

Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project

Resettlement Plan

March 2025

Beijing Haohan Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.

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Commitment Letter

The Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Corporation has requested a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to carry out the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project. The implementation of the project will comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the Government as well as the policy and standards of the AIIB. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is one of the key elements of AIIB for the projects using AIIB loans and is an important basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR).

The Project involves land acquisition and lease, in order to safeguard the basic rights and interests of affected households and affected village collectives, and to restore or improve the production and living standards after land acquisition or lease, a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Project is therefore prepared according to AIIB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and the requirements of relevant laws and regulations at the national level as well as those of the local governments in the Project area as the basis for the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement under the Project. The RP reflects the scope of land acquisition impacts of the Project, the socio-economic conditions of the affected population, and the relevant policies and requirements of the Government and AIIB. The document also provides eligibility to compensation and assistance, entitlements for the affected persons, land acquisition and compensation implementation process, public participation and consultation plan, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

Inner Mongolia Western Gas Corporation hereby confirms the contents of the RP and guarantees that the budget for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and other related resettlement costs will be included in the overall project budget and will be made available on time for project implementation. Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Corporation has reviewed the Resettlement Plan prepared, and discussed the RP with relevant units through the sub-project management offices (Sub-PMOs) and obtained their acceptance. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Government has authorized Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Corporation to organize and implement the plan together with the relevant local government departments in accordance with the relevant requirements set out in the Resettlement Plan in the joint project area, to ensure that the resettlement costs are in place in full and on time and that the affected people are reasonably compensated and appropriately resettled.

Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Corporation
Signature(stamp):

18 December 2024

Executive Summary

The resettlement plan is prepared for this project in accordance with the relevant requirements of AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the laws, administrative rules and regulations of the People's Republic of China, and the local regulations, rules and normative documents of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the participating counties and cities. The main methods of public consultation and information disclosure for this project are symposium, key informant interviews, questionnaires and field research. The social impact assessment team conducted public consultation and information disclosure during the assessment process. The social assessment survey team, under the organisation and coordination of Inner Mongolia Western Gas Headquarters and relevant subsidiaries, conducted five on-site surveys in the project area from December 2023 to July 2024. The team members with two groups went to the project areas of Ulanqab City, Bayannur City, Ordos City, Xilingol League, Wuhai City, 5 cities and 15 counties to conduct social impact assessment field research and collect first-hand research information.

The project impacts for involuntary resettlement include permanent land acquisition, temporary land use and land lease. As the main construction of the Project is a 464.3km linear gas pipeline subproject, the working area for pipeline installation is generally a 10-14m wide area of occupied land. The Project's pipeline works will temporarily cross some basic cultivated land, general farmland, forest land, grassland and unused land. There will be 81.09 mu of land permanently acquired, which includes 25.82 mu of dry farmland (cultivated land), 28.52 mu of forest land, 22.32 mu of grassland and a small amount of unused land. The permanent land acquisition will affect 24 natural villages. 20.2 mu of the land to be permanently acquired is not contracted to households but belongs to three villages, thus, only 60.89 mu of land will be acquired from farmers, which affects 31 households and 93 people, 0.65 mu per capita (about 0.04 ha), each household will lose about 2 mu of land (about 0.13 ha). Therefore, the permanent land acquisition will have a very limited impact on the villagers in the sparsely populated project area. According to AIIB's definition of associated projects, the project does not include any associated projects or facilities. There will be no house demolition in the project either.

The project will temporarily occupy 11,206 mu (747.06 ha) of land for the natural gas pipelines, of which there will be 3980 mu of farmland, including 3240 mu permanent basic cultivated land, and 7226 mu of unused land. The number of affected households will be 7,692 households which have 23,076 people, with a per capita amount of temporarily occupied land of 0.48 mu (0.03 ha). The land lease covers a total of 302.68 mu (20.18 ha) of collective land and 15 mu of state-owned public land. The construction process of this project will inevitably involve the relocation of more than 2,000 small scattered trees and 4 electric poles and wires, and the final specific quantity of these ground attachments may change slightly during project implementation.

The project covers 65 project villages which have some ethnic minority people officially recognised by the Chinese government, with a total minority population of 992. These ethnic minority people live scattered or mixed with Han Chinese. Seven ethnic minority villages will be affected by permanent acquisition of 9.69 mu of land, of which 3.32 mu of land belongs to one village collectively without involving individual family, the rest 6.37 mu of permanently acquired land belongs to 6 households. Besides, in another project village, there will be 302 mu land leased for the project's solar photovoltaic power generation subproject, while the village has 14 ethnic minority residents. The remaining 64 villages with minority populations will be affected by temporary land acquisition, involving 9,131 mu of land to be temporarily occupied for the Project's gas pipeline. These ethnic minority are mainly Mongolian and a small number of other small ethnic minorities.

The permanent land acquisition for this project will be carried out strictly in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Price for acquired Areas (NeiZhengFa [2023] No. 92) ; the compensation standard for temporary occupation of land is based on the Measures for the Implementation of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the Measures of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Publication of the Comprehensive Land Price for acquired Areas. According to the Measures for Implementing the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the Approval Response of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Agreeing to Publish the Comprehensive Land Price for acquired Land Other than Agricultural Land, the Compensation Standards for Seedlings and ground attachment, etc. and the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation and the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation and Resettlement Subsidies (Nei Zheng Zheng Zi [2024] No. 77). The period of temporary occupation of the land shall be 1 to 3 years; and the compensation standards for ground attachment, including crops, seedlings and special facilities, will be based on the compensation standards for expropriation issued by the governments of each Banner/county.

The compensation to affected people for land acquisition for project construction includes i) compensation for permanent land acquisition which consist of land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for seedlings and ground attachments, ii) compensation for temporary occupation of land mainly for seedlings and ground attachments, and iii) compensation for relocation of public facilities and necessary social security such as pension. The total investment in land acquisition and resettlement for this project is approximately 250.33 million yuan. The total compensation for permanent land acquisition for the construction of the project is RMB 2,110,100, including RMB 299,200 for seedling compensation, and 1.37 million for land compensation and resettlement subsidies. 436,600 yuan will be the compensation to the three affected villages. The total compensation for temporary land occupation is 129,484,200 yuan. Of which the compensation fee for farmland is 92.876 million yuan, and the compensation fee for other land (including unused land) is 36.608 million yuan. The cost of renting village collective land for the photovoltaic power

generation project is RMB 800 per mu per year. The rent for 15 mu of state-owned land is RMB 64,400 per mu per year.

The resettlement budget of the Project mainly includes the cost of compensation to the affected persons, the cost to be paid to the relevant departments, the independent cost and the contingency cost, all of which are included in the total project budget estimate and will be borne by the Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Group Company and its relevant subsidiaries. The independent cost of US\$15.71 million and the contingency cost of approximately US\$15.2 million, as well as other taxes and fees to be paid to the State Forestry and Grassland Administration and other relevant authorities, are estimated to be US\$80.3 million. The project's permanent land acquisition may cause a loss of the annual income from agricultural land of affected farmers by only 0.1%, and only 3 per cent of the affected farmers' land. But the project monetary compensation will recover all the loss, restore and improve the income level of the affected farmers.

The permanent land acquisition for the project construction does not involve vulnerable people. But the temporary land occupation may have certain impacts on vulnerable people temporarily, the project owner and all its relevant agencies will provide monetary compensation and affected by the project land acquisition and necessary assistance to the vulnerable people as appropriate, with special attention to women, low-income population and vulnerable groups. Temporary land occupation under the project will include ethnic minority households, and there is no difference in regulations and policies regarding compensation for land acquisition and resettlement of acquired farmers; therefore, the project will implement a unified resettlement plan for the population affected by permanent land acquisition. The project's income restoration method is mainly monetary compensation for the population affected by permanent expropriation of collective agricultural land, including land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for crops, seedlings and other accessories. For the resettlement of the population affected by temporary occupation of land, the resettlement method of the project also includes compensation for crops, ground attachment. The land will be reclaimed after the construction is completed, and the deep-rooted plants cannot be planted within 5 metres on both sides of the natural gas pipeline, so the forested land through which the pipeline passes must be changed to shallow-rooted herbaceous plants to avoid damaging the pipeline facilities. All other land in the project area is planted with shallow-rooted crops such as wheat, maize and potatoes, which can continue to be planted after the project construction.

The project is coordinated by the Leading Group for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Work, which is composed of the headquarters of Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas and relevant subsidiaries together with relevant government departments, to coordinate the compensation and resettlement work of land expropriation and resettlement of project affected people. The Project Management Office is responsible for coordinating the work of various departments, solving difficulties and problems in the implementation of the project, fulfilling the duties of uploading and sending information, fully responsible for the implementation of the 'Resettlement Plan', and safeguarding the rights of the farmers whose land is acquired. The

agencies responsible for the compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects in each region mainly include the Project Land Acquisition Working Groups of the relevant subsidiaries under the Western Natural Gas Group, the Natural Resources Bureaus of the local banners and counties of project areas, the people's governments of the relevant townships and townships and the villagers' committees of the affected villages (communities) of the project.

The construction duration of the project is 5 years, with an initial completion date of mid-2025 to mid-2030. Along with the preliminary preparation for the construction and the project, the permanent land acquisition, compensation for temporary occupation, resettlement of affected farmers will also be carried out accordingly, and the basic principles of the progress arrangement are as follows: The starting time of compensation for land acquisition and temporary occupation shall be determined in accordance with the progress of the project and the procedures of land acquisition, and the completion of land acquisition shall be completed within three months before the actual construction of the land for the project, and the completion of land acquisition shall be completed one month before the commencement of the project. Land requisition should be completed within 3 months before the actual construction of the project site, and at the latest one month before the start of the construction of the project site. Compensation must be paid before land is actually acquired and used by the project. Sufficient time must be allowed for land acquisition and resettlement compensation before the project starts construction.

The owner of this project attaches great importance to public participation. Entrusted by the project owner, the social assessment consultants of Beijing Haohan Engineering Consulting Company has conducted five extensive field surveys on information disclosure, consultation and stakeholder participation between December 2023 and July 2024 in the affected counties and townships and villages within the project area. At the same time, in order to promptly and effectively address specific issues arising during the project construction process and to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of project affected people, the project has established an open channel for complaints and grievance redress mechanism, including the village committees, forest farms, township governments, the project's working groups on land acquisition and resettlement, the county Natural Resources Bureau, the county Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the county Bureau of Grievance Redress, the project's leading group on resettlement, and the Project Management Office, etc. The affected people will be informed of the grievance redress channels, handling approaches and contact information of the responsible persons through the information booklet and the disclosed Resettlement Plan of the Project.

Implementation of the resettlement programme will be subject to internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The Project Management Office will be responsible for internal monitoring and will prepare quarterly reports for submission to the Project owner (HQ of the Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company, hereinafter referred to as the Western Gas Company), external monitoring and evaluation agencies, and AIIB, focusing on monitoring whether the Project's land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement activities are consistent with the requirements of the Resettlement Plan and Compensation Policy. The Inner

Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company Limited will recruit third party agencies with relevant work experience or experience in ethnic minority areas through an open method to conduct external monitoring and evaluation, and to assess from outside the resettlement organisation whether or not the resettlement objectives are being met. The independent agency will evaluate the progress of the resettlement of the project affected people, the payment of compensation costs, the performance of the implementing agency, feedback from the affected people, and other relevant information on the implementation of this resettlement plan every six months, and submit the evaluation report to the project owner and AIIB until the resettlement is completed, to ensure that the affected people, especially those vulnerable people, restore or improve their living standard without being adversely affected by the project.

1.Introduction and Project Overview

1.1 Introduction

According to the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, each proposed project is classified into A, B and C according to its environmental and social impact. The Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project belongs to Category A, which means that the project may have irreversible, cumulative, and diverse significant adverse environmental and social impacts. In its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), AIIB requires clients to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for each Category A project; The Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project will also lead to involuntary resettlement. AIIB requires clients to prepare a resettlement plan for the project in accordance with the requirements of *Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2)* and provide it to AIIB as an independent document.

The purpose of this plan is to provide mitigation measures for the adverse impacts identified in the social impact assessment and to develop an action plan for Livelihood restoration and resettlement for the displaced persons to ensure that the impacts they suffer are mitigated, minimized, or their property losses are compensated, so that they benefit from the project and their living standards are improved, or at least their living standards can be restored after the project is completed. This resettlement plan is in line with the guidelines outlined in AIIB's ESS2.

Based on the results of social surveys and field investigation, this plan will establish a baseline of population, cultural education, family property, employment, and income sources for the project area communities and affected families through extensive socio-economic surveys in the project area, consultation on relevant laws and regulations, sample questionnaire surveys of people affected by land acquisition and demolition in the project area, and face-to-face communication and consultation with

the affected people.

The main basis for the preparation of this plan is as follows: (1) the relevant policies and standards in the AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (June 2024); (2) China's laws and regulations, including the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Administration, and the regulations on acquisition and Compensation for Houses on State-owned Land; (3) local laws and policies of the project areas. These laws and policies provide basic guarantees for restoring the income of the affected people and mitigating the negative impacts caused by the project.

Whether it is the AIIB or the Chinese government, the basic purpose of formulating resettlement plans is to ensure those who inevitably lose their land, houses and other properties permanently or temporarily due to project construction can receive adequate compensation and assistance, and ensure that the project affected people can live a life equivalent to or even better than that prior to the project.

