restoration fee collection standard

Type	Collection content	Unit	Amount (yuan)	Note
Acquisition or using grassland	Basic grassland	mu	2500	
	Other grassland	mu	1500	
Temporary occupying grassland	Exploration, drilling, construction of aboveground and underground engineering	m ²	4	One-time charge within the approved limited time.
	oil excavation, sand mining, quarrying, mineral resources mining, etc.	m ²	10	
	operational tourism activities area	m ²	0.1	
	Temporary working and living area, storage yard, etc.	m ²	2	
	vehicle driving road	m ²	0.6	
	film and television shooting, etc.	m ²	0.5	
Collection (acquisition) wild grassland plants	Collector (acquirer)	market price	15%	Based on the previous year's average acquisition price.

6. Standards for Administrative Fees in the Land and Resources System of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	I. Land and resources licensing fees					
001	(i) Cost of land certificate	Administrative			Central	
	1. Individual	Administrative			Central	
	(1) General certificate (paperback)	Administrative	yuan/license	5	Central	
	(2) National special certificate (hardcover)	Administrative	yuan/license	20	Central	
	2. Government agencies, enterprises and other institutions	Administrative			Central	
	(1) General certificate (paperback)	Administrative	yuan/license	10	Central	
	(2) National special certificate (hardcover)	Administrative	yuan/license	20	Central	
002	(ii) State-owned land use right partition transfer license	Administrative	yuan/license	5	Autonomous region	
003	II. Management fee for land acquisition	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee		Central	Those who only go through the procedures of land acquisition and are not responsible for land acquisition shall not charge for land acquisition management fees.
	(i) Inclusive	Administrative			Central	
	1. Over 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land in one time, including 66.67 hectares and over 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 3%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 2.1%	Central	
	2. Less than 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land and less than 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 4%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 2.8%	Central	
	(ii) Semi-inclusive	Administrative			Central	
	1. Over 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land in one time and over 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 2%	Central	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 1.40%	Central	
	2. Less than 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land and less than 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 2.5%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 1.75%	Central	
	(iii) Single inclusive	Administrative			Central	
	1. Over 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land in one time and over 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 1.5%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 1.05%	Central	
	2. Less than 66.67 hectares of the acquired cultivated land and less than 133.34 hectares for other land	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 2%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total land acquisition fee	No more than 1.40%	Central	
	(iv) Contingencies for the inclusive	Administrative	Total expenses of land acquisition	No more than 7%	Central	
	Among which: housing construction	Administrative	Total expenses of land acquisition	No more than 4.9%	Central	
004	III. Management fee for the use of collective land of village, town, enterprise and individual	Administrative			Autonomous region	Management fees for land used by farmers for building houses shall be canceled
	(i) Township, village and enterprise that engaged in non-agriculture and animal husbandry production on construction land	Administrative	yuan/m ²		Autonomous region	
	1. Occupation of cultivated land	Administrative	yuan/m ²	0.5—1	Autonomous region	
	2. Occupation of non-cultivated land	Administrative	yuan/m ²	0.1—0.5		
005	IV. Land registration fee	Administrative			Central	Free of charge in rural and pastoral area
	(i) Survey for the land ownership and cadastral surveying and mapping fee	Administrative			Central	Please check NJFZ [1996] No.62 for the charging standard
006	V. Land idle expense for real estate development	Administrative	Charge for the right of land use	Less than 20%	Autonomous region	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
007	VI. Land reclamation fee	Administrative	yuan/hectare	15000—75000	Central	Including county and urban
008	VII. Management fee for the use of railway land	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	(i) Location above county (urban) level	Administrative				
	1. Land within the boundaries of the station	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.2	Autonomous region	
	2. Open land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.3	Autonomous region	
	3. Land for service industry	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.25	Autonomous region	
	4. Land for enterprise and unit	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.1	Autonomous region	
	5. Individual land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.05	Autonomous region	
	6. Zonal land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.1	Autonomous region	
	(ii) Location under county (urban) level	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month		Autonomous region	
	1. Land within the boundaries of the station	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.1	Autonomous region	
	2. Open land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.15	Autonomous region	
	3. Land for service industry	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.15	Autonomous region	
	4. Land for enterprise and unit	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.06	Autonomous region	
	5. Individual land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.02	Autonomous region	
	6. Zonal land	Administrative	yuan/m ² /month	0.06	Autonomous region	
009	VIII. Reclamation fee for cultivated land	Administrative				
	(i) Occupying of Grade I basic farmland	Administrative	The average output value per mu in the five years before the occupation	10-15 times	Central	
	(ii) Occupying of Grade II basic farmland	Administrative	The average output value per mu in the	8-10 times	Central	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
			five years before the occupation			
	(iii) Occupying of general cultivated land	Administrative	The average output value per mu in the five years before the occupation	5-7 times	Central	
010	IX. Idle charges	Administrative	The average output value per mu in the five years before the occupation	1-3 times	Central	
011	X. Floor price for annual land rent of commercial service land	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	(i) Hohhot City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	50	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	40	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	30	Autonomous region	
	4. Grade IV	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	25	Autonomous region	
	5. Grade V	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	20	Autonomous region	
	6. Grade VI	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	15	Autonomous region	
	7. Grade VII	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(ii) Baotou City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	48	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	40	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	28	Autonomous region	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	4. Grade IV	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	23	Autonomous region	
	5. Grade V	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	18	Autonomous region	
	6. Grade VI	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(iii) Wuhai City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	25	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	18	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(iv) Chifeng City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	40	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	20	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(v) Humenghailaer City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	35	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	25	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(vi) Xing'anmengwulanhaote City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	30	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	20	Autonomous region	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(vii) Tongliao City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	38	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	23	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	13	Autonomous region	
	4. Grade IV	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(viii) Ximengxilinhaote City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	30	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	20	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(ix) Wumengjining City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	35	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	28	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	22	Autonomous region	
	4. Grade IV	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(x) Yimengdongsheng City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	35	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	28	Autonomous region	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	22	Autonomous region	
	4. Grade IV	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(xi) Bamenglinhe City	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	35	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	25	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	10	Autonomous region	
	(xii) Amengbayanhaote Town	Administrative			Autonomous region	
	1. Grade I	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	20	Autonomous region	
	2. Grade II	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	15	Autonomous region	
	3. Grade III	Administrative	yuan/m ² /year	8	Autonomous region	
012	XI. Charges for the use of national geological archives	Administrative			Central	
	(i) Charge for lending stored geological archives	Administrative			Central	Please check WJJFZ [1992] No.251 and NJFZ [1995] No.35 for the charging standard
	(ii) Public welfare geological data cost	Administrative			Central	Please check WJJFZ [1995] No.35 for the charging standard
013	XII. Charges for mapping data of surveying and mapping results	Institution			Central	Please check WJJFZ [1992] No.176 for the charging standard
014	XIII. Oil (natural gas) exploration and exploitation registration fee	Administrative	yuan		Central	Including the certificate fee
	(i) Registration for oil and gas exploration	Administrative	yuan	100	Central	
	(ii) Registration for rolling prospecting of oil and gas	Administrative	yuan	300	Central	
	(iii) Over 50,000 tons of crude oil and 500 million cubic meters of natural gas	Administrative	yuan	500	Central	

No	Item	Nature	Unit	Standard	Administration authority	Remark
	1. Crude oil 100 to 40,000 tons and natural gas 100 to 490 million cubic meters	Administrative	yuan	300	Central	
	2. Crude that below 100,000 tons and natural gas that below 100 million cubic meters	Administrative	yuan	200	Central	
015	XIV. Charges for the registration of mineral resources exploration	Administrative	yuan			
	(i) Survey projects of Grade I and Grade II of the national geological survey plan. Getting the survey permit after the approval and registration	Administrative	yuan	100	Central	
	(ii) Other geological survey plan could get the survey permit after the approval and registration	Administrative	yuan	50	Central	
	(iii) Renewal of registration period for the scope, object and stage of the survey project could exchange for the survey permit	Administrative	yuan	50	Central	
016	XV. Charges for mining registration	Administrative	yuan		Central	
	(i) Registration fee for the mining in newly construction, under construction or production	Administrative	yuan		Central	
	1. Large mines	Administrative	yuan	500	Central	
	2. Medium-sized mines	Administrative	yuan	300	Central	
	3. Small mines	Administrative	yuan	200	Central	
	(ii) The mining license shall be renewed if the scope, type and mode of mining are changed	Administrative	yuan	100	Central	
017	XVI. Charges for the supervision and inspection fees of surveying and mapping product quality	Institution			Central	Please check WJGCF [1988] No.382 NFGFZ [2000] No.6 for the charging standard
018	XVII. Charges for the testing of surveying and mapping instrument	Institution			Central	Please check JJJFF [1991] No.323 for the charging standard
019	XVIII. Mineral resources compensation fee	Administrative	yuan	Mineral sales income*compensation rate*ratio of mining recovery	Central	Please check order No.150 and No.222 of the State Council

7. Table A. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Unified Land Expropriation Annual Output Value and Comprehensive Land Price