In order to organize and lead the project preparation and implementation, the Western Natural Gas Corporation, local governments of the project areas and the hired third-party professional consulting agency obtained detailed land acquisition and resettlement data through on-site investigations, interviews and questionnaires, and compiled this land acquisition and resettlement plan.

The preparation of this resettlement plan is based on the following information: (1) relevant government policies and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement, as well as compensation standards; (2) socio-economic surveys of the affected areas, field surveys of physical indicators of the project, and sample questionnaire surveys of the population affected by land acquisition and demolition conducted by the resettlement plan preparation working group and the people's government; and (3) consultations with relevant government departments and affected persons for their

opinions and suggestions.

The engineering data and the physical quantities affected by land acquisition and demolition in the resettlement plan are roughly determined. However, before permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation and demolition of attachments, the project construction unit, the planning and natural resources departments of each project banner/county, the township governments, the villagers' committees of the affected villages, and the affected households must jointly conduct detailed measurements and surveys. Only after detailed measurement and in-depth evaluation of the various affected physical quantities can lawful and compliant compensation and resettlement be determined and implemented.

The resettlement plan approved by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) will be disclosed on the AIIB website. The Chinese version will be simultaneously released on the website of the Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Group Co., Ltd. and other relevant public notice sources in project areas.

1.2 Project Overview

In order to effectively reduce pollutant emissions, improve the atmospheric environment in the autonomous region, reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and achieve the "dual carbon" goals of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd. applied to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for a loan of US\$200 million for the "Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project" to build three major projects: clean energy transmission projects, integrated energy service stations, and solar power generation project. The project area includes five leagues and cities, including Bayannur City, Ulanqab City, Xilin Gol League, Ordos City, and Wuhai City, and 85 villages in 15 banners, counties, and districts under their jurisdiction. This project includes 5 gas pipelines, 4 integrated energy service stations, and 1 solar power generation project. Among them, the project plans to implement

hydrogen-blended natural gas pipeline projects in multiple banners and counties in Bayannur City, Ulanqab City, Xilin Gol League, and other areas that are mainly coal-fired. It is planned to build integrated energy service stations in mining areas and logistics distribution centers such as Wuhai City and Ordos City in the industrial pilot demonstration zone planned in western Inner Mongolia. It is planned to build a solar power generation project in QiXiaying Town, Ulanqab.

1.3 Specific construction contents

The construction contents include three parts: clean energy transmission project, comprehensive energy service stations and photovoltaic power generation project:

(1) The proposed new clean energy transmission pipelines are 464.30km long in total, the designed gas transmission capacity is $17.67 \times 10^8 \text{Nm}^3/\text{a}$, and 10 new stations and 17 valve chambers will be built;

(2) Build four new comprehensive energy service stations (with functions such as hydrogen refueling and charging), namely National Highway 109 Station, Haibowan Gas Base Station, Sumitu Service Area (East), and Sumitu Service Area (West);

(3) Build a new distributed photovoltaic power generation station at the Liquefaction Plant (Green Power Liquidation Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project) under Zhongneng subcompany.

The clean energy transmission project includes four gas pipelines, with a total length of 464.3 kilometers. They are as follows:

1) Hangjin Rear Banner to Urat Rear Banner Gas Pipeline: The pipeline has a total length of 45 km, a design pressure of 6.3 MPa, a diameter of 323.9 mm, and a designed transmission capacity of $2.06 \times 10^8 \text{Nm}^3/\text{a}$. The entire line includes 2 stations and 1 line valve chambers.

2) Wuyuan County to Urat Middle Banner Gas Pipeline: The pipeline has a total length of 34.5 km, a design pressure of 6.3 MPa, a diameter of 457 mm, and a

designed transmission capacity of $3.06 \times 10^8 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{a}$. The entire line includes 1 station and 2 line valve chambers.

3) Chahar Right Front Banner to Huade Gas Pipeline: The pipeline has a total length of 281.4 km, a design pressure of 6.3 MPa, a diameter of 457 mm, and a designed transmission capacity of $7.87 \times 10^8 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{a}$. The entire line includes 3 stations and 10 line valve chambers.

4) Ulanqab Huade to Xilin Gol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline (Huade – Taipusi section): This entire line is 75.7 km long. The section begins from Valve Chamber #10 (to be constructed) to the Taipusi Banner terminal station has a design pressure of 6.3 MPa. The section from Valve Chamber #10 to the Taipusi Pigging Station has a diameter of 457 mm and a length of 47.6 km, with a gas transmission capacity of $110 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{d}$. The section from the Taipusi Pigging Station to the Taipusi terminal station has a diameter of 219.1 mm and a length of 28.1 km. The entire line includes 2 stations and 3 line valve chambers.

5) Ulanqab Huade –Xinlin Gol League Duolun Gas Pipeline (Datang Coal-to-Gas Valve Chamber #4 – Duolun section). The pipeline has a total length of 27.7 km, with a diameter of 457 mm and a design pressure of 6.3 MPa, including 2 stations. See Figure 1-1 Map of the four gas pipeline routes below;

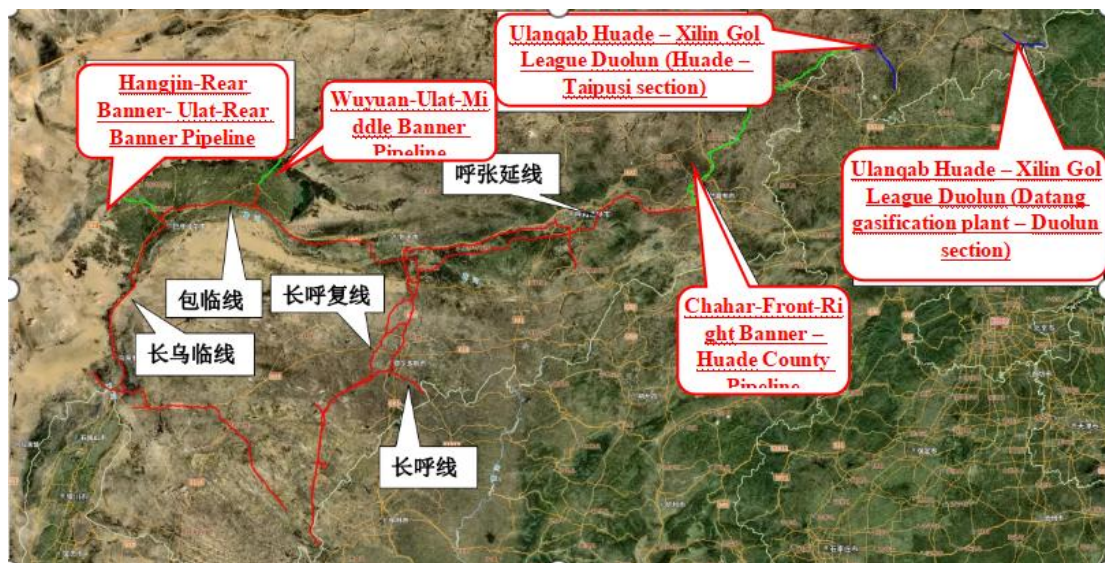


Figure 1-1 Map of the clean energy transmission -four gas pipeline routes

The site selection for civil works along the gas pipeline route will try to select publicly owned land and maintain an appropriate safety distance from the neighbouring areas. The pipeline route will attempt to avoid or stay away from residential , cultural and religious sites as much as possible, with the furthest distance from residential areas being 30-40 kilometres and the closest distance to residential areas being 100-300 metres. The solar photovoltaic power generation project will be built at a distance of 2-4 kilometres from villages without affecting the surrounding villagers.

The sites of stations and valve chambers along the line also follow this land use principle. For example, in the following example, a site in Hangjin Rear Banner is located on state-owned land in an industrial park (Figure 12), and a valve chamber is located on unused land along a road (Figure 13), all of which are located at an appropriate safe distance from neighbouring facilities and communities.



Figure 2- the location relations of a gas distribution station on Hangjin Rear Banner gas pipeline route



Figure 3- the location relations of a gas valve chamber on Hangjin Rear Banner gas pipeline route

Integrated Energy Service Station Project includes five new energy service stations, as follows:

1) 109 National Highway Integrated Energy Service Station: Features hydrogen

refueling and charging functions. The hydrogen refueling capacity is 0.25 t/d, and the charging capacity is 2160 kWh/d.

2) Sumitu Service Area (East) Integrated Energy Service Station: Features hydrogen refueling. The hydrogen refueling capacity is 0.2 t/d.

3) Sumitu Service Area (West) Integrated Energy Service Station: Features hydrogen refueling. The hydrogen refueling capacity is 0.2 t/d.

4) Haibowan Integrated Energy Base Service Station: Features hydrogen refueling and charging functions. The hydrogen refueling capacity is 0.32 t/d, and the charging capacity is 2317 kWh/d.

The locations of four energy services stations are shown in figure 4 and 5 below:



Figure 4 The locations of three integrated energy services station



Figure 5 The location of one integrated energy services station



Figure 6 The location of the solar generation station

1) Green Electricity Liquefaction Distributed Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation Project: Covers an area of 302.68 mu(see figure 6). The distributed photovoltaic power station has a designed installed capacity of 12.25 MW_p, and the AC side capacity (recorded installed capacity) is 10.4 MW.

Table 1-1 List of project construction works

Serial Number	Project Name	Project Construction Site	Characteristics
Clean Energy Transmission Project			
1	Hangjin Rear Banner – Urat Rear Banner Gas Pipeline	Bayannur	New Construction
2	Wuyuan County – Urat Middle Banner Gas Pipeline	Bayannur	New Construction
3	Chahar Right Front Banner – Huade Gas Pipeline	Ulanqab	New Construction
4	Ulanqab Huade – Xilin Gol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline (Huade – Taipusi Section)	Ulanqab and Xilin Gol League	New Construction
5	Ulanqab Huade – Xilin Gol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline (Datang Coal-to-Gas Valve Station #4 – Duolun Section)	Xilin Gol League	New Construction
Integrated Energy Service Stations			
1	G338 Sumitu Service Area (East)	Ordos	Upgrading and Expansion
2	G338 Sumitu Service Area (West)	Ordos	Upgrading and Expansion
3	G109 National Highway	Ordos	Upgrading and Expansion
4	Haibowan Gas Parenting Station	Wuhai City	Upgrading and Expansion
Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation Project			
1	Green Electricity Liquefaction	Ulanqab	New

	Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project		Construction
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Source: Project feasibility study report

Table 1-2 An overview of land acquisition and affected people

Project name	Location of project	Pipeline space L*W (m)	TLA (mu)	TPLF L (mu)	TPL of PBFL (mu)	HH affected by TLA	AP by TLA	Total PLA	of which Permanent FL
Hangjin Rear Banner - Urad Rear Banner Gas Pipeline	Bayan-Nur	45km*12	934	802	641	792	2376	4.534	0
Wuyuan County-Urat Middle Banner Gas Pipeline	Bayan-Nur	34.5km*14	944	856	685	698	2094	10.21	2.2
Chahar Youyi Front Banner-Huade Gas Pipeline	Ulanqab	281.4 km*14	6418	1448	1303	6031	18093	35.34	23.62
Ulanqab Huade - Xilin Gol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline (Huade - Taibushi Section)	Ulanqab-Xilin Gol League	75.7km*14	1785	359	287	121	363	11.73	0
Ulanqab Huade - Xilingol League Duolun	Xilin Gol league	27.7km*14	1125	515	324	50	150	19.28	0

Gas Pipeline Project (Datang Coal Gas 4# Valve Room - Duolun Section)									
		11206	3980	3240	7692	23076	81.09	25.82	

** TLA=Temporary land acquisition; PLA=Permanent land acquisition; PBFL=permanent basic farmland; FL= farmland; Household=HH; Affected People = AP;

Based on the above construction, this project will need land acquisition and lease land as shown in Table 1-2 below. The project construction will permanently acquire 81.09 mu of rural land, need temporary land occupation of 11,206 mu, lease 302.68 mu of collective land, and leasing of 15 mu of state-owned land. A total of 85 villages in 29 townships with 7,723 households and 23,169 people are affected. The project's permanent land acquisition does not involve permanent basic farmland, only 25.82 mu of general agricultural land (dry land), and it won't involve house demolition.

1.4 Measures to Mitigate Negative Impacts

During the feasibility study of this project, measures were taken to mitigate negative impacts on the local area by optimizing the site selection and route planning, avoiding water source areas, environmentally, socially and culturally sensitive points, and densely populated residential areas. In the resettlement site survey, opinions from local residents along the route were collected and promptly fed back to the project owner and design units. Through optimization of engineering plans, special structures and facilities were proactively avoided to prevent house demolition.

The feasibility report included several optimizations of the natural gas pipeline route design. From the initial construction of more than 800 kilometres of five natural gas pipelines, 14 integrated energy Service Stations and two photovoltaic power generation

projects, to the optimised project of five natural gas pipelines, four integrated energy Service Stations and one photovoltaic power generation project, the project site has also avoided some sensitive zones such as the National Wetland Park, the ecological red line, and reduced the crossing of the permanent basic farmland. In total, the project site has been reduced from the originally designed 200 mu of permanent land acquisition to 81.09 mu, a reduction of 60%, and the temporary land has been reduced from the originally designed 20,000 mu to 11,206 mu, a reduction of about 45%. Accordingly, the number of residents affected by land acquisition has been reduced from over 35,000 to over 23,000, a reduction of more than one third. The optimal design of the project and site selection have greatly reduced the land occupation for the project, avoiding many difficult-to-acquire land parcels, which has brought a lot of convenience to the construction of the project. During project implementation, reasonable arrangements for construction seasons and times will be made to avoid impacts during crop harvesting seasons; strict management of construction sites and spoil disposal will be enforced to minimize temporary land occupation. Additionally, construction site barriers, backfilling, and reclamation will be promptly carried out to ensure the safety of surrounding residents' living conditions and transportation.

In the process of project implementation, the project will also reduce the impact of temporary occupation by reasonably arranging the construction season and time, avoiding the crop harvesting season; it will also strictly manage the construction work surface and the disposal of residue to minimise the temporary occupation, and do a good job in a timely manner in the protection of the construction site enclosure, backfilling and reclaiming the greenery, so as to ensure the safety of the surrounding residents' living and travelling.

1.4.1 Principles for Site Selection and Routing to Mitigate Impacts

(1) Principles for Routing Pipelines in Planned Areas

① When routing pipelines, priority should be given to avoiding planned areas to ensure that there are no specific sites within the potential impact zone of the pipeline.

② If avoiding planned areas is difficult, the pipeline should follow the edges of the planned area and existing roads as much as possible.

③ Ensure that the pipeline is compliant with national laws, regulations, and standards, while also avoiding densely populated villages and activity sites as much as possible.

(2) Principles for Routing Pipelines in Plain Areas

① The route should be as straight as possible to shorten the pipeline length, reduce investment, and consider the distance and crossings with various above-ground and underground structures.

② Consider urban planning, road planning, and water conservancy planning to avoid conflicts.

③ Avoid densely populated urban and rural areas, including city planning areas and economic and technological development zones.

④ Avoid perennial economic crop areas and minimize crossing of ponds, fish ponds, and shrimp and crab ponds.

⑤ Minimize occupation of economic crop areas and forest lands to reduce compensation for crops and lower ecological impacts along the route.

(3) Principles for Routing Pipelines in Forest Areas

① Avoid national level I protected forests, nature reserves, scenic spots, and tourist areas.

② To reduce damage to trees, the route should avoid main forest areas and pass through areas with sparser trees in forested segments.

③ In valuable forests such as orchards or pine forests, avoid mature and fruit-bearing trees, and choose gaps between orchards, young trees, or areas with aging trees.

④ Minimize damage to forest vegetation. If passing through dense forests is unavoidable, choose areas with sparse vegetation such as valleys, and areas near roads, existing pipelines, or high-voltage corridors to reduce tree cutting.

⑤ Conduct thorough research with forestry bureaus and forest farms, and respect their routing opinions.

(4) Principles for Routing in Paddy Fields

- ① Route the pipeline as close as possible to existing parallel roads, rural roads, or farm roads to facilitate operation, inspection, and maintenance after construction.
- ② Minimize the number of crossings with waterways, and determine a reasonable route based on technical and economic comparisons.
- ③ Avoid high-value research and experimental plots within farms.

1.4.2 Strict construction management to mitigate negative impacts

Noise, dust and other impacts may be caused during construction. Surrounding residents are concerned about the noise, dust and other impacts that may be caused by the project construction. It is recommended to implement various environmental protection measures, arrange the construction site reasonably, take dust prevention and noise reduction measures, strengthen the management of construction personnel, reduce the impact of project construction on the normal life and work of surrounding residents, and thus reduce or eliminate social stability risks.

1.5 Cut-off date

The construction of this project involves permanent land acquisition. Most of these lands belong to rural collective land, and only a small part belongs to state-owned land. The land user needs to apply to the local planning and natural resources department for relevant procedures for land acquisition. According to the provisions of Chinese national laws, after the land-using unit submits the application for land acquisition, the county planning and natural resources department shall review it, and then investigate the basic situation of the land-acquired unit and the basic situation of the land to be acquired, determine the land acquisition compensation standard in accordance with the law, and formulate a resettlement plan in conjunction with the local township government and the land-acquired unit. The county planning and natural resources department shall inform the villagers' committee and villagers of the land-acquired village in writing of the purpose, location, compensation standard and resettlement plan of the land to be acquired. The notification document shall be posted

in a prominent position at the office of the villagers' committee. Within 3 business days after the land acquisition notice is delivered to the land-acquired unit, the county planning and natural resources department shall, together with relevant departments, jointly confirm the current status of the investigation results of the ownership, land type, area of the land to be acquired, and the ownership, type and quantity of the ground attachments and young crops with the rural collective organizations, farmers and owners of the ground attachments of the land-acquired units. The cut-off date is the date when the land acquisition notice is issued. Any planting on the proposed land after the announcement will not be confirmed for compensation.

Article 9 of the Ministry of Land and Resources' *Guiding Opinions on Improving the Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement System (Land and Resources Development [2004] No.238)* stipulates: Before the land acquisition is submitted for approval in accordance with the law, the local land and resources department shall inform the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land is to be acquired of the purpose, location, compensation standards, and resettlement methods of the land to be acquired in written form. After the notification, any attachments and young crops planted, planted, or built by the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land is to be acquired on the land to be acquired will not be compensated during the land acquisition. The date of issuance of the land acquisition notice is the deadline for compensation. After the land acquisition notice is issued, the county planning and natural resources department will work with relevant departments to conduct a census of the land to be acquired and the attachments and young crops on the land to be acquired. After census is completed, the resettlement plan will be updated.

2. Permanent and Temporary Land Acquisition Impacts of Project Construction

The construction of the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project has a wide impact, involving Bayannur City, Ulanqab City, Xilin Gol League, Ordos City, Wuhai

City has 5 leagues and cities, 15 banners and counties (districts) and 85 villages. There are many types of impacts, including permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, a small amount of ground attachments cleaning and Public Utility Facilities relocation. Some agricultural Residents' households are affected by permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, and the land, ground attachments or professional facilities of some units are affected. This project does not involve house demolition.

2.1 Scope of Impact

The permanent land acquisition for this project is primarily for valve chambers and gas stations along five natural gas (hydrogen blended) pipelines, involving the construction of 10 gas station and 17 valve chambers, requiring a total of 81.09mu of permanent land acquisition. Each valve station occupies approximately 1 mu of land, with larger valve chambers occupying about 4 mu. Each site generally occupies about 10 mu, with the largest sites occupying less than 13 mu (less than 1 hectare).

The construction of this project requires the permanent acquisition of 81.09mu of rural land, affecting 31 households with 93 individuals dispersed across 24 natural villages in the project area. Of which 20.2 mu of collectively-owned land will be acquired from 3 villages without affecting individual farmer. Only 60.89 mu of land will be acquired from individual farmers from the 24 project villages. The average land acquisition per person is actually 0.65 mu (0.04 hectare) and each affected household will lose about 1.9 mu (approximately 0.13 hectares), and on average. This has a relatively small impact on the villagers in the sparsely populated project area.

The temporary land occupation amounts to 11,206 mu, affects a total of 7,692 households with 23,076 individuals in 81 villages. The average temporary land occupation per person is 0.48 mu (approximately 0.06 hectares). Temporary land

occupation is mainly for the laying of five pipelines. A small solar power generation project requires leasing 302.68 mu of land, affecting one village collectively without affecting individual villagers. In addition, 15 mu of public land will be rented for the construction of two integrated energy services stations.

2.2 Impact Categories of land use

The impact categories of the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Supply and Efficiency Improvement project include: permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation and land leasing; and Ground Attachments such as crops, scattered trees, and power transmission poles (220v).

Permanent land acquisition will result in some village collectives and farming households permanently losing a portion of their land, or losing parts of forest and grassland. One village collectives will lease part of their unused land. The project will has no need for house demolitions. Temporary land occupation will temporarily affect agricultural production for some farming households.

2.3 Land acquisition and lease

The project involves permanent and temporary land acquisition as well as land leasing. The project will permanently acquire 81.09 acres of land, including 25.82 acres of dry land, 28.53 mu of forest land, 22.32 mu of grassland and 4.42 mu of unused land. There is 20.2 mu of permanent land acquisition that is not contracted to households and belongs to the collective land of three village collectives. Only 60.89 acres of land will be acquired from farmers, affecting a total of 24 villages. On average, each of these villagers will lose 0.65 mu (0.04 ha) land permanently.

The project temporarily occupies 11,206 mu (equivalent to 747.06 ha) of land, affecting 81 villages. In addition, the project involves land leasing of 302.68 mu (20.18 ha) of collective land and 15 mu of State-owned land.

The four integrated energy service stations of the project will be located on existing state-owned land, and thus do not involve land acquisition. The project owner will lease state-owned land from two other state-owned entities. A total of 15 mu of state-owned land will be leased from two state-owned companies for this project. This includes 8.6 mu for the Ordos G338 Line Sumitu East Service Area Oil, Gas, Electricity, and Hydrogen Integrated Energy Service Station, 6.4 mu for the G338 Line Sumitu West Service Area Oil, Gas, Electricity, and Hydrogen Integrated Energy Service Station., see table 2-2.

Besides, the photovoltaic project will lease 302.68 mu of collective land, this subproject will affect one village collectively without involving individuals, see table 2-3.

Table 2-2 state-owned land leased for the integrate energy services stations

serial number	Project name	Construction site	Function-ality	tenancy	Completion of Acquisition of State-owned land
				Land (mu)	particular year
1	Dongsheng District 109 National Highway Integrated Energy Service Station	Ordos	Hydrogen refueling, charging	0	/
2	Comprehensive energy Service Station at the Hai Bo Wan refueling mother station	Wuhai	Hydrogen refueling, charging	0	/
3	Comprehensive Energy Service Station in Sumitu East Service Area on	Ordos	Hydrogen refueling	8.6	2017

	G338 Line				
4	Comprehensive energy Service Station in Sumitu West service area on G338 line	Ordos	Hydrogen refueling	6.4	2017
add up the total				15	/

2.3.1 Temporary Land Occupation

The temporary land occupation details for each village and unit are provided in Table 2-4. According to preliminary estimates, the working area for the pipelines is generally 10 to 14 meters wide. The pipeline temporary land occupation will cover 11206 mu, affecting 81 villages.

The actual temporary land occupation locations and quantities during construction will be proposed by the Implementing units based on design documents or actual needs. The temporary land use plan will be reviewed by the supervising unit and submitted to the Land Acquisition and Demolition Command Division for approval. The command division will handle the specifics of land acquisition and demolition. For temporary land use exceeding the design scope, a temporary land use application form must be completed and approved by the command division and project office before implementation.

Implementing units will verify the land type and area with the land acquisition command and affected units (households) on-site, registering and documenting the land use quantity and boundary. A survey boundary map (showing the location, area, boundary, and distance from the main line of the temporary land use) will be provided. Agreements for temporary land use will be signed with the affected units. The temporary land use period normally will not exceed two years, and if continued use is required, an extension agreement will be signed. Changes in temporary land

occupation quantities will result in updates to the resettlement plan.

Table 2-3 Temporary Land Use for Solar oPwer Generation Project

Serial Number	Project Name	Construction Location	Proposed Land Area to be Leased (mu)	Number of Affected Households for Proposed Leased Land (households)	Number of Affected Individuals for Proposed Leased Land (persons)
1	Zhongneng Qixiaying Liquefied Gas Plant Distributed solar power Generation Project	Qixiaying Town, Zhuozi County, Ulanqab City	302.68	Village collective land (belong to 73)	Total village residents (160)
Total			302.68		

2.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation and Affected Population

The project requires a total of 11206 mu of temporary land for the construction of five pipelines, and 302.68 mu of collective land is leased for the photovoltaic project. The temporary land occupation affects a total of 23076 individuals, with an average land occupation of 0.48 mu per person (approximately 0.03 hectares).

The solar power generation project requires a total of 302.68 mu of land leasing, affecting one village collective and does not involve individual villagers. The pipeline construction's temporary land occupation totals 11206 mu which include 3980 cultivated land with 3240 permanent basic cultivated land,, impacting 7692 households with 23076 people.

Table 2-4 Temporary Land Use

Serial Number	Project Name	Construction Location	Land Area Length (km) * Width (m)	Temporary Land occupation (mu)	Affected cultivated land	Affected Permanent basic cultivated land	Number of Affected Households for Temporary Land Use (households)	Number of Affected Individuals for Temporary Land Use (persons)
1	Hangjin Rear Banner —Urat Rear Banner Pipeline Project	Bayan Nur	45.0km*12	944	802	641	792	2376
2	Wuyuan County — Urat Middle Banner Pipeline	Bayan Nur	34.5km*14	934	856	685	698	2094
3	Chahar-Youyi Front Banner — Huade County Pipeline Project	Ulanqab	281.4km*14	6418	1448	1303	6031	18093

4	Ulanqa Huade —Xilin Gol Duolun Pipeline (Huade-Taipusi Section)	Ulanqa, Xilin Gol League	75.7km*14	1785	359	287	171	663
5	Ulanqa Huade —Xilin Gol Duolun Pipeline (Datang #4 Valve chamber -Duolun Section)	Xilin Gol League	27.7km*14	1125	515	324	50	153
Total			464.3	11206	3980	3240	7692	23076

The temporary land requisition for the 5 pipelines in the project is planned to occur in 81 village. The preliminary assessment includes farm land (including pipeline laying under some farmland) and unused land.