Unit: yuan/mu

City	Banner /county (city/district)	District /area	District/area description	Unified annual output value			District comprehensive land price	Correction factor			
				Unified annual output value of district	Multiple compensation	Standard of Unified annual output value of district		Cultivate land	Garden plot	Forest land	Grassland
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Baotou city	Donghe district	I	Hedong town:Maofengzhangyingzi village,Wangdahanyingzi village(north),Donghe village,Gongnong village,Erlibandong village,Shaerqin town,Dengjiayingzi village				200000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		II	Hedong town:Haolaigou village(south of Beijing-Tibet highway),Choushuijing village(south of Beijing-Tibet highway),Yinjiangyaozi village, Hebei village(north of the railway);Shaerqin town: Nanhaizi village(north), village				150000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		III	Hedong town: Jingping village,Zhengeryaozi village(north),Wangdahanyingzi village(central),Nanhaizi village(central),Ashangoumen village(south of Daqingshan),Yongfu village(Yongfu village, south of Daqingshan),Adoulai village(south of Daqingshan),Shaerqinyi village (south of Daqingshan), Shaerqiner village (south of Daqingshan), Shaerqinsan village (south of Daqingshan),Hiaidai village				100000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		IV	Hedong town:Liubaoyaozi village (south of Daqingshan),Chenhuyaozi village,Haolaigou village (south of Daqingshan, north of Beijing-Tibet highway),Choushuijing village(south of Daqingshan, north of Beijing-Tibet highway),Zhengeryaozi village(south),Wangdahanyingzi village(south),Xiaguchengwan village(south),Shaerqin town, Dongyuan village(south of the Daqingshan),Shamujia				80000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

		village(south of the Daqingshan),Xiaobalagai village(north),Eergexun village(west),Dengjiayingzi village(south),Nanhaizi village(south), Yellow River area of Dongba village,Shendagu village, Yellow River area of Zhanggaiyingzi village								
Qingshan district Kundulun district	V	Hedong town: Xianmingyaosi village, Xibeimen village,Shaerqin town: Dabalagai village, Guandi village, Tuheqi village				60000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	VI	Hedong town:Liubaoyaozi village(north)				50000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	VII	Hedong town: Haolaigou village (mountain area), Liubaoyaozi village (mountain area), Choushuijing village (mountain area), Maoqilai village (mountain area), Xiaguchengwan village (mountain area), Shangguchengwan village (mountain area);Shaerqin town: Ashangoumen village(mountain area), Yongfu village (Yongfu village, mountain area), Adoulai village (mountain area), Yanggeleng village, Shaerqiny village (mountain area), Shaerqin village (mountain area), Shaerqinsan village (mountain area), Dongyuan village (mountain area), Shamujia village (mountain area), Heimaban village,Xiaobalagai village (east), Xiaobalagai village committee, Eergexun village (east)				40000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	I	North of Monilulindai,East of Kunhecao,South of Huancheng railway,East of Aerdng,Beidajie, North of Beitu road in Baosteel sanatorium, West of state-owned land in Qingshan district, Jiancheng district;East of Kunhecao, North of Bao-Lan railway,West of Aerdng street,South of Xiaoyuannan road,West 1000 m of Baiyun road, South of state-owned land in Kun district,Jiancheng district. Mainly including: Nanpai village, Caojiayingzi village, Zhaojiayingzi village, Heping village, Jiaerba village, Boerhantu village (portion), Xinguangyi village (portion), Nanhaozi village (portion), Bianqianghao (portion), Xincheng village (portion)				20000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	II	East of Kunhecao, South of Beijing-Tibet highway, North of Huancheng railway, Mainly including: Bianqianghao (portion), Xincheng village (portion)				15000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	III	East of Kunhecao, North of Beijing-Tibet highway, South of Kundulun reservoir; west of Kunhrcao, north of Baolan railway and south of Baosteel Group. Mainly include Bianqianghao village (portion), Boerhantu village(portion), Shengli				10000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

		village(portion),Changhan village(portion),Xinguangyishe(portion)								
	IV	West of Baobai railway, north of Baolan railway, west of Nanraocheng road and south of No.110 national highway. Mainly include: Xinguangyi village (portion), Xinguangsan village, Xinguangsi village (portion), Xinguangwu village (portion), Xingguangliu village (portion), Xinguangqi village (portion) and Xinguangba village, Hayenaobao village (portion), Dalaheshang village, Dalahexia village (portion), Tuheimanao village, Beiguoyaozi village and Nanbohantu village				80000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	V	East of Jiuyuan district, south of No.110 national highway and west of Nanraocheng road, north of Baolan railway; south of Daqingshan, North of the Beijing-tibet highway, east of Kunhecao; mainly include: Wulanjiyi village, Wulanjier village, Wulanjiersan village, Dalahexia village (portion), Boerhantu village (portion), Xinguangsi village (portion), Xinguangwu village (portion), Xingguangliu village (portion), Xinguangqi village (portion),Hadamengenbu(portion),Beiguoyaozi village(portion),Hayenaobao village(portion),Baishugou village				60000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jiuyuan district Qingshan district	VI	North of Byannaer city, east of Jiuyuan district, north and south of Biejing-tibet expressway, north of Baosteel area. Mainly include: Hadamen village (portion),Boerhantu village (portion), and Bianqianghao village (portion)				50000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	I	Qingfu town: Zhangjiayingzi village and Changfuyaozi village,Wuyinfuyaozi village,Mianfang farm,Xincheng village(south),Sidaoshahe village(south),Two zero two factory(north)				20000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	II	North of No.110 national highway, south of flood dan, Qingfu town: Zhaojiadian village, Xincheng village, Erhaihao village(south),Yinjiangyaozi village(south);Xingsheng town:Dangpuyaozi village(south) and Yongheyaozi village(south),Sidaoshahe village(north),Wanglaoyaozi village(south), Two zero two factory(south)				15000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	III	Qingfu town: Qisewan village, Yinjiangyaozi(central), Erhaihao village(north), Xingsheng town, Dangpuyaozi village(central)				10000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	IV	South of Beijing-Tibet highway, Xingsheng town: Dingdulungui village,Yangshanyaozi village,Wanglaoda village(south),Yongheyaozi village(north)				80000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

	V	North of Beijing-Tibet highway, Xingsheng town: Wanglaoda village(north), Dangpuyaozi village (central) town				60000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Shiguan district Jiuyuan district	VI	Xingsheng town, Xingshengyaozi village, Shaerqingyaozi village, Hongqingde village, Huagetai village and Xibeimen village				50000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	VII	Xingsheng town: Wangyingji village, Erxianggong village(south) and Kuang(Hui)luopu village(south),Machang village, Xiqiangbian village				40000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	VIII	Xingsheng town: Dongdagou village(south)				15000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	I	Xitulu office: Caojiayingzi village, Nanhaozi village, Gongqing farm, Baotang farm, Zhaojiaying village, Wuyinfuyaozi village, Shangwo tuhaozi village (portion), Gaoyoufang village (portion), Luocheng gebo village (portion), Xiawotuhaozi village (portion) ; Jingbushixin village, Baogang farm, Yinliuyaozi village, Qingnian farm, Lvufuyaozi village, Baiyinxile subdistrict office : Mianfang farm, Jingpingxin village, Two zero two factory(portion),Erdaoshahenan village(portion),Wanshuiquan town: Xinaobao village, Liangjiayingzi village, Agricultural reclamation group company (portion), Hanqingba village (portion),Luochenggebo village(portion),Machi town: Xiawotuhaozi village(portion) village				20000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	II	Xitulu office: Beitan village, Xihaokouzi village (portion), Gaoyoufang village (portion), Youfang village (portion), Baiyinxile subdistrict office: Sandaohahe village (portion), Erdaoshahexi village(portion), Erdaoshahebei village(portion), Erdaoshahenan village(portion),Two zero two factory (portion), Mche town: Guanyinmiao village, Xiawituhaozi village (portion), Beitan village, Livestock farm in Machi township(portion), Machiyi village, Machisan village, Machisi village (portion), Machiwu (portion), Machiliu village (portion), Machiqi village(portion), Xinsheng village (portion), Hanwugedu village (portion), Wujiagedu village (portion), Chengliangzi village(portion), Yongmaoquan village (portion),Xihaozi village (portion),Gaoyoufang village(portion)				15000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	III	Xitulu office:Shangwotuhaozi village(portion), Xiawotuhaozi village(portion),Machi town: Xiawotuhaozi village(portion), Machi township livestock farm(portion), Wanshuiquan town: Hanqing ba village (portion), Tongguan (guan) village, Luochenggebo village (portion), Dahanqingyaozi village, Xiaohanqingyaozi				10000 0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

		village (portion), Hongqi farm (portion), Wuheileiyaozi village, Jiaojiyingzi village (portion), Xiaozhaowan village (portion), Huangcaowa village (portion), Guoniudui village (portion), Wanshuiquan village, Yuanjiagedan village, Xijialangwan village, Dongjialangwan village, Agricultural reclamation group co., LTD. (portion), Aotaoyaozi village (portion) village village								
		IV Baiyinxile subdistrict office: Erdaoshahebei village (portion), Huangcaowa village, Sandaoshahe village (portion), Erdaoshahebei village (portion), Xibeimen village (portion), Qianying zi village; Wanshuiquan town: Jiaojiyingzi village (portion), Xiaozhaowan village, Huangcaowa village (portion), Huajiangying village, Agricultural reclamation group co., LTD. (portion), Aotaoyao zi village (portion) village				80000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Tumou te Right Banner Shiguan i district	V Xitulu office: Xihaokouzi village (portion); Wanshuiquan town: Aotao yaozi village (portion), Hongqi farm (portion), Agricultural reclamation group co., LTD (portion), Huajiangying village (portion); Sarula subdistrict office: Yellow river dairy farm; Machi town: Machi township livestock farm (portion), Chengliangzi village (portion), Machisivillage (portion), Machiwu village (portion), Machiliu village (portion), Machqi village (portion), Xinsheng village (portion), Hanwu geduvillage (portion), Yongmaoquan village (portion), Xihaokouzi village (portion); Hallinger town: Changhan village (portion), Hallinger village (portion), Guanjiang village (portion), Yellow River area of Xinhe village (portion), Gaoyoufang village (portion), Qiaogedu village (portion)				60000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		VI Agarutai town: Baishugou village, Aguigou village, Meiligeng village, Boerhantu village, Hayehutong town, Wukanjiyidui village, Wukanjiwudui village, Wukanjiliudui village, Wukanjiqidui village, Wukanjibadui village, Wukanjiuidui village, Hayehutongvillage, Chainaobao village, Yongfeng village, Qianjing village, Xinsheng village, Yellow River area of Minsheng village, Dabusutai village, Halingeer town: Halingeer village (portion), Changhan village (portion), Guanjiang village (portion), Yellow River area of State forestry farm, Shanyanggedu village, Wuyi forest farm, Quanbatu village, Yellow River area of State forestry farm, Yellow River area of Xikulun village, Yellow River area of Xinhe				50000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