2.4 Impacts of Permanent Land acquisition and Affected People and villages

The project requires permanent acquisition of 81.09mu of rural land, affecting 31 households and 99 individuals across 24 natural villages in the project area. The average amount of land acquired per affected household is 0.65 mu (0.04 ha), 1.96 mu of land per households. Among these, two natural villages Xinli Village in Linhe Township, Xifangzi Village in Qitai Town of Shangdu County, and Duolun Nor Town in Duolun County—are affected by the acquisition of collective land or land already

reserved by the town government, with no impact on individuals. Only a couple of gas stations, which have the largest land area of up to 12.61mu, affect up to 5 households. Most other station construction involves land acquisition of approximately 10 mu. The vast majority of valve chamber construction involves land of about 1 mu, affecting only one household.

The project will not result in the loss of most or all of the land (i.e., more than 50 per cent of the land) of farming households, and therefore will not result in the creation of landless farmers and herdsmen. However, there are two villages where land acquisition for the construction of the sub-transmission station has resulted in the acquisition of 10 mu of dry farmland (regarded as cultivated land) in the Yimin community in Changshun Township, Huade County, respectively, involving four farming families, with a per capita arable land of 2.6 mu in the village. In addition, 10.12 mu of dryland were requisitioned in Zhenghai Village, Baiyin Chagan Township, Chahar Youyi Rear Banner, involving five rural households, with a per capita cultivated land of 2.9 mu in the village.

The average land loss per person due to the permanent land acquisition for the project is approximately 0.65 mu (about 0.04 hectares), which has a very limited impact on the sparsely populated villagers in the project area.

The specific impacts of permanent land acquisition by village is shown in the table 2-4 below:

Table 2-4 Impacts of permanent land acquisition

Serial number	New land acquisition affecting Banner and counties	Towns affected by new land acquisition	Villages affected by new land acquisition	Newly acquired land (mu)
1	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shahai Town	Yongli Baisha	1.21

			1 household	
2	Urat Middle Banner Banner	Deling Shan Town	Shizai Hongge dan Village 1 household	1.21
3			Jinquan Village Household 1	2.7
4			Jinquan Village Household 2	3.2
5			Jinquan Village Household 3	3.1
6	Jining district	Malenqu town	Zhaojia village 1 household	1.1
7		Baihaizi town	Pangjia village 1 household	1.1
8	Chahar Right Rear Banner	Benhong town	Renjia village 1 household	1.1
9		Baiyin Chagan town	Zheng Hai Village Household 1	2.12
10			Zheng Hai Village Household 2	2
11			Zheng Hai Village Household 3	3
12			Zheng Hai Village Household 4	2.5
13			Zheng Hai Village Household 5	3
14		Benhong town	Lower Songjia Village 1 household	1.1
15	Shangdu county	Boliujing Village	Yaojia Village 1 household	1.1
16			Xidaying village 1 household	1.1
17	Huade county	Changshun town	Deyi village 1 household	1.1
18			Yimin community Household 1	3
19			Yimin Community Household 2 (with 20 poplars)	2
20			Yimin Community Household 3	3
21			Yimin Community Household 4	2

22		Baintera town	1 household in Tongshun village	1.1
23		Qihao Town	1 household in Xujiayingzi village	1.1
24			1 household in Anye village	1.1
25	Taiposi Banner	Red Banner city district	1 household in Cao Lu village	1.72
26		Baochang town	Southern Suburbs Community Household 1	4
27			Southern Suburbs Community Household 2 (With 30 trees)	5.98
28		Yongfeng town	ShuiQuanGou village 1 household	0.65
			1 household	
29	Zhengxiangbai Banner	Mingantu Town	Nayitu Gacha/Ihehuduga 1 household	1.1
30	Duolun county	Caimushan town	Zhanzishan Village 1 household	1.2
31		Dolun Nuoer town	Dongchang Village 1 household	1.2
Total				60.89

In addition, there is 20.2 mu of collective land to be permanently acquired from 3 villages, without affecting individual farmers. See table 2-5 below.

Table 2-5 Impacts of permanent land acquisition in collective villages

Number	Name of station, valve room	New land acquisition affecting banner or counties	Towns affected by new land acquisition	Villages affected by new land acquisition	Newly acquired land (mu)	Type of acquired land
1	Linhe Station	Linhe district	Ganzhao-miao Town	Xinli Village Collective Land	3.324	Un-used land

2		Duolun county	Luanyuan Town	Dagusan village (Has a total of 200,000 mu grassland)	4.84	collective grassland
3	Duo Lun Substa-tion			Dahekou village (Has a total of 170,000 mu forest land)	12.036	collective forest land
total					20.2	

2.5 Affected Households and People

The affected households and people of this project mainly include five categories: households and people affected by permanent land acquisition of farm land, households and people affected by temporary land occupation, households and people affected by the removal of attached facilities, households and people affected by both permanent land acquisition and attached facility removal, and households and people affected by both permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation. The project impacts 7723 households and 22169 people, of which the permanent land acquisition affects 31 households and 93 people in 24 villages; the solar power subproject affects one village due to the collective land lease without affecting individual; the pipeline temporary land occupation of 11206 mu impacts 7692 households and 23076 people in 81 villages.

2.6 Ground Attachments

The project's construction impacts Ground Attachments based on preliminary investigations, which mainly include: crops in farmland, specialized facilities such as a small number of power transmission poles (220v), and other Ground Attachments (scattered trees, fences, etc.). It is estimated that the project will inevitably involve the relocation of about 2,000 small scattered trees, 28.52 mu of forest land, 22.32 mu of

grassland, and 4 power transmission poles (220v). However, the exact numbers are currently undetermined and thus not included in the planned land acquisition. The secondary land acquisition for tree relocation, tree cutting, and pole line modification will be determined during the project implementation, with guidance from the local natural resources bureau and in accordance with relevant land acquisition standards for compensation.

Since this project is primarily a linear project with a working area typically 10-14 meters wide, it is generally possible to avoid demolishing surface structures and to minimize the removal of attachments by scheduling work to avoid crop planting and harvesting seasons. Crop loss due to seedlings will be minimized through optimized construction scheduling.

2.6.1 Crops

The pipeline construction will go crossing some permanently basic farmland, general farmland, forest land, grassland, and unused land. Specific details will be further refined during the project implementation period to confirm compensation details.

2.6.2 Scattered Trees

According to preliminary investigations, approximately 2,000 trees and about 28.52 mu of forest land and 22.32 mu of grassland are expected to be affected by the project construction. Specific details will be further refined during the project implementation period to confirm compensation details.

2.6.3 Specialized Facilities

Preliminary statistics indicate that the project construction may involve the relocation of 4 power transmission poles (220v) in 2 villages.

3. Socio-Economic Overview of the Project Area and Affected Villages

The construction of this project spans over 15 banners and counties across 5 cities in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region: Bayannur City, Ulanqab City, Xilin Gol League, Ordos City, and Wuhai City. In December 2023, and in March, April, June, and July 2024, the resettlement planning team not only conducted surveys about the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition but also collected data on the socio-economic development of the project regions. These include Dongcang Village and Hongxing Village in Shandi Town, Mantiangong Village in Shanba Town in the Xilin Gol League; Dasheng Village and Shengli Village in Deling Mountain Town in Taipusi Banner; Zhengxiangbai Banner; Hangjin Banner in Ordos; Jining District, Huade County, Shangdu County, Zhuozi County in Ulanqab City; and Linhe District, Urat Middle Banner, and Urat Rear Banner in Bayannur City. The collected data includes the socio-economic development status of the villages involved, as well as information on the minority population and its distribution in the project area. The resettlement planning team conducted surveys of the socio-economic status of households affected by land acquisition and demolition through questionnaires, interviews, and household visits.

3.1 Socio-Economic Development Overview of the Autonomous Region, City, and County

3.1.1 Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Located in northern China, Inner Mongolia borders Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and Hebei in the northeast, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Ningxia in the south, Gansu in the southwest, and Russia and Mongolia in the north. The terrain slopes from northeast to southwest, forming a long and narrow shape. The climate is mainly temperate continental. The total area is 1.183 million square kilometers.

In 2022, the regional GDP of Inner Mongolia was 2.3159 trillion yuan. Among this, the value-added of the primary industry was 265.4 billion yuan, a 4.3% increase from the previous year; the value-added of the secondary industry was 1,124.2 billion yuan, a 6.5% increase; and the value-added of the tertiary industry was 926.3 billion yuan, a 2.2% increase. The per capita GDP reached 96,474 yuan, a 4.2% increase from the previous year. The per capita disposable income of residents was 35,921 yuan, a 5.3% increase. Urban residents' per capita disposable income was 46,295 yuan, a 4.3% increase, while rural and pastoral residents' per capita disposable income was 19,641 yuan, a 7.1% increase.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is an important agricultural and pastoral base in China, and traditional livelihood patterns are still dominated by agriculture and animal husbandry. Farmers 'and herders' incomes come mainly from crop cultivation (e.g., wheat, corn, etc.) and animal husbandry (e.g., sheep, cattle, horses, etc.). In recent years, Inner Mongolia has actively developed tourism, expanding new livelihood patterns and raising the income level of residents through the development of ecotourism and cultural tourism. With the restructuring of the economy, Inner Mongolia is also exploring the development of new industries, promoting the transformation and upgrading of farmers and herdsmen, and encouraging their participation in modern agriculture, ecological agriculture and the green economy.

In 2023, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region will have a total area of approximately 1,183,000 square kilometres, accounting for approximately 12% of China's total land area. Of this area, approximately 41 million hectares are used for agriculture, mainly in and around the Yellow River Basin, including Hohhot, Baotou and Chifeng. The main agricultural production in the region is grain, pasture and cash crops. With approximately 60 million hectares of grassland, grassland is one of the most important land resources in the Inner Mongolia region, especially in Hulunbeier, Ordos and Xilingol. Grasslands are extensive and support the development of animal

husbandry in Inner Mongolia, mainly for grazing. Inner Mongolia is relatively rich in woodland resources, especially primary forests and natural woodlands are more important. 2023 Inner Mongolia has 172 million mu of arable land, with a rural population of 7,289,000, and a per capita arable land of 23.6 mu.

Bayannur City: Bayannur City achieved a GDP of 116.18 billion yuan in 2023, up 7.9% year-on-year. In terms of the three industries, the added value of the primary industry was 29.35 billion yuan, up 3.9% year-on-year; the added value of the secondary industry was 35.95 billion yuan, down 0.1% year-on-year; and the added value of the tertiary industry was 43.15 billion yuan, up 2.4% year-on-year.

Bayannur is particularly rich in agricultural and grassland resources. Agricultural land is the main land type in Bayannur City, mainly distributed in urban areas and along the Yellow River. Agricultural land includes arable land, garden land, as well as pasture land, which supports large-scale agricultural and animal husbandry production. Cultivated land is about 2 million hectares, and Bayannur is one of the most important grain production bases in Inner Mongolia, especially for the extensive cultivation of crops such as wheat, corn and potatoes. Garden land and cash crop cultivation is about 200,000 hectares, mainly growing cash crops such as grapes and apples. Grassland is about 4.5 million hectares, and the area is a typical grassland zone, supporting the grazing activities of domestic animals such as sheep and cattle, which is the basis of the livestock industry in Bayannur City. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ecological protection remain the core of land use in Bayannur City.

Ulanqab City: Ulanqab City's gross regional product in 2023 was 108.46 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 7.8 per cent at constant prices. By industry, the added value of the primary industry will be 18.58 billion yuan, an increase of 7.6%; the added value of the secondary industry will be 47.12 billion yuan, an increase of 9.9%; and the added value of the tertiary industry will be 42.75 billion yuan, an increase of 5.9%.

The city of Ulanqab is rich in land resource types, and agricultural land is the main type of land use in Ulanqab, especially dominated by arable land, with major crops including wheat, corn, soybeans, potatoes and sugar beets. Agricultural production in Ulanqab City is dominated by food crops, especially concentrated in Jining District and Zhuozi County. Garden land and cash crops include the cultivation of cash crops such as apples, grapes, carrots, melons and fruits. Grasslands cover about 2.5 million hectares, and grassland resources are vital to the livestock industry in Ulanqab.

Xilin Gol League: The gross regional product of Xilin Gol League in 2023 will be 118.478 billion yuan, an increase of 6.0 per cent over the previous year. Among them, the added value of the primary industry will be 17.430 billion yuan, an increase of 6.6 per cent; the added value of the secondary industry will be 59.226 billion yuan, an increase of 4.8 per cent; and the added value of the tertiary industry will be 41.822 billion yuan, an increase of 6.9 per cent. Per capita GDP reached 105,784 yuan, an increase of 6.0 per cent over the previous year.

Xilingol League is rich in grassland resources and is one of China's important animal husbandry bases. Agricultural land occupies a certain proportion in Xilingol League, mainly arable land and garden land. Although Xilingol League is vast and sparsely populated, agricultural production is mainly based on grain crops and pasture cultivation. The area of arable land is about 300,000 hectares, and the main crops are wheat, corn and soybean, etc. The garden land and cash crops are about 20,000 hectares, including some fruit trees and special cash crops, such as apples, grapes and carrots. The land use of Xilingol League takes grassland as the main resource, supporting the rapid development of animal husbandry. The proportion of agricultural land use is relatively low, but food production and cash crop cultivation are gradually developing in some areas.

ErDOS: ErDOS's GDP in 2023 was 584.986 billion yuan, up 7.0 per cent year-on-year. Among them, the added value of the primary industry was 20.260 billion yuan, up 6.3

per cent year-on-year; the added value of the secondary industry was 393.856 billion yuan, up 5.7 per cent year-on-year; and the added value of the tertiary industry was 170.869 billion yuan, up 8.9 per cent year-on-year. The per capita GDP reached RMB 264,699, up 5.7% year-on-year.

Agricultural land in Erdos City is mainly concentrated in some plains and river valleys, and agricultural production is dominated by grain crops and cash crops. The area of arable land is about 500,000 hectares, and the main crops include wheat, corn, soybean and potato. Garden land and cash crops are about 50,000 hectares, including some cash crops and speciality fruit tree cultivation, such as apples and grapes. Grassland covers an area of about 53 million hectares, which is widely distributed in the west and south of Ordos City, and is mainly used for pasture production, which is the basis of Ordos' animal husbandry.

Wuhai City: The Gross Regional Product of Wuhai City in 2023 completed 80.332 billion yuan, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year. Among them, the added value of primary industry is 792 million yuan, up 6.2%; the added value of secondary industry is 58.664 billion yuan, up 2.5%; the added value of tertiary industry is 20.876 billion yuan, up 1.4%. Per capita GDP reached RMB 143,450, an increase of 2.2 per cent over the previous year.

Wuhai is a relatively small city, but it has an important position in economic and resource development. Agricultural land in Wuhai is concentrated in some relatively flat areas, but due to the city's arid climate and limited conditions for agricultural production, the area of arable land is relatively small. Cultivated land covers an area of about 120,000 hectares, and the main crops include wheat, corn and potatoes, making agricultural production relatively homogeneous. Grassland is mainly used for pastoralism, especially for breeding livestock such as sheep and cattle. Wuhai is an energy- and resource-intensive city, particularly in the extraction of coal and other mineral resources.

3.1.2 Demographic situation

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has 12 prefectural-level administrative regions under its jurisdiction, and the year-end resident population of the autonomous region in 2022 was 24,011,700, of which 16,472,000 were urban and 7,539,700 were rural, with the urbanization rate of the resident population reaching 68.60%. The male population was 12,247,400 and the female population 11,764,300. The Han Chinese population is 18,935,537, or 78.74%; the Mongolian population is 424,781,515, or 17.66%; and the population of other ethnic minorities is 865,803, or 3.60%.

The project's impact area includes 85 villages in 15 counties (districts) in five cities, Bayannur, Ulanqab, Xilingol League, Ordos and Wuhai. Of these, 23169 people will be directly affected by the project land acquisition, mostly temporary land use.

People in the project areas are mainly farmers engaging in wheats planting and sheep and cattle husbandry, most young farmers migrate out for off-farming jobs in the urban areas who normally earn about 40,000 yuan annually. The farmer's annual income per capita is about 17000 yuan (\$ 2400) on average in the project villages.

Ethnic Minority People in the Project Area

According to the Seventh National population Census Bulletin of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the total permanent population of the region is 24,049,155. Among them, Han ethnic population is 18,935,537, accounting for 78.74%; Mongol ethnic population is 4,247,815, accounting for 17.66%; other minority ethnic populations total 865,803, accounting for 3.60%. In all 89 project villages, there are 1,113 minority ethnic residents, predominantly Mongol, with a small number of over 20 other ethnic minorities. The minority ethnic population is dispersed across 75 project villages, with 5 villages having a ethnic minority population of over 10% and 17 villages with more than 5%. Some ethnic minority groups, like other

affected land acquisition groups, will be impacted by the project. Adults in the project area can all speak Mandarin, with written language in Chinese. Some people can also use Mongolian, and the local written language is Mandarin. Mandarin is widely used in primary and secondary school teaching and county-level meetings, and there is a high degree of integration with Han people. People use Mandarin language for business, education, and daily communication. The main foods are corn, wheat, and rice, with potatoes, vegetables, and beef and mutton as secondary.

(1) Bayannur City

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According to the Seventh National population Census results, Han population in Bayannur City is 1,426,361, accounting for 92.7%; Mongol population is 84,702, accounting for 5.6%; other minority ethnic populations total 27,652, accounting for 1.8%. In 2023, the registered population of Urad Rear Banner is 57,652, with 14 minority ethnic groups, including 16,299 Mongols, accounting for 28.3%; other minorities total 279, accounting for 0.5% of the banner's population. Urad middle Banner has a registered population of 141,833, with 28,146 Mongols, accounting for 20%, and 1,262 other minorities, accounting for 0.7%. Minority groups include Han, Mongol, Hui, Manchu, Korean, Daur, Evenki, Tibetan, Xibe, Miao, Tujia, Yi, and other minorities.

In Hangjin Banner, the registered population in 2023 is 285,463, with 2,912 Mongols, accounting for 1.02%, and 2,854 other minorities, accounting for 1% of the banner's population.

(2) Ulanqab City

According to the Seventh National population Census results, Han population in Ulanqab City is 1,621,654, accounting for 95.04%; Mongol population is 64,926,

accounting for 3.81%; other minority ethnic populations total 19,748, accounting for 1.16%. Although Siziwang Banner has a larger minority ethnic population, the total proportion of all minority ethnic groups in the banner is only 8.73%. In 2023, the registered population of Siziwang Banner is 204,729, with 13,968 Mongols, accounting for 6.82%, and 3,910 other minorities, accounting for 1.91%. The main minority groups include Hui, Manchu, Korean, Daur, Evenki, Xibe, Miao, Tujia, and Yi.

(3) Xilingol League

According to the Seventh National population Census results, the permanent population of Xilingol League is 1,107,000, with 378,400 minority ethnic people, accounting for 34.19%. Mongol population is 334,868, accounting for 30.25%, and other minority ethnic populations total 43,584, accounting for 3.94%.

(4) Ordos City

According to the Seventh National population Census results, Han population in Ordos City is 1,924,091, accounting for 89.34%; Mongol population is 208,259, accounting for 9.67%; other minority ethnic populations total 21,288, accounting for 0.99%. In the sub-banner of WWuhai City, the registered population in 2023 is 124,527, with 27,644 Mongols, accounting for 22.2%, and 449 other minorities, accounting for 0.0036% of the banner' s population.

(5) Wuhai City

According to the Seventh National population Census results, Han population in Wuhai City is 517,607, accounting for 92.99%; Mongol population is 22,091, accounting for 3.97%; other minority ethnic populations total 16,923, accounting for

3.04%.

Since the project has a separate indigenous peoples plan which shows more details about ethnic minority peoples in this project. Please refer to the project IPP for more details.

3.1.3 Baseline situation of low-income groups in the project area

At the end of 2013, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region had a total of 580,000 households and 1.57 million people living in poverty, with a poverty incidence rate of 11.7 per cent; there were 57 impoverished Banner, counties, of which 31 were at the national level and 26 at the autonomous region level, with 3,694 impoverished gacha villages, 8 banner or counties of the national centralised and contiguous special hardship area, and 49 banner or counties of the old revolutionary area. By the end of 2019, the region's national standard rural pastoral poverty population reduced to 16,000 people, the poverty incidence rate fell to 0.11%, 11 national poor banner or counties, 26 district poor banner or counties to remove the hat and exit. By 2020 March, 57 poor banner or counties had been lifted out of poverty.

In order to consolidate the results of poverty eradication, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region take a series of measures to prevent the return of poverty. 2022, the central and autonomous regions to arrange articulation funds of 8.676 billion yuan (the central 3.526 billion yuan, the autonomous region of 5.15 billion yuan), a year-on-year increase of 3%. To the county articulated funds of 6.604 billion yuan, the implementation of 2,473 projects, the start rate of 92.2 per cent, the progress of fund spending 42.2 per cent. At the same time, 424,100 people out of poverty and monitoring population into the scope of low income insurance, in 86 counties to carry out 'anti-poverty insurance' covering 1.03 million farmers and herdsmen. In addition, the autonomous region focuses on advantageous characteristics of leading industries and industrial development advantages, and continues to support 628 leading enterprises for poverty alleviation and 276 helping workshops, driving the poverty-stricken areas and the poverty-stricken population to increase their income. In 2023, the whole region carried out dynamic monitoring of 1.926 million low-income people, and constructed a new pattern of gradient social assistance through dynamic monitoring + classification of assistance. In addition, in 2023, the autonomous region will actively implement the 43 practical matters related to people's livelihood, establish and improve the dynamic adjustment mechanism of the basic living assistance standard, and the average standard of urban and rural low-income

insurance will reach 840 yuan/month and 670 yuan/month, respectively. The average low-income standard for rural pastoral areas has reached 79.8 per cent of the average urban low-income standard, giving a strong impetus to the equalisation of urban, rural and regional social assistance services and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas.

Project villager's average income is around 16,700 RMB (equivalent to about US\$2,300), with the lowest annual per capita net income being 10,000 RMB, the highest being 26,000 RMB, and the vast majority of project villages having an annual per capita net income of less than 20,000 RMB.

3.2 Economic and Social Situation of Affected Households

3.2.1 Survey Methods and Overall Situation

The total number of affected households is 7723, including 31 households affected by permanent land acquisition, and 7692 households affected by temporary land occupation, with 31 households affected by both permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation.

Considering the actual situation in the project area, a total of 470 questionnaires were distributed to other residents in the project area, with 468 returned, yielding a response rate of 99%. Among these, 383 were from residents of the project area and 85 from various levels of project office staff. During the survey, the resettlement planning working group listened to villagers' opinions and suggested that the project owner continuously optimize the construction plan, thus reducing the number of affected households. The survey found that 67% of people in the project area indicated that the project should minimize land acquisition and demolition, 58% understood the construction content of the project, and over 95% supported the project, with only about 5% indifferent or unconcerned about the project.

Table 3-3 Types of Households in the Survey

Project Towns	Project Villages	Households Affected by Permanent Land Acquisition			Households Affected by Temporary Land Occupation			Number of Affected Households			Total Number of	
		and Surveyed Households			and Surveyed Households			and Surveyed Households			Households Surveyed	
		Affected Households	Surveyed Households	%	Affected Households	Surveyed Households	%	Total Affected Households	Total Surveyed Households	%	Total Households Not Affected by the Project	Total Number of Households Surveyed
		(Households)	(Households)		(Households)	(Households)		(Households)	(Households)		(Households)	(Households)
14	33	33	20	60	7692	448	5.8	7723	468	6	23	468

The questionnaire survey mainly includes the population situation of affected households, labor and employment situation, land resources condition, family property situation, annual income and expenditure of the household, understanding and attitude towards the project, and willingness regarding land acquisition and compensation.

Figure 3-3 resettlement Resettlement Plan Working Group Survey of Affected Villagers



Surveys in Gechou Gully Village in Hongmao Town



Surveys in a village of Chahar Youyi Front Banner Liangcheng County.



Surveys and consultation with Women villagers of Chahar



Interviews with villagers in Naritu Village Right Rear Banner in Ulanqab
of Zhengxiangbai Banner

3.2.2 Socioeconomic Overview of Affected Households

(1) population in Household

The survey focused on understanding the ① population and ethnic structure, ② gender structure, and ③ age structure of the population in the project area. According to the survey, the population, ethnicity, and gender composition of the project area were identified. Households in the project area typically consist of 3-5

members. Young people usually work in the city, while elderly people aged 60 and above stay at home to farm or take care of children or other elderly individuals. Elderly individuals aged 60 and above usually account for more than 70% of the permanent population in the village. In the sampled population, women account for 37.5%, and men account for 62.5%.

(2) Household Income and Expenditure Status

The annual per capita income in the project area villages is 16,700 yuan. In rural areas, households generally have more than 70% elderly individuals aged 60 and above. The primary source of income is from young people working in the city, while elderly people at home raise cattle and sheep and cultivate crops such as corn and wheat. Farmers also receive certain subsidies from the government for their farmland each year. Income from agriculture accounts for 24% of household income, which is about a quarter. Nearly half of the income comes from working in urban areas. The main expenditure for residents in the project area is household living expenses, which account for 54% of total expenditures, meaning more than half, followed by medical expenses and children's education expenses. Specific details of household income and expenditure are shown in Table 3-8.

Table 3-4 Annual Average Income and Expenditure of Households in the Project Area

Project		Amount (Yuan)	Structural Proportion (%)
Household Annual Average Income	Agricultural Net Income	4000	24
	Wage Income	8000	48
	Business Income	200	1
	Property Income	100	0.6
	Transfer Income	400	2.4
	Government Subsidies	4000	24
	Total	16700	
Household Annual Average Expenditure	Living Consumption Expenditure	7000	54
	Children's Education	1500	11.5

	Expenditure		
	Medical and Healthcare Expenditure	2500	19.2
	Other Expenditure	2000	15.3
	Total	13000	

3.3 Analysis of Women's Status and Gender Differences

During the socioeconomic survey conducted by the resettlement Resettlement Plan Working Group, particular attention was paid to the status of women within the project impact area. The survey and discussion sessions specifically focused on a comprehensive understanding of women's education, employment and income, family status, social status, and their participation in public affairs.