		village(portion),Qiaogedu village,Quanbatu village,Sanchakou village,Wangjiagedan village,Tuheimanao village,Hayeseqi village								
	I	Dadeiheng office: Mangchang village and Houyingzi village				35000	1.00	0.70	0.43	0.30
	II	Dadeiheng office: Damiao village				25000	1.00	0.70	0.43	0.30
	III	Wudangzhao town: Qingshan village, Gangfangdi village, Baicaogou village,Dadeiheng office: Jimaoyaozi village, Kaizhouyaozivillage;Guhuluntu town:Sanchakou village,Payushu village,				20000	1.00	0.70	0.43	0.30
Guyan g county	I	Central area of Jinshan town (Xieheyi village, Xiaosanfenzi village, Guangyikui village, Juhecheng village, Xiliannaobao village, Zhaodi village, Fengwan village, Sifenzi village, Xiashierfenzi village, Xinlong village, Jiuceng village, Minsheng village and Wanshenghao village,Hongyawan village)	600.80	25	15020		1.00	0.77	1.13	0.64
	II	Outlying regions of Jinshan town (Ximaohudong village, Xiyongxin village, Dongshengyong village, Shenshuigou village, Yantiancheng village, Ershe village, Hayehudong village, Maluhao village, Wanhedian village, Shiguaiifeiren village, Wufenzi village, Hujigou village, Heleng village), Xiashihao town: Qianhailiu village, Laingqian village, Ernaobao village, Qianbaicai village, Meilinggou village, Xinjian village, Xuetianhui village, Xiashihao village, Hounaobao village, Guandi village, Chenjiaqu village, Sanchengrenhao village, Qianheisha village	525.20	25	13130		1.00	0.77	1.13	0.64
	III	Yinhao town (Dayingzi village, Yinhao village, Nianfang village, Dongyuanyong village, Maerfenzi village,Dakoukou village,Chengyong village, Huaishuo town: Damiaotan village, Hetonggou village, Haungmofang village, Bailingnao village, Xiangfang village, Gushan village	402	25	10050		1.00	0.77	1.13	0.64
	IV	Xidoupu town: Shisifenzi village, Hongnijing village, Sanfenzi village, Hujitu village, Zhangfadi village, Shiliufenzi village, Xinmin village, Nantoufenzi village, Liuweihao village, Zhaonianfang village, Daerfenzi village, Shibaqinghao village; Xinshunxi town: Gonghedang village,Yangchangbozi village, Hongqingde village, Heleng village, Wufenzi village committee, Lisihao village,Mandahao village, Kingshunxi village, Shijiaying village, Qituanhudong village, Shetaihe village, Mandahao village, Hadaheshao village, Nanzhonggang village; Huaishuo town: Muhaotan village, Yangwan village, Zhouxicai village,	288.80	25	7220		1.00	0.77	1.13	0.64

			Chaoligan village, Eryuedi village, Huaishuoxin village, Xiaohaozi village, Haokou village, Xingshenggong village, Sfenzi village; Yin hao town: Xiyingsi village, Gezhou village, Saoling village, Tuanjie village, Xiaowutu village, Changfasheng village, Damiao village, Shuiquan village, Machi village, Gaojia village								
	Daerha nmao ming'a n Union Banner	I	Shibaotown (Shibao village, Wanertu village, Shiluzhou village, Dasuji village, Saowusu village, Xingfu village, Kunduitan village, Wendoubuling village, Diansubulang village, Hongshan village), Wuke town (Wukehudong village, Donghe village, Dazaohai village, Niancaowan village, Daxitan village, Dongshanpan village, Wulanhudong village, Damaohudong village, Taiping village, Erliban village, Saihudong village), Xihe village (Xihe village, Dechengyongcheng, Shilanhada village, Senlawenge village, Benbutai village, Qianhe village, Delinggou village, Changhan village), Xiaogongwen village (Xiaogongwen village, Sailin village, Boluotu village, Dajing village, Changhan village, Huangheshao village, Xiguaizi village, Xiqitan village, Laduijiu village)	518.16	25	12954		1.00	0.75	0.85	0.26
		II	Xilamuren (village villageBaiyannaoer village, Huhediansu village, Halawusu village); Bailingmiaotown (village village villageBailingmiao village south); Mingan town (Hugejiritu village, Narenbaolige village), Bayinaobao town (Dabuxilatu village) town village village village	105.53	30	3166		3.90	3.00	3.50	1.00
		III	Mingan town (Xilachaolu village, Sharutala village, Bayintala village, Bayinhanggai village), Baiyanhua town (Aolonghudong village, Wulanbaolige village, Baiyanaobao village), Daerhan town (Chaganaobao village, Xilahada village), Bailingmiao town (Bailingmiao village north), Chaganhada town (Hadahashao town, Bayinsaihan village, Narenbaolige village), Bayinaobao town (Bayinhua village, Bayinwulan village, Wulanchabu village, Gerileaodou village, Maodoukundui village, Wulanbaolige village) village village village	101.57	30	3047		3.90	3.00	3.50	1.00
		IV	Mandoula town (Baiyinhalu village, Erdengaobao village), Baiyanhua town (Guhulongtu village, Baiyinchagan village, Kailinghe village), Chaganhada town (Tenggenaoer village)	92.97	30	2789		3.90	3.00	3.50	1.00
Bayan nao	Linhe district	I	Linhe district Jiancheng district (Shuguang countryside: Hongsheng village, Zengfeng village, Chenguang village)				75318	1.00	1.00	0.9	0.85

er city	II	Chengguan town: Shuguang countryside (Zhifeng village, Shuguang village); Shuguang countryside: Zhian village; Bayi countryside: Hongxing village; Linhe farm				52206	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.89
	III	Chengguan town: Chengguan village (Jiguang village), Hongguang village (Xuhai village), Wusi village, Jiguang village (Zengguang village), Youyi village, , Yuanjing village,; Bayi countryside: Fengshou village, Shengfeng village, Changfeng village and Zhangiamiao village				44071	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.89
	IV	Bainaobao town: Fuli village, Lianfeng village, Qianjin village (Chunguang village), Sanba village (Tuanjie village), Shengli village, Shidagu village (Shidagu village), Shichengxi village, Yongtongshu village, Taiyang village, Tuanjie village, Xihai village, Xiegongchang village, Xinxing village, Yonghua village (Yonghe village), Yongqiang village, Yongqing village, Yongsheng village, Yongxing village, Yuejin village (Gongchan village), Zhaotan village (Zhaotan village), Zhongxin village, Zhongyi village; Ganzhaomiao town: Dongfeng village, Ganzhaomiao village, Hongfeng village, Huangji village, Huangyangmutou village, Jianhua village, Minfrng village, Minfeng village, Minzhu village, Naogao village, Rongfeng village, Wulan village, Xiangyang village (Minzhu village), Xinfeng village, Xinhua village, Xinjian village, Xinli village, Xuguang village, Yingfeng village, Yongfeng village, Yonghua village; Langshan town: Xianfeng village, Aifeng village, Aiguo village, Bayin village, Fuyi village, Guangming village, Xingguang village (Xiyue village), Xingfu village; Wulantuke town: Hongqi village, Longqiang village, Tuanjie village, Xinsheng village, Xinyi village, Xinmin village, Changsheng village, Longsheng village, Guangrong village, Chengguan town: Fenqu farm; Shuanghe town: Fuhe village, Xinrong village, Xinfeng village, Xinhe village,; Bayi village: Lianfeng village, Nongfeng village and Xindao village (Xindao village, Bayi village)				33200	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.91
	V	Shuanghe town: Huanghe village, Minzu village; Wulantuke town: Minle village, Qianjin village; Xinhua forest farm; Chunhe village, Dongfanghong village, Gucheng village, Haazor village, Heping village, Xinhua town: Hongqi village, Hongqi village (Xinjianying village), Tuanjie village(Zhaogetai village), Jianguo village, Lianhe village, Lianrong village, Longguang village, Longsheng village, Minyi village, Qianjin village, Qiaoliang				27547	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.91

		village, Sanhe village, Shengfeng village, Wuxing village, Xinle village, Xinrong village, Xinsheng village (Xinshe village), Xinyuan village, Xinfeng village, Yingsheng village, Yonghong village, Yongle village (Qigudi village), Yongli village, Hongqi village, Tuanjie village; Langshan farm; Langshan town: Fuzeng village, Minqiang village, Xinming village, Yingfeng village, Yingsheng village, Yongfeng village, Hongguang village (Hongguang village), Yongchang village, Shuiyue village, Yongzeng village, Bainaobao town: Lianxing village, Mingfu village, Mingxing village (Mingxing village), Wulantuke town: Minyue village, Qianjin village, Xinyue village, Xinsheng village (Dongji village); Longqiang village, Hongzi village, Tuanjie village, Xinyi village; Ganzhaomiao town: Guanglian village, Jianfeng village (Jainmin village), Lixin village, Minfeng village (Jianming village), Nongguang village, Qipan village, Shengfeng village, Xiqu village, Xianfeng village (Guangfeng village)								
Wuyuan county	I	Longxingchang town: Chengguan town, Longsheng village, Lianhe village, Yuejin village,Chengguanjiucheng village (Jiucheng village), Hongwei village, Xianfeng village, Rongfeng village, Hongqi village (Dongniuju village), Wuyuan county forest farm	1395	25	34875		1.00	1.00	0.70	0.11
	II	Longxingchang town: Rongyi village, Yingfeng village	1172	25	29300		1.00	1.00	0.70	0.11
	III	Shengfeng town: Xinfeng village, Xinhong village, Jiadaozi village, Xiqiliang village; Longxingchang town: Tonglian village, Wuxing village, Haofeng village, Wulan village, Rongyu village, Shuixing village, Fengyi village, Lianle village; Longxingchang town (Hesheng village), Xinjian village; Taerhu town: Chunguang village, Bayantaohai town: Hongguang village, Hongfeng village, Saifeng village, Hongqi village, Xiangyang village; Tianjitai town: Yongxing village (Maojiaqiao village), Tuanjie village (Tiangeqin village), Xinshui village (Erheyong village); Wuyuan county economic forest farm, Agriculture and animal husbandry bureau grass seed farm, labor camp farm, Dongtucheng grass seed farm, Wuyuan county forest farm	1071	25	26775		1.00	1.00	0.70	0.11
	IV	Yindingtu town:Fengyue village, Hongsheng village, Jianshe village, Qianjinxun, Fengsheng village (Xieheqiao village), Shengli village, Xingwang village; Wuyuan county forest farm, Wuyuan county farm, stated-run Jianfeng farmin Bameng (Jianfeng farm in Bayannaoer city), livestock farm in Wuyuan	978	25	24450		1.00	1.00	0.7	0.11