In terms of employment, the survey results indicate that women are predominantly employed in lower-level positions, such as general staff, cashier, and accounting roles. Only about 10% of surveyed women hold certain managerial positions, such as department heads. In contrast, a higher proportion of surveyed men are in higher-level job positions.

Among the 85 villages affected by the project, approximately 16,925 women may benefit, accounting for about 43.7%, fewer than men. To further understand women's needs and the project's impact on women, the survey team distributed 230 questionnaires to women during the field research, which represents 51% of the total sample surveyed.

(1) Age Structure

The age range of the survey subjects is predominantly female, with 87% of the subjects aged between 31 and 60 years. (See Table 3-5)

Table 3-5 Age Structure of Female Respondents

Age	Number of Female Respondents	Proportion (%)	Number of Male Respondents	Proportion (%)
0-17	0	0.00	0	0.00
18-34	41	15	55	14
35-59	160	72	132	62
Above 60	29	13	51	24
Subtotal	230	100.00	238	100.00

(2) Education

The survey shows that the education level of women is comparable to that of men.
(See Table 3-6)

Table 3-6 Education Levels of Women

Education Level	Number of Female Respondents	Proportion (%)	Number of Male Respondents	Proportion (%)
Primary School and Below	13	2	24	2
Middle School	62	28	81	38
High School	62	28	60	28
Associate Degree	80	36	55	26
Bachelor's Degree and Above	13	6	18	6
Subtotal	230	100	238	100

(3) Occupation

In terms of occupation, women mainly work as civil servants, or work in public institutions, individual business, or housework. Men primarily work in farming, animal husbandry, and urban off-farm labor. Interviews revealed that women in pastoral areas have significant labor responsibilities within the family and hold relatively high status in the household.

Table 3-7 Occupations of Women in the Sample Survey

Main Occupations	Proportion of Women (%)	Proportion of Men (%)	Proportion of All Respondents (%)
Individual Business	16.6	3	6.6
Freelance	16	9.5	7.1
Farming	8.3	45.4	44.3
Animal Husbandry Specialist	9.2	21.1	13.3
House work	16.6	0	4.4
Civil Servant/Public Institution	33.3	6	13.3
Private Enterprise	0	3	2.2
State-Owned Enterprise	0	3	2.2
Never Employed	0	9	6.6

(4) Status in the Family

In terms of family decision-making, decisions made by wives and husbands are relatively balanced, with decisions primarily made through discussions between spouses. This indicates that the project area fully respects women's rights, and women

have an equal status in family decision-making compared to men.

Table 3-8 Decision-Making Methods for Major Family Affairs in Sample Households

Decision-Making Method	Total Number	Proportion (%)
Husband Decides	57	13.3
Wife Decides	58	13.4
Decisions Made by Spousal Discussion	353	73.3

In terms of decision-making power over household income distribution, women often have the authority to manage family finances, indicating that women in the project area have a relatively high status in household economic management.

Table 3-9 Decision-Making Power over Household Income Distribution

Household Income Distribution Decision-Making Power	Proportion of Women (%)	Proportion of Men (%)
Occasionally Able to	8.4	12.3
Frequently Able to	91.6	75.7
Rarely Able to	0	6
Not Able to	0	6

3.4 Impact Analysis

3.4.1 Analysis of Permanent Land Acquisition Impact

Impact of Permanent Acquisition of Collective farm land on Villages/Communities

The permanent land acquisition for this project is primarily for 5 natural gas pipeline valve chambers and facilities. Generally, the construction of a valve station occupies

about 1 mu (approximately 0.07 hectares), while larger valve chambers occupy around 4 mu (approximately 0.27 hectares). A facility occupies about 10 mu (approximately 0.67 hectares), and larger facilities occupy less than 13 mu (less than 1 hectare). The project involves the construction of a total of 10 gas stations and 17 valve chambers, requiring a total of 81.09 mu (approximately 7.79 hectares) of permanent land acquisition, affecting 24 villages, and impacting 31 households and 93 individuals. Of all the land to be permanently acquired, 20.2 mu of the land will be permanently acquired from 3 villages, (see table 3-11), therefore only 60.89 mu needs to be acquired from farmers (see annex 9). On average, each household loses about 1.96 mu (approximately 0.13 hectares) of land, and each person loses about 0.65 mu (approximately 0.04 hectares). The impact on the per capita land ownership in the project area is very limited, less than 20% for all affected families in this project. The project will not result in landless farmers by this project.

Due to the project's large area and sparse population, the per capita arable land and grazing land are relatively abundant. The minimum per capita arable land in the project area is over 2.5 mu, with per capita grazing land exceeding 20 mu; the maximum per capita arable land is 18 mu, and grazing land is nearly 70 mu.

Moreover, of all the land to be permanently acquired, there will be 25.82 mu of cultivated land, 22.32 mu of grassland, 28.526 mu of forest land and 4.434 mu of unused land in the permanent land acquisition as shown in Table 3-10. The permanent land acquisition of the project will have little impact on the local residents in view of the fact that the per capita cultivated land in the project area is 2.5-7.3 and the amount of cultivated land is 4 times of the national per capita cultivated land. Because the project area is vast and sparsely populated, the per capita cultivated land and pasture land are more than national average level. The least per capita cultivated land in the project area is more than 2.5 mu, per capita pasture land is more than 20 mu, the most per capita cultivated land is 18 mu, and the most per capita pasture land is nearly 70 mu, and the land of the affected households is from more than 50 mu to 200 mu. See annex 9 for details on the impact on households affected by permanent land acquisition.

Taking the city of Ulanqab, for example, which has the longest natural gas pipeline construction in the project area and correspondingly the largest permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, the total rural population within the city's jurisdiction in 2023 was 610,800 people, and the sown area of grain crops was stable at around 7 million mu, with per capita cultivation of grain crops amounting to 11.5 mu of land. Its total arable land area is 14,955,800 mu, with 24.5 mu of arable land per capita. It is slightly higher than the level of 23.6 mu of per capita arable land in the whole region of Inner Mongolia. The disposable income of rural residents in Ulanqab in 2023 will be 23,800 yuan, which is also slightly higher than the average level of the whole region of Inner Mongolia. This is because in 2023 Inner Mongolia had 172 million mu of arable land, a rural population of 7.289 million, and a per capita arable land of 23.6 mu.

Crops in the project area are mainly wheat and maize, with an annual production value of about RMB 800 per mu. The per capita annual income in the project area is about 16,700 yuan. The permanent land acquisition for the project accounts for less than 3 per cent of the total land of the affected households, and the loss of land income for the acquired households is only one thousandth of the total, so the land acquisition will not have a significant negative impact on the farmers and herdsman in the project area, and the impacts can be minimised through timely and reasonable compensation, which can even bring more development opportunities and convenience in life and the use of high-quality and clean energy to the local residents.

Table 3-10 Estimation of land income loss after land acquisition

No. Of Affected households	No. Of affected people	Average amount of Farm-land (mu)	Total farm-land acquired (mu)	Farm-land acquired per person (mu)	% of farm-land acquired	Farm-land Annual value (yuan)	Annual loss of Income (yuan)	Annual income per capita	Loss of Income rate (%)
30	90	24	60.89	0.66	3	1000	20	16700	0.12

This project will permanently acquire 20.2 mu of land from three villages. All three villages have a large amount of land, and this land acquisition will only take up a very small portion of the village's land in the form of grassland, forest land, and unused land. For example, Dagushan Village in Luanyuan Town, Duolun County, consists of 200,000 mu of grassland, but the collective grassland to be acquired for the project is only 4.84 mu, and Dahukou Village in the same town consists of 17,000 mu of forested land, while only 12.036 mu of forested land is to be acquired for the project. This extremely small amount of land acquisition will not have a significant adverse impact on the project village.

3.4.2 Project Impacts on ethnic minorities

The project civil works cover a total of 65 project villages which have ethnic minority population, involving a total of 992 affected ethnic minority people. Four of these project villages have an ethnic minority population of more than 10 per cent of the total village population, while the remaining 61 project villages have ethnic minority people of less than 10 per cent of the total village population. Most of which have an ethnic minority population of less than 5 per cent, and all of which are scattered or mixed with the Han Chinese. Seven ethnic minority villages will be affected by permanent land acquisition, involving 184 ethnic minority residents other than Han Chinese, and a total of 9.6924 mu will be permanently acquired, of which 3.324 mu of collective land will be acquired from one village in stead of indivial household (see table 3-11). One project village is affected by land lease for the project's photovoltaic power generation project, which has 14 ethnic minority residents in the village. 64 ethnic minority villages will be affected by temporary land acquisition covering 9,131 mu of land to be temporarily occupied for the Project's natural gas pipeline project, affecting 992 ethnic minorities in addition to Han Chinese. These ethnic minorities are mainly Mongols, with a very small number of Li people, etc., all of whom are ethnic minorities by the Chinese government official identification..

The fieldwork revealed that the Mongolian people use Chinese and Mongolian for daily communication, and the mandarin Chinese language is the official language. Major Mongolian festivals include the Naadam Conference and the Ovoo Sacrifice

(11-13 May in the lunar calendar). Ethnic minority residents unanimously support project implementation. The residents of 65 ethnic minority villages/gachas have been identified and trigger AIIB's indigenous peoples policy (ESS2), and a Project Indigenous Peoples Plan has been prepared.

Table 3-11 Ethnic minorities in project villages affected by permanent land acquisition for the project

Sources:

serial number	Project area	Project Banner/county	Project townships	project village	Amount of land acquired (mu)	Total village population	Ethnic minorities (persons)	% of ethnic minorities (%)
1	Bayannur	Linhe district	Ganzhaomiao Town	Xinli Village	3.4324	1450	10	0.7%
2		Hangjin Rear Banner	Shamba Town	Yongli village	1.21	483	4	0.8%
3	Ulanqab	Jining district	Malianqu a Town	Zhaojia village	1.1	598	12	2.0%
4		Chahar Right Rear Banner	Benhong Town	Renjia village	1.1	401	10	2.5%
5		Huade County	Changshun Town	Deyi village	1.1	277	5	1.8%
6	Xilingol League	Zhengxiangbai Banner	Mingantu Town	Ihehuduga	1.1	130	86	66.2%
7		Taipusi Banner	Yongfeng Town	ShuiQuanGou village	0.65	1135	57	5.0%
	Total				9.6924	4474	184	

information provided by PMO

In the project areas, four villages have more than 10% of ethnic minority residents. Three of these villages are in Xilin Gol League and one village in Bayannur.

Table 3-12 Project Villages with 10% or More of Minority population Affected by Land Acquisition

Affected properties	Project areas	Project Banner/county	Project towns	Project villages	land acquired (mu)	total people	Total women	Total ethnic minorities (person)	% ethnic minorities
Permanent land acquisition affected villages	Xilin Gol league	Zhengxiangbai Banner	Mingantu Town	Ihehudugacha	1.1	130	35	86	66.2%

Tempora-r y land use affected village	Bayan- nur	Urat Rear Banner Rear Banner	Hohhwe -ndur Town	Xinhong yi Commu nity	158	86	27	16	18.6%
	Xilin- gol League	Taiposi Banner	Yong- feng Town	Xiaohe- bao village	120	890	71	120	13.5%
		Zhengxia ngbai Banner	Mingan- tu Town	Nachtu Gacha	196	558	280	201	36.0%
In total						1578	386	407	

Sources: information provided by PMO

According to the survey, the per capita landholding of ethnic minority farmers in the project area is higher than the national average, and the land to be acquired is only a small portion of the land, with about 0.65 mu (i.e., 0.04 hectares) per capita of permanently acquired land, which will not result in the creation of acquired farmers as a result of the land used for this project. However, there will still be some impact on the production and life of the affected farmers, including some ethnic minority farmers (both men and women). The project construction may affect the traditional lifestyle and cultural practices of ethnic minorities, for example, ethnic minorities have specific cultural sites and ceremonial places, and during the construction phase, the project may have a short-term impact on these historical and cultural sites in terms of access, which could affect the recognition of cultural heritage of the ethnic groups and their sense of community identity.

3.4.3 Impacts of temporary land acquisition

The project will temporarily occupy 11,206 acres of land for linear works required for the construction of the project's natural gas pipeline. The temporary land spans five natural gas pipelines affecting 29 townships with 7,692 households and 23,076 people. See table 3-14.

Table 3-14 Summary of temporary land acquisition by project towns

Construction Content	County	Town	Farmland	Unused Land
			Total Agricultural Land Area per Town (mu)	Total Unused Land Area per Town (mu)
Hangjin Rear Banner - Urat Rear Banner Gas Pipeline Project 1	Linhe District	Ganzhaomiao Town	86	19
	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shanba Town	349	68
		Shahai Town	219	35
	Urad Rear Banner	Huhowen Du'er Town	148	10
Wuyuan - Urat Middle Banner Gas Pipeline Project 2	Wuyuan	Longxingchang Town	75	7
		Shengfeng Town	74	8
		Hesheng Township	328	42
	Urad Middle Banner	Delingshan Town	379	31
Chahar Right Wing Front Banner - Rear Banner - Shangdu - Huade Gas Pipeline Project 3	Chahar Right Wing Front Banner	Pingdiqian Town	144	650
	Chahar Right Wing Rear Banner	Daliuhao Town	84	354
		Xile Township	29	165
		Benhong Town	138	465

		Ulanhadasu Mu	102	350	
	Shangdu	Sandaqiang Town	35	165	
		Tunken Team Town	86	393	
		Qitai Town	61	184	
		Xiaohai Zi Town	37	115	
		Boli Hujing Township	140	332	
	Huade	Changshun Town	67	244	
		Chaoyang Town	182	566	
		Baiyin Te La Town	222	678	
		Qihao Town	121	309	
	Pipeline Projects 4 : Ulanqab Huade County - Xilin Gol League Duolun County (Huade-Tapusi section)	Taipusi Banner	Baochang Town	22	81
			Qianjingou Town	20	71
			Hongqi Town		

			170	278
		Yongfeng Town	147	325
Ulanqab Huade County - Xilin Gol League Duolun County (Datang #4 vilve chamber -Duolun section)	Zhengxiangbai Banner	Xingyao Town	233	438
	Duolun	Caimushan Township	98	251
		Duolunnuoer Town	184	592
Total			3980	7226

3.4.4 Impact Analysis of ground Structures

This project involves natural gas pipeline construction and generally does not require the demolition of surface structures. However, it may not be possible to completely avoid impacts on structures such as fences, grain-drying yards, and graves. During the implementation phase, efforts will be made to avoid construction during crop harvesting seasons, but preliminary estimates suggest that a small number of young crops and over 2,000 scattered trees will be affected. Detailed confirmation will be conducted during the implementation phase.

Fences and drying grounds are considered ancillary facilities of buildings. Their removal will cause certain economic losses to some local villagers and will affect the production and daily life of villagers and schools for a certain period.

4. Framework of Resettlement Policies and regulations

The resettlement plan for the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Supply and Efficiency Enhancement Project is prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the laws and administrative regulations of the People's Republic of China, local regulations, rules, and normative documents of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the involved counties and towns. Notably, the implementation of the new compensation standards and regulations started from January 1, 2024 as issued by the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in Notice No. 92 [2023], and will be strictly followed. Any changes during implementation must be reported to the AIIB.

4.1 Major Legal and Policy Frameworks in China

The primary legal and policy bases for land compensation and resettlement for the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Supply and Efficiency Enhancement Project are as follows:

- (1) Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (came into force on January 1, 2021);
- (2) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Adopted at the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on August 26, 2019);
- (3) regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (State Council Order No. 256, amended on July 29, 2014);
- (4) Notice on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management Work by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Guotuzi Fa [2010] No. 96);
- (5) regulations on the acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (State Council Order No. 590);
- (6) Notice on Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers by the Ministry of Labor and

Social Security and the Ministry of Land and Resources (Lao She Bu Fa [2007] No. 14);

(7) Forest Law of the People's Republic of China (Presidential Decree No. 3, amended in 2009);

(8) regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China (State Council Order No. 278);

(9) Notice on Ensuring Reasonable Land Use for Rural Residential Construction by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (Natural Resources Development [2020] No. 128);

(10) Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Strengthening and Improving the Protection of Permanent Basic Farmland (Natural Resources Gui [2019] No. 1);

(11) Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Strengthening the Management of Ecological Protection Redlines (Trial) (Natural Resources [2022] No. 142);

(12) regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Basic Farmland (revised on July 1, 2021);

(13) Law of the People's Republic of China on Soil and Water Conservation (March 1, 2011);

(14) regulations on the Implementation of the Soil and Water Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China (January 8, 2011);

(15) The regulations on Land Reclamation (Order No. 592 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China) issued on February 22, 2011 and became effective on March 5, 2011;

(16) The Measures for the Implementation of the regulations on Land Reclamation (Order No.

56 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) amended on July 16, 2019 and came into force on July 24, 2019;

(17) Social Insurance Act (2024 revised version)

(18) Notice on the New Round of Comprehensive Land Price Adjustment and Update Results by the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2023] No. 92);

(19) Notice of Xilin Gol League Administrative Office Office on announcing the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price in the Land Acquisition Area of Xilin Gol League, as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Xi Shu Ban Fa [2024] No. 52).

(20) Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Ulanqab Municipality on Announcing the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price in the Land Acquisition Area of Ulanqab City, as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Wu Zheng Ban Fa [2024] No. 16)

(21) Notice of the People's Government of Wuhai City Notice on Announcing the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price, as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Wuhai Zheng Ban Fa [2024] No. 24)

(22) The Approval of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Agreeing to Publish the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Nei Zheng Zi [2024] No. 77)

(23) Notice of Ordos Municipal People's Government on Announcing the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price, as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Er Fu Fa [2024] No. 32)

(24) Notice of Bayan Nur Municipal People's Government Office on on Announcing the Integrated Compensation Standards for Land, Seedlings and ground Attachments Other than Agricultural Land Acquired by Comprehensive Land Price, as well as the Distribution Ratio of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Subsidies (Ba Zheng Ban Fa [2024] No. 9).

(25) AIIB Policy: Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2024 Updated Version.

Since this project will apply for AIIB loans, the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)(2024 update) will apply to this project. The AIIB Environmental and Social Policies (ESP) applicable to this project include:

(1) Three relevant mandatory environmental and social standards (ESSs), including:

① Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1): Designed to ensure the environmental and social robustness and sustainability of the project and support the integration of environmental and social factors into the project decision-making process and implementation. ESS1 applies if the project may have adverse environmental risks and impacts or social risks and impacts (or both). The scope of environmental and social assessment and management measures is directly proportional to the risks and impacts of the project. ESS1 provides high-quality environmental and social assessments and management of risks and impacts through effective mitigation and monitoring measures during project implementation. ESS1 defines the detailed requirements for environmental and social assessments to be conducted for any project invested by the AIIB.

② Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2): land acquisition, land use restrictions, and involuntary resettlement. ESS2 applies if the project's screening process indicates that the project involves involuntary resettlement (including recent or foreseeable involuntary resettlement directly related to the project.). Involuntary resettlement includes physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of housing) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or loss of livelihoods) (a) involuntary acquisition of land; and (b) involuntary restriction of land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement, whether such loss and involuntary restriction is total or partial, permanent or temporary. ESS2 identifies detailed requirements for project-based resettlement plans involving involuntary resettlement .

③ Indigenous Peoples Policy (ESS3): establishes the detailed requirements for triggering the Indigenous Peoples policy as well as the preparation and implementation of the indigenous peoples development plan. ESS 3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project.

The Project's construction elements involve environmental impacts, as well as land acquisition,

and the Project's proposed area involves ethnic minorities by the Chinese governmental definition, thus triggering ESS1, ESS2, and ESS3.

(2) Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL). The AIIB will not deliberately fund projects involving activities listed in this list (Exclusion List). This project is a clean energy supply and energy efficiency improvement project and does not involve any item in the AIIB's Environmental and Social Exclusion List.

4.2 Relevant provisions of local regulations

The Circular of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Implementation of Comprehensive Land Price for acquired Areas

In order to deeply implement the provisions of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (amended in 2019), and further do a good job in the work of compensation and resettlement of land requisition in our region, with the consent of the People's Government of the Autonomous Region, we hereby announce the Comprehensive Land Price for acquired Areas in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and put forward the following requirements, so please implement and enforce them together.

(1) Clarify the scope of application of the comprehensive land price for the levy area.

The comprehensive land price standard for acquired areas applies to the compensation for the acquisition of collective farm land within the administrative area of the autonomous region (except for permanent farmland and nature reserves), and is a part of the actual land acquisition compensation cost, which consists of land compensation and resettlement subsidy and does not include compensation for seedlings, compensation for above ground attachments, and social security costs. For those townships or gacha villages and groups where no specific area is specified in this announcement, the compensation standard for land requisition shall be implemented in accordance with the highest compensation standard of the banner and county (city or district) to which the town belongs, or the sumu/town to which the gacha villages and groups belong. If the acquisition involves permanent farmland, the compensation shall be executed in accordance with the highest standard of the banner and county (city or district) to

which it belongs.

(2) The new round of comprehensive land price for the land requisition area in the whole region has been implemented since 1 January 2024, and the Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Announcement of Comprehensive Land Price for the Land Requisition Area in the Autonomous Region (Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2020] No. 16) and the Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Re-announcement of Comprehensive Land Price for the Land Requisition Area in the Autonomous Region (Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2023] No. 48) have been abolished at the same time. Before 1 January 2024, if the compensation for land acquisition has been completed, the compensation standard for land acquisition will be implemented in accordance with Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2020] No.16. After 1 January 2024, if land acquisition is to be carried out, it will be implemented in accordance with the standard of this Circular. All regions should do a good job in connecting the comprehensive land price standards for the acquired area before and after the adjustment and improvement to ensure a smooth and orderly transition.

(3) The comprehensive land price standard for acquisition of farm land is applicable to the compensation for the acquisition of collective farm land (except permanent farmland and nature reserves) within the whole region, among which, if it involves the acquisition of permanent farmland, the compensation is made in accordance with the standard of the comprehensive land price for acquisition of farm land which is not less than 1.1 times of the standard of the comprehensive land price for the acquisition of farm land; if the acquisition is made for collective construction land, the compensation is made in accordance with the standard of the comprehensive land price for the acquisition of farm land which is not less than 0.4 times of the standard Compensation; where collective unused land is acquired, compensation shall be made in accordance with 0.1 to 0.4 times the comprehensive land price standard for the acquired agricultural area; where new townships (towns) or villages are added, reference shall be made to the higher comprehensive land price standard for the acquired area among neighbouring townships (townships) or villages; and where State-owned farm land is resumed in accordance with law, compensation may be made in accordance with the relevant provisions by making reference to the comprehensive land price standard for the acquired area.

(4) The comprehensive land price of the acquired area includes land compensation and resettlement

subsidy, and excludes the social security costs of the farmers whose land has been acquired, as well as the costs of compensating rural villagers for their dwellings, other ground attachments and seedlings. When cities and counties formulate specific compensation and resettlement programmes for land requisition, the compensation fees for seedlings, ground attachments and social security fees shall be charged separately, and shall not be included in the comprehensive land price for the requisitioned area, nor shall they be squeezed out of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy fees.

(5) Municipalities and counties may further broaden the channels for resettlement of farmers whose land has been acquired in the light of local realities. In addition to adopting one-time monetary resettlement, they may adopt various ways of resettling acquired farmers, such as agricultural resettlement, land resettlement, housing resettlement, employment resettlement, stock resettlement and resettlement of displaced people in other places. In the case of land resettlement, except for central urban areas and government-organised livelihood, public service, and large- and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects, land collectively owned by peasants acquired for other projects will be used as land reserved for the development of the village-level collective economy of the village in which it is acquired at a rate of no less than 5 per cent of the acquired land area (in principle, the maximum amount will be no more than 10 Mu), so as to ensure that the original standard of living of the acquired peasants will not be lowered, and their livelihoods will be safeguarded in the long term.

4.3 AIIB Policy: Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The Resettlement Plan for the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Transition Project was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (hereinafter referred to as "AIIB") Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The policy requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework include the following.

4.3.1 Basic concepts and provisions of the Environment and Society Framework

Client: Refers to the recipient of AIIB project financing and any other entity responsible for project implementation.

Project: means a specific activity financed by AIIB under an agreement governing such financing,

regardless of the financing instrument or the source of such financing, or whether the project is financed in whole or in part by AIIB.

The environmental and social framework includes:

(1) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). This includes mandatory environmental and social requirements for each project.

(2) Environmental and social standards. The three relevant mandatory environmental and social standards (ESS) set out more detailed environmental and social requirements relating to:

ESS 1: Environmental and social assessment and management

ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 3: indigenous peoples

(3) Environmental and social exclusion list. AIIB will not knowingly finance activities or projects involving the designations on this list (exclusion list).

(4) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) Scope of Application: applies to all projects. AIIB requires each client to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its projects in a manner consistent with the relevant Environmental and Social Policies (ESP) and applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF).

(5) Criteria for triggering involuntary resettlement

(a) Land acquisition resulting from project construction that results in (i) relocation or loss of residence; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of sources of income or means of livelihood, regardless of whether the affected persons must relocate elsewhere; or

(b) Mandatory restriction of access to statutory parks and reserves that adversely affects the livelihoods of affected peoples.

This criterion applies to all project elements that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of funding. It also applies to other associated activities that result in involuntary resettlement that, in AIIB's judgment, (a) have a direct and significant relationship to the AIIB-assisted project; (b) are necessary to achieve the objectives set forth in the project

document; and (c) are contemporaneous with the project or planned to be carried out in conjunction with the project.

AIIB ESS 2 applies to physical and/or economic displacement under the Project, whether permanent or temporary, full or partial, resulting from the following types of land-related transactions and economic displacement not related to land:

1. Acquisition of or restriction on land rights or land use rights through expropriation or other compulsory procedures under national law;
2. Acquisition of land rights or land use rights through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
3. Involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause Project-affected people or communities to lose access to resource use where they have traditional, customary or recognizable use rights;
4. Certain Project situations requiring evictions of people occupying land without formal, traditional or recognizable use rights;
5. Restrictions on access to land or use of other resources, including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and nontimber forest products, freshwater resources, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas;
6. Economic displacement resulting from permanent or temporary loss of access to formal or informal economic activities (e.g., small shops owners and informal vendors, among others);
7. Restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas;
8. Displacement of people as a result of Project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible; or
9. Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation.