		county, Dongtucheng farm, Fenzidi farm, sand break; Xingongzhong town; Dongxinyong village (Xinxing village), Xinfu village, Hefeng village Guangming village, Yongyue village; Longxingchang town (Hesheng village): Jainfeng village (Jianfeng village, Xinfeng village), Xixinyong village (Xinyong village) Heyi village, Hesheng village, Heping village,; Shengfeng town: Xinsheng village, Xinhua village, Sanhuangbao village, Honglongyong village, Meilian village, Meifeng village, Meixing village, Minglian village, Mingxing village, Mingfeng village ; Bayantaohai town: Xianjin village, Jinqi village; Fenglei village, Xiangdao village, Yongsheng village, Hongsai village, Fenglei village, Heping village, Nanmaoan village, Bayantaohai town (Fuxing town): Qingsheng village, Qingfeng village, Lianfeng village, Fuxing village, Yongfeng village, Hesheng village, Shunli village, Minsheng village; Taerhu town: Jiguang village, Haifeng village (Haifeng village), Xianfeng village, Shelin village, Nairi village, Hongguang village, Jinfeng village, Jinxin village, Chunlian village, Jinlian village, Lianfeng village, Shengfeng village, Fengyu village, Fengchan village, Fenghua village, Changfeng village, Wuxing village (Wufengqiao village), Yongfeng village (Daolaozhao village); Tiangutai town: Yonghong village, Xingfeng village, Xinzeng village (Xiongwanku village), Jinghua village, Lianhe village (Jingyanglin village), Fufeng village; Xingongzhong town: Yongwang village, Liansheng village, Chuangye village, Guanglian village, Guangming village, Fenglian village, Yongfeng village, Heshao village, Yongsheng village, Yongsheng village, Yonglian village, Minli village, Xuri village, Guangsheng village, Tuanjie village								
Dengkou village	I	Bayangaole town: Beiliangtai village, Beitan village, Chengguan village, Jiudi village; Bulongnao town: Baleng village, Jiadao village, Huangtudangzi village, Longshenghe town: Xindi village; Dukou town: Xindi village	1187.20	25	29680		1.00	1.00	0.68	0.10
	II	Bulognao town: Tuanjie village, Xinhe village, Youyi village; Longshenghe town: Hetong village; Dukou town: chengdong village, Nantan village, Chengxi village; Wulanbuhe farm	1066.80	25	26670		1.00	1.00	0.68	0.10
	III	Longshenghe town: Nanying zi village; Shajintuhai town: Bayinmaodao village, Narintuhai farm, Bayantuhai farm, Hartentuhai farm, Baoergai farm	970.40	25	24260		1.00	1.00	0.68	0.10

		IV	Bayangaole town: Nanliangtai village; Bulongnuo town: Hehao village; Longshenghe town: Hongqi village, Tabu village, Haiziyan village, Minxin village, Xizha village, Gongdi village, Haigang village, Liming village, Xiecheng village, Xindi village, Nanyingzi village, taolai village; Dukou town: Nanjianzi village, Datian village, Tongxing village, Dongdi village, Yongsheng village; Shajintaohai town: Zhaotan village, Wendouermaodao village, Baiyiwendouer village, Desert forestry experiment center (Yuandengkou experiment bureau), Shalamaodao village, Baolehaote village, Bayinwula village, Narenbulu village (Bayinbaolige village, Narenbaolige village), Bayinborige village, Taiyangmiao farm village village village village village village village village village village	933.60	25	23340		1.00	1.00	0.68	0.10
Wulate front banner		I	Wulashan town: Yanhai village, Shuitongshu village, Tabu village, Shanaobao village, Xuhai village, Sanhu village, Lianguang village Xishanju farm	1187.8	25	29695		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.13
		II	Xianfeng town: Fenshui village, Hongqi village, Xianfeng village, Yongfu village, Heiliuzi village, Xibatou village, Sanding village, Youfang village, town village, Gongmiao village, Xinhua village, Datian village, Zhongtan farm; Xixiaozhao town: Xixiaozhao village, Tuchengzi village, Xijuzi village, Naimadai village, Jinxing village, Gongtian village, Dengcundian village, Baigedu village, Huaimu village, Fusheng village, Wantaigong village, Xinan town: Shulinzi village, Qinghua village, Qianjin village, Xinan village, Yangfangzi village, Niaohai village, Dongfanghong village, Xianfeng village, Xinsheng Village, Hongguang village, Xianjin village, Xinghuo village, Changsheng village, Xinan farm; Baiyanhua town: Wuritugaole village, Wubaoli village, Aguogaole village, Darigai village, Tahanqi village, Huhe village, Dianbusige village, Taienge village, Chaganhada village, Heshunzhuang village, Wuliangsuhai fishery town village	1014.82	25	25370		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.13
		III	Dashetai town: Shetai village, Houtang village, Nanyuan village, Nanchang village, Miaoerhao village, Wulan village, Sanfenzi village, Shennagan village, Hongming village, Mabozi village; Taishetai town (Sudulun town): Kuluebulong village, Wayaotan village, Zhaogetai village, Suducang village, Yonghe village; Dashetai town pasture. Dashetai pasture Taishetai town farm	968.69	25	24217		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.13

	IV	Eerdengbulage town:Ariqi village,Saihudong village,Baiyanhua village,Alibeng village,Gonghudong village,Xiyangchang village,Bayinwendouer village	950.63	25	23766		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.16
	V	Xiaoshetai town: Dashifenzi village, Shiqifenzi village, Dongwufen village, Yonghong village, Mingan town, including: Jianjiayaozi village, Yingpanwan village, Yihedian village, Shiyifenzi village, Maojiagedu village, Liufenzi village, Qifenzi village, Seqikouzi village,Taolaikouzivillage,Tailiangvillage (Shadege town); Eerdengbulage town:Bigeti village,Hailiysitai village,Shadege village,Huhewendouer village,Eerdengbulage town (Erji range) town village village village town	889.21	25	22230		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.16
	I	Wujiage town: Shuangrong village, Shilanji village, Hongfeng village, Hongguangshengli village, Lianfeng fendou village, Hongwei village, Xingyongsheng village; Delingshan town: Shengli village, Xingfeng village, Wuzhen village, Dasheng village, Hongqi village, Sudulun village; Muyanghai pasture; Hulesitai town: Tuanjie village, Xibotu village, Halartu village, Yihejiu village	1044.34	25	26109		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.11
	II	Shihahe town: Baiyin changhan village, Chulutu village, Gerichulu village, Shihaha village, Xiyangchang village, Ershisifenzi village, Gaobei village, Baibenjing village, Shuangshengmei village	478.13	25	11953		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.24
	III	Hailiutu town: Barenbaolige village,; Wengeng town: Bayinmandou village, Hurimutu village, Harichaolu village, Xirichalu village, Alatenghushao village, Baogetu village, Byinmandouhu village,; Ganqimaodou town: Bayinchagaga, Derisu village, Tugurige village, Yihenchagan village, Hugesuletu village;Hulesitai town:Wengen village,Hulesitai village,Dagetu village,Baogeda village,Tuanjie village,Halahul village,Qiandamen village,Wuzhuer village,Bayinjila village,Xibotu village,Halatu village,Yihejiu village,Hanwula village,Huhe village;Chuangjing village:Sharulatala village,Halatu village,Baitong village,Amusier village,Bayingudouge village,Shabuge village,Bayinge village,Bairihantu village; Xinhure town: Xire village, Zhusimule village, Baixingtu village, Chaganaobao village, Wulanchaolu village, Hatai village, Maoqige village, Bayinwendouer village, Sulonggetu village, Naritu village, Muren village; Bayinwulan town;Bayinaobao village, Hulusi village, Tukemu village, Xinniwsu village,	97.41	30	2922		8.93	3.13	3.13	1.00
Wulate middle banner										

		Wulangerile village, Nuherile village, Wulanwendouer village, Bayinbaori village, Dongdawusu village, Wulangerile village, Arihudouge village, Bayinchagan village, Sanggendalai village, Gurigalengtu village, Yihebaolige village, Wuligutu village, Hulesitai town: Wengeng village, Hulesitai village, Dagetu village, Baogeda village, Halahulu village, Qiandamen village, Wuzhuer village, Bayingula village, Hanwula village, Huhe village								
Wulate back banner	I	Wugai townfushan village (Balawula village), Wugai townfuhai village (Bayannaoer village), Wugai townbayintala village, Wugai townhuhewendouer village, Wugai town and Hefeng village, Youlian village of Bayinbaogeli town, Dongsheng village of Bayinbaogeli town, Menghan village of Bayinbaogeli town, Tuanjie village of Bayinbaogeli town, Wuzhiqu village of Bayinbaogeli town, Sanzhiqu village of Bayinbaogeli town, Huhewendouer town, Dashuwan village, Hongqi village of Huhewendouer town, Xibulong village of Huhewendouer town, Wulanhaoshao village of Huhewendouer town, Guanglin village of Huhewendouer town	991.28	25	24782		1.00	0.60	0.60	0.13
	II	Wugai townjinmen village, Zhusimuer village of Bayinbaogeli town, Narenwula village of Bayinbaogeli town, Baolige village of Bayinbaogeli town, Wula village of Bayinbaogeli town, Bayinnuru village of Chaogewengedouer town, Xiniwusu village of Chaogewengedouer town, Chaganaobao of Chaogewengedouer town, Baoribu village of Chaogewengedouer town, Harizhaolu village of Chaogewengedouer town, Hanwula village of Chaogewengedouer town, Xirinaoergancha of Chaogewengedouer town, Wulanaobao village of Chaogewengedouer town, Mandoula village of Huogeyi town, Molin village of Huogeyi town, Qiandamenacha of Huogeyi town, Biliqigeer village of Huogeyi town, Sharula village of Huogeyi town, Wubaolige village of Huogeyi town, Chagangaole village of Huogeyi town, Balawula village of Huogeyi town, Bayinchaer village of Bayinqianda town, Bayinhure village of Bayinqianda town, Abuleritu village of Bayinqianda town, Bayinmandagancha of Bayinqianda town, Halatu village of Bayinqianda town, Wulijitu village of huhewendouer town, Suburiletu village of huhewendouer town, Huerwendouer village of huhewendouer town, Narenwubuer village of huhewendouer village	85.05	30	2552		9.60	5.80	5.80	1.00

Hangji n back banner	I	Shanba town: Yuanziqu village, Zhongsheng village, Yonghua village, Hongtaiyang village, Chengxi village, Chenfeng village, Chunguang village, Hongxing village	1451.51	25	36288		1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60
	II	Shanba town: Jiaotong village, Zhongnanqu village, Hongliudi village, Minle village, Zhangfang village, Gaofeng village, Dashuncheng village	1311.95	25	32799		1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60
	III	Shanba town: Yongli village, Shawan village, Mantianhong village, Chifeng village, Erdaoqiao town: Dongfanghong village, Jiansheng village, Jainyong village, Shatai village, Taiyangsheng village, Xianfeng village, Xinsheng village, Yongzeng village, Yongfeng village; Sandaoqiao town: Changqing village, Chengni village, Heping village, Reshui village, Shunli village; Manhui town; Hongqi village, Gongyiqu village, Xintang village, Xinghuo village, Shuangmiao town; Erzhi village, Huangjitan village, Jianzidi village, Zengguang village; Shamei town: Xinle village, Nanyuan village; Toudaoqiao town: Sanjiaocheng village	1195.31	25	29883		1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60
	IV	Toudaoqiao town: seed farm in Ba city, orchard farm in Ba city, Huanghe village, Nuoyi village, Nuor village, Lianfeng village, Lianzeng village, Minfeng village, Xinfeng village, Minjian village, Erdaoqiao town: Dongqu village, Fanrong town, Jiaer village, Jiayi village, Qingfeng village, Qinglong village, Xiqu village, Yongle village; Sandaoqiao town: Liyi village, Shengli village, Yongjin village, Manhui town: Dalihao village, Fuqiang village, Hefeng village, Qinglong village, Minsheng village, Minzhu village, Hongxing village, Hongfeng village, Hesheng village, Manhui village, Xiwayao village; Tuanjie town; Defeng village, Jingfeng village, Juheqiao village, Lixin village, Lianhe village, Minxian village, Minzhiqiao village, Shibaqing village; Shuangmiao town: Fumin village, Jifeng village, Jianzheng village, Dahua village, Tairong village, Wufeng village, Wuyi village, Xinjian village, Sandaoqiao town(Menghai town): Chainaobao village, Hongjian village, Lier village, Xiqukou village, Xinqu village, Wulan village; Shuangmiao town (Menghai town): Sannao village, Yongming village; Shahai town: Bayi village, Qianjin village, Qingnian farm, Shahai village, Wuxing village, Xiangyang village, Xiaoshagou village, Xinhong village, Youai village, Taiyangmiao farm: six parvial field, Three parvial field, four parvial field, Taiyangmiao farm department, one parvial	1089.40	25	27232		1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60

			field; Sated-owned unit: Beilinchang village, Huanghe, Food bank								
Xilin Gol League	Erlianhaote city	I	Erlianhaote city, town village of Gerileadou town, Erdenggaoba village, Taoli village, Hügületutuoya village town village				3307	4.42		1.80	1.00
Xing'an League	Wulanhaote city	I	Wulanhaote city municipal district; Suburb office				27715	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.24
		II	Yilelite townWulanhada town village				25653	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.15
		III	Gegenmiao townTaibenzhan town Weidong office village				23284	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.18
		IV	Weidong officeYilelite townWulanhada townGegenmiao town village v				18283	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.21
	Arxan	I	Tianchi town, Linhai subdistrict office, Xincheng subdistrict office, Wenquan subdistrict office	750.56	25	18764		0.94		1.00	0.63
		II	Bailang town, Wuchagou town, Mingshuihe town	700.58	25	17515		0.84		1.00	0.52
	Horqin Right Front Banner	I	Horqin town, Julihen town	813.37	25	20334		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.21
		II	Eti town, Guiliuhe town, Balagedai village	748.89	25	18722		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.24
		III	Chabusen town, Dashizhai town: Yuejin stud-farm, Gongzhuling pasture, Gongzhuling pasture, Huhe stud-farm town	623.2	25	15580		1.00	1.10	1.10	0.30
		IV	Suolun town; Debosi town; Alideer town; Alideer pasture, Suolun pasture town	593.07	25	14827		1.00	1.10	1.10	0.33
		V	Manchu township; Wulanmaodou town; Tahemu town	552.29	25	13807		1.00	1.10	1.10	0.38
	Horqin Right Middle Banner	I	Bayanhushu town, Gaoliban town, Emutinggaole town, Daiqintala town, Duerji town town	712.88	25	17822		1.00	1.48	1.00	0.30
		II	Barenzhelimu town (except Zhamuqin work department), Tuliemaodou town, Bayannaoer town, Bayanmangha town, Haoyao town town, Xinjiamu town	653.37	25	16334		1.00	1.48	1.00	0.30
		III	Harinuoer town, Barenzhelimu town (Zhamuqin work department) town town town town	613.82	25	15346		1.00	1.48	1.00	0.30
	Jalaid Banner	I	Haolibao town; Yindeer town	820.81	25	20520		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		II	Nuwenmuren township	789.55	25	19739		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		III	Yindeer town; Bayanzhalaga countryside village	743.39	25	18587		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		IV	Badaerhu town; Bayangaole town village	709.26	25	17732		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42

		V	Xinlin town; Aerbengele town village village village village village village village	692.37	25	17309		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		VI	Tumugu town, Yurejin stud-farm; Bayangaole town village village village village village village village village village village	672.01	25	16800		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		VII	Baoligenhua town; Badaerhu town; Huerle town town village village	633.55	25	15839		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
		VIII	Stated-owned Storage filed; Aladaertuga town, Bayanwulan town village	603.14	25	15078		1.00	1.20	1.00	0.42
	Tuquan county	I	Tuquan town (county government area)	797.68	25	19942		1.00		1.00	0.30
		II	Jiulong township, Duerji town, Xuetian township, Liuhu town	713.56	25	17839		1.00		1.00	0.30
		III	Taiping township, Shuiquan township	703.52	25	17588		1.00		1.00	0.30
		IV	Yonghe town	688.16	25	17204		1.00		1.00	0.30
		V		669.40	25	16735		1.00		1.00	0.30
		VI	Baoshi town,	653.40	25	16335		1.00		1.00	0.30
	Alashan left banner	I	Bayanhaote town: Zhahaiwusu village, Bayanhuode village, Bugutu village, Bayanhaote town; Jilantai town: naoganbori village, Chahaershala village, Huhetaolegai village, Wudamutala village; Barunbieli town: Turien village, Tatashui village, Baishitou village, Gangge village, Alatengtala village, Menggentala village, Bayanbaogege village, Tiemuriwude village village village village village village village village village village village village village village village village				493	83.10		41.60	1.00
		II	Wenduerletu town: Deliwulan village, Saihantala village; Bayanhaotetown: Aobaotu village, Bayansunbuer village, towntu village, Qianjin village, Quejin village, Yikeerchcha, Bayantala village, Taerling village, Yihehudouge village, Tonggeerge village, Temotu village, Gonghudouge village, Xinitaohai village; Aolunbulage town: Qigezhage village, Mengheharigen village, Baotegenwusu village, Bayanmaodao farm; Barunbieli town: Keponamuge village, Sharihuode village, Shanghai village, Bayanchaogetu village; Zongbieli town: Arishan village, Geriletu village; Jiaergalesaihan town: Adungaole village, Chahangaole village, Tariatu village, Hatenggaole village, Xianghetu village, Kesen village, Hubuqi village, Wulanenge village, Haoyierhudouge village				433	76.80		38.40	1.00

	(Haoyierhudouge village) village village village village town village village village village village village village village village village village village village village								
III	Wenduerletu town: Tabenhuduge village, Wengeqitai village, Barunhuode village; Bayanhaote town: Yinggetu village;Gulantao town: Hatuhuduge village, Tugeli village, Xinihuduge village,Zhahabuluge village, Naogantaoli village, Shariburidu village, Hatutaolegai village (Hutudoulege village, Naogantaoli village); Zongbieli town:Wuriyintuya village,Aodungerile village, Mangnai village, Galebusitai village; Aolunbulage town: Bayanhari village, Bayanmaodao village; Bayanmuren town: Lianhe village, Shangtan village; Wusitai town: Wulanmaodao village, Bayinaobao village;				389	71.30		5.60	1.00
IV	Wenduerletu town: Wulantaolegai village, Zhahadaolan village; Gulantai town: Zhaosutaolegai village, Bayanwula village, Xibotu village, Sulitu village, Bateribuge village, Aorigehu village, Wuxierge village, Burigasitai village, Qinggele village; Jiaergelesaihan town: Wulanhuduge village, Baxingtu village, Agetanwusu village, Chahanaimi village (Chahanermu village); Jiaergelesaihan town (Chaogetuhure town): Emengaole village, Wulanquanji village, Dundegaole village, Huitugaole village,Zhagetu village;Tenggelisilisi town: Temowula village, Wulanhada village, Chalage village (Chalageer village), Tamutaolegaig village; Aolubulage town: Heping village, Chaganderisi village, Xiniwusu village, Tukemu village;Bayannuoergong town: Yihebulage village, Haermugetai village, Douerlegu village, Tonggetu village, Arihudouge village, Chaganaobao village, Taoli village, Suhaitu village, Haotannaori village; Bayanmuren town: Wuanmuhe village, Bayanshugui village, Wulansuhai village, Bayanshugui village (Bayantaohai village) village				350	66.70		3.30	1.00
V	Gulantai town:Huhewnduer village, Chahanwenduerge village, Deritu village, Erantaolegai village, Bayanhonggeri village,; Jiaergalesaihan town (Chaogetuhure town): Aonutu village, Chaganbulage village, Wuliji town: Wenduermaodao village, Sharizha village, Wulijisaihan village, Wuligushumu (Yingen town): Chaganzhadegai village, Kebo village, Dalaituru village;				301	66.50		33.30	1.00
VI	Bayannuoergong town: Sharibulage village; Eerkehashenha town: Wunigetu village,Bayannaori village, Wurituhuole village,				263	70.9		335.5 0	1.00

			Geding village, Sharihulusi village, Bayanhuole village, Tulantai village, Chagannaori village town village town village village village village village village village									
		VII	Wusitai town: Bayanaobao village, Wulanmaodao village village village				208		1.00			1.00
	Alashan right banner	I	Ekenhuduge town: Ekenhudu village, Bayinborige village, Bayangaolegecha, Byangaole village, Arimaodao village; Tabula town: Nurigai village; Alatengzhaoke town: Chagantongge village				272	128.46		83.50		1.00
		II	Ekenhuduge town: Wulantatala village, Aolunbula village, Shaburитай village, Suburige village; Yabulai town: Yihehuduge village, Xinhudouge village; Alatengchao town: Chaganderisu village, Huhewula village				259	123.58		80.33		1.00
		III	Yabulai town: Bayinsunburi village; Alatengchake town: Narenbuluge village, Naogunbulage village; Mandela town: Hudehuduge village, Xilinbulage village, Guribanduge village, Chagannuru village, Xialamu village, Bayinhuduge village, Shalinhuduge village.; Alatengaobao town: Bayintala village, Zeleborige village, Buridu village, Engeriwusu village,				249	116.29		75.59		1.00
		IV	Yabulai town: Badanjilin village; Alatengaobao town: Narenbuuge village, Naogunbulage village; Mandela town: Hudehuduge village, Xilinbulage village, Gurihubandouge village, Chagannuru village, Xialamu village, Bayinhudouge village, Shalinhudougge village, Alatengchake town: Alatengtala village				225	120.78		78.50		1.00
	Ejina banner	I	the central of Dalaihubu town Wusuronggui village, the central of Jirigalangtu village, Subonaer townwulantuge village east, Yibutu village east, Saihantaolai town: saihantaolai village (riparian zones) and the area along the river in Mengketu village				265	138.95	92.97	69.48		1.00
		II	Dalaihubu town: Niao suronggui village, Jirigalangtu village, Wentugaole village (wetland); Dongfeng town: Ehenchagan village, Baoriwula village (north); Subonaer town: Wulantuge village, Yibutu village, Ceke village; Saihantaolai town: Saihantaolai village, Mengketu village				215	148.69	100.1 3	74.35		1.00
		III	Dalaihubu town; Wentugaole village, Dongfeng town: Gushinai village, Baoriwula village (south); Mazongshan town; Suhaibulage village (south) village				187	149.83	100.2 2	74.92		1.00
		IV	Mazongshan towns; Haibulage village (north); Heiyingshan town: Heiyingshan village town village				169	149.55	100.0 4	74.78		1.00

Appendix 2: Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Categorization Checklist

Name of Subproject: _____

Location: _____

Land Area Required: _____

Other Useful Information: _____

Name of Sub-project: _____

Location (city/county/township/village): _____

I. Involuntary Resettlement

A. Permanent Land Acquisition	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Will there be permanent land acquisition?			If the answer is no, please go to Section B, C, and D. For items 2-9 below, put "not applicable" If yes, what is the total land area?
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?			Please indicate if the design document (project proposal/feasibility study report) is ready.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?			
4. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?			Please provide estimates
5. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?			Please provide estimates
6. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?			Please provide estimates
7. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?			Please provide estimates
8. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?			Please provide type of income source/livelihood

9. Additional Information if the answer is yes. Based on initial screening, the following preliminary information has been obtained.

- Estimated households and persons and other entities affected by LA
- Total number of estimated households and persons and other entities affected by HD
- Estimated number of poor and vulnerable households identified
- Other information:

Other documents can be added as appendix:

- Design (project proposal/ feasibility study report) approval
- Land Use Pre-examination;
- Site selection approval

B. Temporary Occupation of Land ⁵	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Will there be temporary occupation of land?			Please indicate if the land is state-owned or collective.
2. Is the site of the land to be temporarily occupied known?			Please indicate if the design document (project proposal/feasibility study report) is ready.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be occupied known?			
4. Will there be loss of access for residents during temporary occupation?			Please provide estimates
5. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets?			Please provide estimates
6. Will there be loss of crops, trees, and fixed assets?			Please provide estimates
7. Will there be loss of access for businesses or enterprises during construction?			Please provide estimates
8. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods during construction?			Please provide type of income source/livelihood
9. For temporary occupation of land, please provide estimated timeframe (i.e. 6 months temporary occupation, 1 year etc). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated number of households and persons and other entities affected by LA - Villages to be temporarily affected by LA - Type of structures that will be potentially affected (fences, waiting sheds, etc) - Other information 			
C. Prior Land Acquisition	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Has there been any prior land acquisition for the sites?			Due diligence report will be prepared

⁵ For temporary occupation of state-owned land, it should include information on users of land (temporary allocation or encroachers). For example, farmers may be using the land temporarily or there may be structures on land.

Additional information if the answer is yes. Based on initial screening, the following preliminary information has been obtained.

- When it was acquired and for what purpose
- Name of village/s and county where project is located and from whom land was acquired
- Total land area occupied by the project
- Total houses/structures demolished by the project
- Status of land acquisition for the facility/project
- Information on status of payment of compensation
- Type of land acquired (i.e. land classification prior to project construction)
- Amount paid by the government agency to original land users for land and/or fixed assets
- Name of local government agency who handled land acquisition and resettlement activities
- Number of persons/households affected by land acquisition and house demolition by the Government
- For the HHs affected by house demolition, have they been relocated well or still in transition?
- If the Certificate of State-owned Land Using Right has been issued by the government?

Other documents can be added as appendix:

- Design (project proposal/ feasibility study report) approval
- Land Use Pre-examination;
- Site selection approval
- Land Acquisition Approval (transferring the farmland to construction land)
- Certificate of State-owned Land Using Right

D. Existing Facilities/Associated Facilities	Yes	No	Remarks
2. Will the project financing involve existing facilities?			Social compliance audit report will be prepared
3. Will there be associated facilities in the meaning of ADB SPS?			Due diligence report will be prepared.

Appendix 3: Suggested Outline for DDR

I. Introduction

1. **Subproject Description.**
2. **Objectives and Scope of the Report.** *(Please describe the purpose/objectives of this report.)*
3. **Methodology.** *(Please describe the methodology for conducting the due diligence. Please also describe what activities were undertaken to complete the due diligence, this can be a review of relevant policies, national laws, interviews with representatives of local government agencies responsible for land, interviews with local people from the village collective from whom lands were acquired and conduct site inspection. Please attach a list of persons met/interviewed and all secondary documents reviewed.)*

II. Due Diligence Findings

4. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.** *Please enumerate in matrix format all the subproject components requiring land acquisition, the amount of land required for each component. Provide information on whether acquisition of the land or right of way required any physical or economic displacement or affected any buildings or structures and required the payment of compensation. Please attach copies of pictures of the subproject site, maps of the subproject site showing the project and the locations of communities.*
5. **Applicable Laws and Regulations.** Describe the national, provincial, prefectural laws, regulations, and policies related to land acquisition.
6. **History of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.**
 - *Please discuss how the land was transferred from previous owners/users to the subproject.*
 - *Information on whether prior land acquisition required any physical displacement from housing or economic displacement from land. Please provide information on amount of compensation paid and how the compensation rate was negotiated with the village collective or land user households.*
 - *Please provide information on the year land was acquired and by whom, type of land acquired (whether state owned or collectively owned). If collectively owned, indicate land classification - is it agricultural land, commercial land, residential, cultivated dry land, irrigated land, or wasteland, etc.*
 - *Please indicate number of villages and farmers from whom the land was acquired, the amount of compensation paid for the land and whether the compensation has been paid; whether affected village collective is satisfied with*

the compensation, whether compensation amount is equivalent to replacement value.

- *Please provide information on options for relocation, arrangement during transition, progress of relocation of AHs;*
- *Please attach copies of documents in English related to land ownership to show that the Project has legal tenure over the land.*
- *Please describe the detailed consultation procedures for land including who are participants, where and when the consultation took place, what issues were discussed? Please attach the documents, photos.*
- *Information on any outstanding issues, complaints or grievances related to land acquisition and the actions proposed to address these issues/grievances.*

III. Conclusion

7. Please discuss whether (i) subprojects entailed any land acquisition, restricted access to land, relocation of housing or loss of livelihoods, crops, trees, etc.; (ii) all land acquisition and compensation complied with national laws; (iii) all mitigating measures implemented complied with ADB and national requirements; (iv) there is any outstanding non-compliance issue.

IV. Corrective Action Plan

8. If the findings of the resettlement due diligence of subprojects identified any gaps in the entitlements of affected people as per national law and ADB's requirements, what are the corrective actions required to ensure compliance with the SPS. *Please provide information on corrective actions, budget and timing of implementation.*

No.	Subproject	Domestic policies and requirements	ADB policies and requirements	Entitlement of APs	Specific Actions and Measures	Measures to be taken	Remark
Additional Note							

Appendix 4: Outline of the Resettlement Plan

Endorsement Letter: *Endorsement Letter signed by the person in charge from the EA or local government to strictly execute the implementation of the RP.*

Executive Summary (ES): *An ES is a succinct report on the key aspects of the resettlement plan (about 5 pages). It should cover the salient points in the RP.*

1. Project Description

- *General description of the project, discussion of project components that result in land acquisition or involuntary resettlement or both, and identification of the project area.*
- *Detailed description of the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement (two or more than two alternatives), including a table with quantified data (comparison of impact index of each alternative) and provide a rationale for the final decision, and why remaining impacts are unavoidable.*
- *State the main objectives of the RP (describe based on the specific project and location).*
- *For clarity, please also indicate whether the project is based on feasibility study and state the arrangements for updating the RP at after detailed technical/engineering design and detailed measurement survey and submission to ADB for review and approval.*

2. Project Impact

- *Discuss the potential impacts of the project, including maps (appendix) of the areas or zone of impact of such components or activities.*
- *Describe scope of land acquisition, and why it is necessary for the main investment project.*
- *Summarize the key impacts in terms of assets acquired and affected persons, including a table.*
- *Provide details of any common property or resources*

Core tables to be prepared for this section (appendix 6):

- *Summary of Land Acquisition Requirements and Involuntary*
- *Summary of Affected Persons by Category and Severity of Impacts*
- *Affected Persons – Total Number of Households and Total Population*
- *Type of Impacts – Loss of Land, Structure, Businesses, Crops and Trees, Community Property Resources, and other categories of losses*
- *Severity of Impacts - Permanent or Temporary; Full (100%) or Partial (10% and below, 50% and below) loss of Structures/Land including number of people requiring relocation*
- *Summary of Affected Lands by Tenure Status and Land Use Type (Agricultural,*

Commercial, Residential, Public Forest, etc.)

3. Socioeconomic Characteristics and Impact Assessment:

The socioeconomic survey while providing data should be accompanied by a careful analysis/impact assessment disaggregated by gender, vulnerability and other social groups.

- *Socioeconomic survey in the project affected areas.*
- *Define, identify and enumerate the people to be affected (20%, 10%).*
- *Taking into account social, cultural and economic parameters, prepare disaggregated tables*
- *Discuss project impacts on the poor, indigenous/ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups.*
- *Analyze impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on gender, and analyze the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.*

Core tables to be prepared for this section:

- *Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Persons Disaggregated by Gender*
- *Vulnerability and Risk Analysis*

4. Policy Goal, Legal Framework and Entitlement

- *Describe the national and local laws and policies that apply to the project and prepare a gap analysis (in comparison with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy) indicating how the gaps will be addressed.*
- *Principles, legal and policy commitments from executing agency for different categories of project impacts. Principles and methodologies used for determining valuation and compensation rates at replacement costs for assets, incomes and livelihoods. Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation will be paid.*
- *Describe the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.*

Core tables/flowcharts to be prepared for this section/ flow chart:

- *Legislative Gap Analysis – Comparison of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and DMC Legal Frameworks and Proposed Measures to Bridge the Gap*
- *Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process with outputs and timelines*

Entitlement of Affected People

- *Define entitlement and eligibility of affected persons. Ensure all resettlement assistance, including, transaction costs are included.*
- *Assistance to vulnerable groups and other special groups should be included.*

Core tables to be prepared for this section:

- *Entitlement matrix*

5. Public Participation, Consultation, Complaint Channels

Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participatory Approaches and Disclosure Requirements

- *Identify project stakeholders, specifically primary stakeholders*
- *Describe the mechanisms for consultation to be conducted during the different stages of the project cycle*
- *Describe the activities undertaken to disseminate information*
- *Summarize the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities) and discuss how concerns raised and recommendations made were discussed in the RP*
- *Confirm disclosure of draft resettlement plan to affected people and include arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans*

Core tables to be prepared for this section:

- *Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan*
- *Summary of Concerns Raised and Recommendations Made during Consultations Disaggregated by Stakeholder Groups*

Grievance Redress Mechanisms

- *Mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures*
- *Description of the grievance redress framework (informal and formal channels) that will be put in place by the project proponent setting out the time frame and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement*

6. Resettlement Measures and Restoration Program

Relocation of Housing and Settlements

- *Description of options for relocation of housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection. Ensure gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified and integrated when preparing replacement housing programs.*
- *Description of the alternative relocation sites considered, community consultations conducted and justification for selected sites including details on location, environment assessment of site, and development needs.*
- *Legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transferring titles to resettlers including, provision of joint titles as well as plot allocation to adult children as relevant.*
- *Timetables for site preparation and transfer. Transition housing should be avoided. Measures to assist with transfer and establishment at new sites.*
- *Ensure location specific considerations to protect livelihood access to public services, etc.*
- *Plans to provide basic infrastructures and special facilities.*
- *Integration of APs with host populations.*

The Measures of Income Restoration

- *Identify livelihood risks, prepare disaggregated tables based on a demographic data and livelihood sources.*
- *Description of income restoration programs, including multiple options to restore all types of livelihoods, for example:*
 - *Project benefit-sharing*
 - *Revenue sharing arrangements*
 - *Joint-stock for equity contributions such as land*
 - *Investment channels of compensation fund*
 - *Provision of employment opportunities*
 - *Discuss sustainability and safety nets*
 - *Social safety net through social insurance / project special funds*
 - *Special measures to support vulnerable groups*
 - *Gender consideration (women's rights)*
 - *Training programs should be supported by skills analysis and needs assessment*

Core tables to be prepared for this section:

- *Livelihood restoration plans with itemized budgets and multiple options*
- *List of training programs and APs' preferences*
- *Employment opportunities*

7. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

- *Itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including, budget for resettlement unit, staffing training, M&E, and preparation of RPs during loan implementation. Physical and price contingencies should be included.*
- *Describe the flow of funds: the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items.*
- *Include information about the source of funding for the RP budget.*

Core tables to be prepared in this section:

- *Detailed Cost Estimate and Budget for all Resettlement Activities*
- *Flowchart: Flow of Funds showing source of financing and timing, particularly in the context of legal requirements.*

8. Institutional Framework for Resettlement

- *Main tasks and responsibilities of the groups responsible for resettlement preparation, implementation and monitoring should be described, including skills and number of staffs.*
- *Assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies. Arrangements to build, including technical assistance, if required. Availability of logistics, finance, staff and other necessary hardware*

- *Role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management. Involvement of women's groups in resettlement planning, management and operations, job creation and income generation*

Core tables to be prepared in this section:

- *Matrix of Roles and Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation*

9. Implementation Schedule

- *Include a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities (the schedule should be synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction)*
- *Resettlement Supervision Milestones included and updated regularly*

Core tables to be prepared in this section:

- *Implementation schedule covering all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with civil works awards construction – Gantt Chart*

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

- *Internal Monitoring and Evaluation: Arrangements to (i) monitor resettlement implementation, describe institutional arrangements, logistics, staff, skills, timelines and budget allocated*
- *External Monitoring and Evaluation: Arrangements to hire an external monitor. Ensure participation of affected people in internal and external monitoring and evaluation. Describe competencies, reporting arrangements and timelines*

Appendices

- *Map of Project Affected Area*
- *TOR of Monitoring and Evaluation*
- *Resettlement Information Booklet*
- *Other Appendices (public participation records etc.)*
- *DDR*

Appendix 5: Detailed Template of Socio-economic and Physical Quantities Surveys

Table 5-1: The Questionnaire of Community/Village

Question	Units	Options/Answers
Name	-	
Address	-	
Total Households	Household	
Total Population	People	
4.1 Registered Population	People	
4.2 Permanent Resident Population	People	
4.3 Floating Population	People	
EMs Population	People	
The Number of Disabled People	People	
Household who enjoys minimum livelihood guarantee	Household	
7.1 Actual Guarantee Standard	Yuan/Month	
The Number of Registered Unemployed Persons	People	
Administrative Area	Sq.km	
The Number of Neighborhoods		
The Number of Buildings		
When was the oldest house built?	year	
When was the newest house built?	year	
How many people are full-time staff?	People	
How many people are currently employed staff?	People	
How many people are full-time social workers are there in the community?	People	
How many people are volunteers?	People	
When was the community committee founded?	People	
Does the community have the following organizations?	-	
19.1 property management company	-	(1) Yes (2) No
19.2 owner committee	-	(1) Yes (2) No
19.3 Resident volunteer organization	-	(1) Yes (2) No
19.4 Residents' cultural and sports organization	-	(1) Yes (2) No
Does the community jurisdiction has the following institutions or facilities		(1) Yes (2) No
20.1 Convenience Stores	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.2 Supermarket	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.3 Department Store	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.4 Farmers Market	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.5 Bank	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.6 Hospitals/Clinics	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.7 kindergarten	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.8 Primary school	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.9 Gymnasiums	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.10 Geriatric Activity Room	-	(1) Yes (2) No
20.11 Library, Park、	-	(1) Yes (2) No
How far is the community committee from the following facilities and institutions ?	-	

Question	Units	Options/Answers
21.1 The nearest primary school	km	
21.2 The nearest junior high school	km	
21.3 The nearest high school	km	
21.4 The nearest Hospital/health center	km	
21.5 The nearest shopping mall	km	
21.6 The nearest post office	km	
21.7 The nearest Bank/credit union	km	
21.8 The nearest bus stop	km	

Table 5-2: The Economic Survey of temporarily occupied village collective

Street	No	Village	Population								Land				Production value (yuan/year)			Per capita net income (Yuan/Year)			
			Total Household	Total Population	Male	Agricultural population	EMs (Hui)	EMs (Uygur)	EMs (Kazakh)	EMs (Others)	Cultivated Land	Garden Plot	Homestead	Construction Land	Agriculture	Industry	Tertiary Industry	Rural per capita net income	Including: Agriculture(%)	Industry(%)	Tertiary Industry (%)

Street	No	Village	Population								Land				Production value (yuan/year)			Per capita net income (Yuan/Year)			
			Total Household	Total Population	Male	Agricultural population	EMs (Hui)	EMs (Uygur)	EMs (Kazakh)	EMs (Others)	Cultivated Land	Garden Plot	Homestead	Construction Land	Agriculture	Industry	Tertiary Industry	Rural per capita net income	Including: Agriculture(%)	Industry(%)	Tertiary Industry (%)

Table 5-3: Permanently Acquired Collective Land

subdistrict office	Affected Village	Subproject	Collective Land				Household	Persons
			Total	Cultivated Land	Woodland	Garden Plot		

Table 5-4: Infrastructure

Street: _____ Village\Community: _____

Item	Unit	Project Content		
Public Toilet				
10KV Pole				
380V Pole				
380V Wood Pole				
Transformer				
Canal	m ²			
Bridge				
Highway	m ²			

Motor Road	m ²			
Tomb (Soil)				
Tomb (Concrete)				
Underground Structure	m			
Gas Pipe	m			
Water Supply Pipe	m			
Drain Pipe	m			
Communication Cable	m			
Power Cable	m			
Lawn Parterre	m ²			
Water Line	m			
Vegetable Greenhouses (structures)	m ²			
Machine well, Largemouth well				
Big Tree (Non-fruit)				
Small Tree (Non-fruit)				
Fruit Tree				
.....				

Table 5-5: Economic Questionnaires of the Affected People

Table 5-5-1: Affected Households' Family Members Questionnaire

Road names _____ street _____ Village (residents' committee) _____

The name of surveyed householder:

Household who enjoys minimum livelihood guarantee: Yes/No ; Poor household Yes/No ;

The disabled Yes/No ; a female-dominated family Yes/No ; Elderly people living alone Yes/No ; whether has another house in this city or not Yes/No if yes, the house area is _____

Type of APs 1) Only affected by LA ; 2) Only affected by HD ; 3) Affected by LA and HD ;

No	Total Population									
	Name	Relationship to the householder	Gender	Age	Nation	Household registration type	Degree of education	Marital status	Occupation	Remark
01										
02										
03										
04										

05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
Relationship to the household member	1.Householder 2.Spouse 3.Parent 4.Grandparent 5.Son, daughter 6.daughter-in-law, son-in-law 7.nephew, niece 8.Grandchildren 9. Brothers and sisters 10. No relatives 11. Guest 12. Other									
Nation	1.Han 2. Uyghur 3. Kazak 4. Hui 5. Mongols 6. Russian 7. Other									
Household registration type	1.Agriculture 2. Non-agriculture 3. Other									
Degree of education	1. Illiteracy and semiliterate 2. Primary school 3. Junior School 4. Senior high school or technical secondary school 5. Junior college and regular college 6. Master or above 7. Preschool									
Marital status	1.Unmarried 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Other									
Occupation	1.Planting 2. Breeding industry 3. Industry 4. Business 5. Service industry 6. Tourism 7. Sanitation 8. Transportation 9. Communication 10. Teacher 11. Cadre 12. Student 13 Retired people 14. Unemployment 15. Mobile population 16. Individual 17. outside working 18. Preschool									

Table 5-5-2: Household Economic Questionnaires of the Affected People

State of land			
Total land resources____mu			
1)paddy field____mu 2) cropland____mu 3) vegetable field____mu 4) fishpond____mu 5) orchard____mu			
6)forest land____mu 7) vineland____mu 8) contracted land____mu 9) rent out ____mu 10)non-contracted land (not registered)____mu			
The acquired land ____mu			
1) paddy field____mu 2) cropland____mu 3) vegetable field____mu 4) fishpond____mu 5) orchard____mu			
6)forest land____mu 7) vineland____mu 8) contracted land____mu 9) rent out ____mu 10) non-contracted land (not registered)____mu			
State of house			
	Structure	Original house area (m ²)	Acquired house area(m ²)
Principal room (please indicate whether demolition or not)	Brick-concrete		
	Brick-timber		
	Timber		
	Civil		
	Storeroom		
Wing-rom (please indicate whether demolition or not)	Brick-concrete		
	Brick-timber		
	Timber		

	Civil		
	Storeroom		
Temporary house	Iron sheet (removable)		
	Brick-concrete		
	Brick-timber		
	Civil		
Outbuilding	Iron sheet (removable)		
	Brick-concrete		
	Brick-timber		
	Civil		
Homestead area (m ²)			
House for rent	Number of rooms: _____, Area: _____, Rental: _____ yuan/house/month		
State of land (nature of land ownership)	(1) State-owned (2) Collective		
Completion time of houses			
Attachments			
Willing of relocation			

Table 5-5-3: Household Economic Survey Table

1. air conditioner_____	2. bicycle_____	3. electric cooker_____
4. microwave oven_____	5. washing machine_____	6. color TV _____
7. computer _____	8. refrigerator_____	9. tractor_____
10. electric power cart_____	11. motorbike_____	12. automobile _____
13. telephone_____	14. mobile phone_____	15. DVD/VCD_____
16. domestic water_____	17. domestic electricity_____	18. bathtub and shower facilities
1) tap water	1) guaranteed	(yes or no) in your home (please tick)
2) well water	2) yes, but not guaranteed	
	3) no guaranteed	
19. Nearest place below from your home	Means of transportation: 1) on foot 2) by car 3) by bike 4) others	
Place Distance (mile) Means of transportation Time(minute) :		
1) nearest medical facility	_____	_____
2) primary school	_____	_____
3) middle school	_____	_____
4) shopping mall	_____	_____
5) workplace	_____	_____
6) contracted land	_____	_____

15) The number of visitors of each year is _____ person

16) The main way to receive tourists is _____

a. Entertainment b. Catering c. Accommodation

Total income of your family in 2017 was _____ yuan

01) Water rate _____ yuan

02) Electric charge _____ yuan

03) Sewage rate _____ yuan

04) Garbage fees _____ yuan

05) Entertainment expenses _____ yuan

06) Living expenses (such as fuel, rice, oil, salt and vegetables) _____ yuan

07) Heating fee _____ yuan

08) Dress expenses _____ yuan

09) Input of agricultural production (such as seeds, fertilizer) _____ yuan

10) Operating expenditure (process , cost) _____ yuan

11) Rental expenses _____ yuan

12) Educational expenditure _____ yuan

13) Medical expenses _____ yuan

14) Transportation expenses _____ yuan

15) Communication expenses _____ yuan

16) Tax expenses _____ yuan

17) Other expenses , such as _____ yuan
_____ yuan

Table 5-6: Project Demolition of Commercial Stores Situation Table

Subproject name: _____; _____ Street _____ Village/Community
(Neighborhood Committee): _____

home-commercial shop: 1 Yes; 2 No

B a s i c s t a t i o n	Shop Name	
	Unit Address	
	Construction Time	
	Property Owner	
	Renter	
	Lease time(year)	
	Rental (Yuan)	
	Area (Mu)	
	Business Category	
	Business State	(1) well (2) general (3) bankrupt
	Employees Number (person)	
	Annual Income (Ten Thousand Yuan)	
Employee Salary (Yuan/Year)		

	Annual Profit (Ten Thousand Yuan)								
	Building Structure	The original area				The demolition area			
	Steel-Concrete								
	Brick-Masonry								
	Masonry-Timber								
	Earth-Timber								
	Simple House								
Staff Situation	Types	Current Number (Person)				APs (Person)			
		Total	Ethnic Minorities			Total	Ethnic Minorities		
	Uygur		Kazakh	Others	Uygur		Kazakh	Others	
	(1) regular staff								
	(2) temporary staff								
	(3) retired staff								
	(1) male								
(2) female									
Land Level (Area Category/Class)									
Land Property Rights	(1) state-owned (2) collective								
Whether the land is rented or not (1) Yes (2) No If yes, rent term ____year (from____year to____year) rental____yuan/year									
Resettlement Plan	(1) monetary compensation (2) physical resettlement								
Ancillary Facilities									
Impact Degree (Brief Description)	(1) Full impact (2) Affected by main production facilities (3) Affected by a small part of facilities (4) Affected by a small part of house (5) Affected by attachments								
Resettlement Willingness									

Table 5-7: Conditions of Enterprises and Institutions for Demolition of Project
Subproject Name : _____ District/County _____ Street/Village/Town

Basic situation	Company	
	Company properties	Enterprise (state-owned、 collective、 private、 joint stock, joint venture) Career (education、 Medical services、 financial、 municipal administration、 public security troops、 cultural education、 others)
	Company address	
	Time to build	
	Property owner	
	Tenant	
	Leasing time (year)	
	Rental (yuan)	
	Number of employees(person)	
	Floor space(mu)	
	Main business	
	State of operation	(1) well (2) General (3) Bankrupt

	Fixed assets (ten thousand yuan)		Staff salaries (yuan/year)					
	Annual value of production (ten thousand yuan)		Annual profit (ten thousand yuan)					
House demolition	Types	Structure	Original house area (m ²)		Demolished area (m ²)			
	Houses of production、management	Reinforced concrete						
		Brick-masonry						
		Masonry-timber						
		Civil engineering structure						
		Simple structure						
	Houses of office、storage	Reinforced concrete						
		Brick-masonry						
		Masonry-timber						
		Civil engineering structure						
		Simple structure						
	Staff Situation	Types	Current Number (Person)			APs (Person)		
Total			Ethnic Minorities			Total	Ethnic Minorities	
			Uygur	Kazakh	Others			Uygur
(1) regular staff								
(2) temporary staff								
(3) retired staff								
(1) male								
(2) female								
Existing Land Area (mu):		permanent land covers____mu; temporary land covers____mu						
Land Level (Area Category/Class)								
Land Property Rights		(1) state-owned (2) collective						
Whether the land is rented or not (1) Yes (2) No If yes, rent term____year (from____year to____year) rental____yuan/year								
Ancillary Facilities		bounding wall		gate house				

	toilet		trees			
	General well		cement ground			
	fixed-line telephone					
Impact Degree (Brief Description)	(1) Full impact (2) Affected by main production facilities (3) Affected by a small part of facilities (4) Affected by a small part of house (5) Affected by attachments					
Resettlement Plan						

Appendix 6: Resettlement Monitoring Report

Reporting Period: _____ to _____

I. Preparation of Resettlement Documents

	Number of prepared 1B4P	RP	DDR
Totally number of documents required for the program			
Totally number of documents prepared during this monitoring period			

II . Improved 1B4P and Plans for Acquisition as well as Compensation:

Status of Implementation

Subproject	Location	No. of AHs		LA Progress (Percentage)	HD Progress (Percentage)	Is implementation on track Y/N*
		LA	HD			
1				e.g. 100%	80%	
2						
3						
4						
5						

*Yes - If LA/HD is on schedule based on agencies time-frame. No – delay in payment, resettlement site development not yet completed so AHs cannot relocate.

III. Consultation and Disclosure

Subproject	Location	No. of consultations carried out during monitoring period*	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

*If LA/HD implementation already completed. Please state. "Not applicable. LA/HD completed.

IV . Relocation and Rehabilitation Program

Subproject	Location	Identified issues	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

*If relocation/rehabilitation are already completed. Please state: "Not applicable. Completed".

V . Assistance to Vulnerable Households

Subproject	Location	Identified issues	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

*State Not applicable if there are no vulnerable HHs. If assistance to vulnerable already completed. Please state: "Not applicable. Completed".

VI . Grievance Redress Mechanism

Subproject	Location	Identified issues	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

VII. Good Practice (e.g. resettlement and living restoration measures)

VIII . Major Issues that Mostly Needed to be Focused in the Next

Monitoring

Appendix 7: External Monitoring Terms of Reference

A. Introduction

1. Monitoring and evaluation will include, but will not be limited to, (i) the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the LAR; and (ii) the evaluation of income restoration and post-resettlement conditions of the affected persons (APs) and affected communities, including host communities.

B. Objectives Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

2. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the LAR is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the RF are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the APs' situation and the resettlement process

- Social and economic situation before and after land acquisition and/or resettlement;
- Timely payment of funds and compensation to Aps;
- Measures taken to restore APs' income/livelihoods;
- Operation of the grievance redress mechanism;
- Social adaptability after resettlement, where required;
- Restoration of APs' incomes/livelihood, including vulnerable groups;
- Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- Living conditions and economic status of APs in comparison before an after resettlement if without project.

3. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the APs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their house demolition and displacement/relocation to new housing (as relevant) and adjustment during subproject implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of two years after land acquisition or house displacement (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of APs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with APs, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of at least 20% of affected households. Focus group discussions will be conducted with male and female APs, vulnerable groups and others

4. If the findings of the M&E indicate significant compliance gaps, the external monitor will work with the Subproject PMO to prepare a corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending issues. The external monitor will also monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

C. Monitoring Indicators

5. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the RF will be adopted. The following general indicators should be covered where relevant.

- Disbursement of entitlements to APs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment.;
- Provision of relocation options, progress of distribution of cash compensation/housing plots and relocation houses; the compensation for construction of houses should at least be replacement cost; the APs must receive their compensation prior to dispossession and other entitlements and allowances as stipulated in agreements;
- Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to APs, number of APs employed or unemployed as a result of the subproject;
- Standard of living: throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a follow-up survey of baseline AHs before and after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the APs for 2 years;
- Restoration of public infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality;
- Resettlement sites: land for resettlement sites should be acquired in a timely manner and public infrastructure provided prior to commencement of house construction. Long transition period should be avoided through good planning and scheduling of resettlement activities and house demolition;
- Effectiveness of resettlement planning: adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures;
- Satisfaction of affected people: satisfaction towards all aspects of RP. The effectiveness of the grievance redress mechanism will be reviewed and the progress as well as results will also be monitored.;
- Social adaptability of vulnerable groups: impacts on children, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, APs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages;
- Other impacts: the monitor will verify if there are unintended impacts on employment and incomes

D. Special Considerations

6. Special attention will be paid to women, ethnic minorities, as well as the poor and other vulnerable groups during monitoring, including:

- The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations. At least 40% of APs surveyed will be women;
- Differential impacts on ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor their socioeconomic status to ensure that they have not been marginalized. Monitoring indicators should be disaggregated by gender, income level and ethnicity;
- Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, persons with disability, other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood and/or living condition is improved;
- Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.