4.3.2 Classification of projects

AIIB classifies each proposed project into one of the following four categories:

(1) Category A. A project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented. These impacts may affect areas beyond this project site and may be temporary or permanent. AIIB requires the Client to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for each Category A project and to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF), which is included in the ESIA report for the project. An ESIA for a Category A project is designed to assess the potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the project, compare them with feasible alternatives (including the No Project scenario), and recommend any measures necessary to avoid, minimise, mitigate, or compensate for the project's adverse impacts and to improve the project's environmental and social performance.

(2) Category B. A project is classified as Category B if: its potential adverse environmental and social impacts are limited in number; the impacts are not unprecedented; there are a small number of irreversible or cumulative impacts; they are confined to the project area; or they can be managed through good business practices. AIIB requires the client to conduct a preliminary review of the environmental and social impacts of the project. Based on the preliminary review of AIIB, in consultation with the client, will identify appropriate tools for the client to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project on a case-by-case basis. AIIB may determine an environmental and social assessment or other similar assessment applicable to the project. The scope of the assessment may vary from project to project, but is narrower than the scope of an ESIA for a Category A project. As with Category A projects, the assessment will examine the potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the project and recommend any measures necessary to avoid, minimise, mitigate or compensate for the project's adverse impacts and to enhance the project's environmental and social benefits.

(3) Category C. Projects are classified as Category C when they are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. AIIB does not require environmental and social assessments of projects, but requires clients to review the environmental and social impacts of projects.

(4) FI category. Projects are categorised as FI if they involve investments to or through financial intermediaries (FIs). AIIB accordingly delegates decisions on the use of funds to FIs, including the

selection, appraisal, approval, and monitoring of AIIB-financed subprojects. The Bank requires FI clients to screen and categorise sub-projects as A, B or C by implementing appropriate environmental and social policies and procedures, reviewing, exercising due diligence and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the sub-projects for compliance with the ESP. Projects categorised as FI shall also comply: (a) A list of environmental and social exclusions (ESS) for all AIIB-financed sub-projects and applicable host country national laws; and (b) applicable ESS for AIIB-financed sub-projects categorised as Category A sub-projects (as well as for some or all AIIB-financed sub-projects categorised as Category B sub-projects, if deemed necessary by the AIIB).

4.3.3 Environmental and social standards requirements

The client is required when the AIIB, in consultation with the client, determines that the project may have adverse environmental or social risks and impacts:

(1) Conduct environmental and social assessments related to these risks and impacts and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate, offset or compensate for these risks and impacts, as required by ESS 1.

(2) If the project will result in involuntary Resettlement, this should be addressed in the social section of the appraisal report and a more in-depth elaboration should be provided as required by ESS 2. The Client shall include involuntary resettlement in the Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) submitted to the AIIB as a stand-alone document, as an annex to the appraisal report, or as an identifiable element in the report.

(3) If the project will affect Indigenous Peoples, this should also be addressed in the social section of the Evaluation Report, and a more in-depth narrative should be provided, as required by ESS 3. Clients should cover impacts on Indigenous Peoples in the Indigenous Peoples Plan or Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) and include it in the report as a stand-alone document, as an annex to the Evaluation Report, or as an identifiable element.

4.3.4 Involuntary resettlement

Involuntary resettlement: Involuntary resettlement includes both physical (relocation, loss of residential land or housing) and economic resettlement (loss of land or loss of access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or loss of access to assets, sources of income or means of livelihood).

AIIB screens each project to determine whether it involves involuntary resettlement (including physical and economic displacement as defined in ESS 2). Where it is not possible to avoid involuntary Resettlement, the client is required to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and implemented as sustainable development programmes and that sufficient resources are made available to ensure that displaced people in the project are able to share in the benefits of the project.

If the project involves involuntary Resettlement, AIIB requires the client to prepare a Resettlement Programme (RP) or Resettlement Programme Framework (RPF), which is proportional to the depth and breadth of the impact. The extent of impact depends on: (a) the extent of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of the affected population. The RPF complements social risks and impacts more generally and provides specialised guidance on addressing specific issues related to involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition and acquisition, land tenure changes, restoration of displaced people's livelihoods, and resettlement of displaced people. AIIB does not support illegal settlements; however, it recognises that large numbers of people already live on urban and rural land without state-recognised ownership or recognised land rights. Given this situation, AIIB requires clients to ensure that displaced people without land ownership or any recognisable legal right to land are eligible for and receive resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets, and are included in the resettlement counselling process within the deadlines identified in the resettlement plan.

Associated facilities: Associated facilities are activities that are not included in the description of the project in the project management agreement, but which, in consultation with the client, AIIB determines are: (a) directly and substantially related to the project; (b) concurrent or planned concurrently with the project; and (c) necessary for the viability of the project, and would not have been constructed or expanded if the project had not existed.

relevant facilities that the client controls or does not control. As part of the environmental and social assessment, AIIB requires the client to identify and assess the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the relevant facilities, as shown below:

(1) To the extent that the client controls or influences the relevant facility, the Bank requires it to take the following actions: (a) to the extent that the client controls or influences the facility, the client must comply with the requirements of the ESP and the ESS with respect to such facility; and (b) if the relevant facility is financed by another multilateral development bank or bilateral development organisation, the AIIB may rely on the requirements of that other development partner in lieu of the requirements set forth in the ESP and the ESS in whole or in part, provided that, in AIIB's judgement, such requirements are not materially different from those set out in the ESP and ESS.

(2) If the client does not control or influence the relevant activities, the environmental and social risks and impacts that the relevant facilities may cause to the project are identified in the environmental and social assessment.

(3) The customer must satisfactorily demonstrate to the Bank that it does not have control or influence over the facility by providing details of relevant considerations, including legal, regulatory and institutional factors.

4.3.5 Resettlement

(1) Objectives: To avoid involuntary resettlement as far as possible; to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced people to pre-project levels if involuntary resettlement is unavoidable; to improve the overall socio-economic status of the poor and other vulnerable groups of displaced people; and to conceptualise and implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development plan, with the provision of sufficient resources to enable those affected by the project to share in its benefits.

(2) Scope and Application: ESS 2 applies if the project selection process indicates that the project will involve involuntary resettlement (including recent or foreseeable future involuntary resettlement directly related to the project). Involuntary resettlement includes both physical (relocation, loss of residential land or housing) and economic resettlement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, sources of income or means of livelihood), resulting from: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restriction of land use or access to legally

designated parks and protected areas. Involuntary resettlement includes physical resettlement (relocation, loss of access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or loss of access to assets, sources of income, or means of livelihood) that results from: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restriction of land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such resettlement whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are total or partial, permanent or temporary.

(3) Response: Where there are adverse environmental, social and economic impacts that are not specified in the definition of involuntary Resettlement, including loss of access to assets or resources and land use restrictions, such impacts shall be avoided, or if they cannot be avoided, at least minimised, mitigated or compensated for through an environmental and social assessment under ESS1. Where impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the project, the Client shall develop and implement an appropriate management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected people to at least pre-project or better levels.

(4) Requirement: The client must take the following actions regarding the project:

-Planning. The necessary scope for involuntary resettlement planning is determined through a survey of land and assets, a comprehensive census of displaced people, and an assessment of socio-economic conditions specifically related to the risks and impacts of involuntary Resettlement. This establishes baseline information on the status of assets, productive resources and livelihoods, including consideration of customary rights, collective or communal forms of land tenure. Consider gender when doing the above. If Aboriginal people are affected, follow the requirements of ESS3.

-Displaced people Resettlement Plan. Prepare a resettlement plan detailing displaced people' rights, income and livelihood recovery strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan. Involve affected persons in consultations on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement document according to the information disclosure checklist below. The resettlement plan complements the broader social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides tailored guidance to address specific issues related to involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition and acquisition, changes in land tenure, including customary rights, physical and economic relocation and potential design adjustments that

may reduce resettlement requirements. In some cases, with prior approval from AIIB, resettlement actions will be part of an overall community development plan. Within that plan, the client should make special efforts to ensure that displaced people receive appropriate benefits. Where only economic resettlement is involved, a livelihood restoration plan should be prepared. Measures that can be taken in case of disputes over compensation should also be provided.

-Abbreviated Resettlement Plan. If the impact on the entire relocated population is minor, or if the number of people relocated is less than 200, the client may prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement plan covering the elements specified by AIIB with prior approval from AIIB. Impacts are considered "minor" if there is no physical displacement of affected people and their loss of productive assets is less than 10 per cent.

-Resettlement Planning Framework. If (a) the project is likely to involve involuntary resettlement but contains an activity or series of activities the details of which have not yet been finalised at the time of Bank approval of the project; or (b) in exceptional circumstances, duly certified by the client, the Bank determines that the environmental and social assessment of a project involving involuntary resettlement may be carried out on the basis of a phased approach as set out in the ESMP: Preparation of a Resettlement Planning Framework. Prepare a resettlement plan or a Abbreviated Resettlement plan as set out in the above list as early as possible during the implementation of the activity, in accordance with the AIIB-approved Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF).

-Proportionality. Ensure that the resettlement programme or resettlement planning framework is proportional to the extent of the project's impact. The degree of impact depends on: (a) the extent of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of those displaced by the project.

-Consultation. Conduct meaningful consultations with project displaced people, host communities and NGOs and promote their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all displaced people on their rights, eligibility and resettlement options in the resettlement process and further participation in the process. Consult all displaced people on their rights, eligibility for compensation and resettlement options in the resettlement process and further participatory processes, ensuring their involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement scheme. Pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, in particular those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly,

women and children, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

-Grievance Redress Mechanisms. Establish appropriate grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of grievances of involuntary displaced people as a result of the project and inform them of the ways in which grievance redress mechanisms can be utilised. Adapt grievance redress mechanisms to the risks and impacts of involuntary Resettlement . grievance redress mechanisms may utilise existing formal or informal grievance redress mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented and are determined by AIIB to be appropriate for project application; these mechanisms may be supplemented through project-specific arrangements as needed. Design mechanisms to address displaced people concerns and grievances promptly, using an understandable and open and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, and easily accessible to all affected. Establish provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and accept anonymous complaints. Disclose reports on the handling and outcome of complaints in accordance with the following disclosure points.

-Social support and assistance. Support social and cultural institutions of project displaced people and local populations to address resettlement. In cases where the risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementing a social preparation phase to increase the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, including consultation with affected people and local populations prior to making key compensation and resettlement decisions. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.

-Livelihood restoration. Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the project through: (a) development of land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, where the livelihoods of affected persons are land-based or land is collectively owned; cash compensation at the replacement value of the land, including transitional costs, where the loss of land does not undermine the source of livelihoods, (b) rapid replacement of assets with assets of equal or greater value; (c) immediate compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) capacity-building programmes to support improved capacity to use livelihood resources and to increase access to alternative sources of livelihood. assets; (c) immediate compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) capacity building programmes to support improved access to

livelihood resources and increased access to alternative sources of livelihoods. Transaction costs are included in determining compensation. Depending on the nature and objectives of the project, investigate opportunities to provide additional income and services through benefit sharing.

-Relocation assistance for displaced people. Provide necessary assistance to project displaced people, including: (a) securing tenure of relocation land (and assets, if applicable), if relocated (so that displaced people have land rights comparable to their original land rights), provision of adequate housing and access to comparable employment and production opportunities in the resettlement sites, integrating displaced people economically and socially into their host communities, and extending the benefits of the project to the host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (b) transition support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; and (c) necessary public infrastructure and community services.

-People without title or legal rights. Ensure that project-affected persons without title to land or any identifiable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with deadlines set out in the resettlement plan. Include them in the resettlement counselling process, but do not compensate for illegally settled land. Conduct land surveys and censuses as early as possible in the project preparation process to establish clear eligibility cut-off dates and prevent encroachment. If claims are made by displaced people who are currently under administrative or legal review, establish procedures to deal with these situations.

-Negotiated settlements. If land acquisition and acquisition for the project is negotiated, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent and fair manner to ensure that those who agree through negotiation maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

-Information disclosure. Within the project area, disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner and in a form and language that is understandable to displaced people and other stakeholders, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policies, and disclose the final resettlement plan and any updates to affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner. Disclose any resettlement planning framework in the same manner. Regularly disclose updated environmental and social information, as well as information on any relevant significant changes in the project.

-Implementation. Design and implement involuntary resettlement as part of the project. Include the full cost of resettlement in the description of project costs and benefits. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone project.

-Compensation and entitlements. Payment of compensation and provision of other resettlement rights prior to any physical or economic relocation under the project.

-Supervision. Closely monitor the implementation of the resettlement programme throughout the project.

-Monitoring. Qualified and experienced experts will monitor and assess the resettlement outcomes of the project, the impact on the living standards of the displaced people, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by examining the baseline conditions and the results of the resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports in accordance with the above disclosure requirements. Consider using a third party with appropriate qualifications and experience to implement the monitoring programme.

In February 2016, AIIB released its Environmental and Social Framework(ESF) which was revised and updated in June 2024. The ESF integrates the principles of environmental protection and sustainable development into the entire process of project selection, preparation, and implementation, and is committed to achieving harmony and unity among the economy, society, environment, and resources, as well as coordination and development.

The Environmental and Social Framework includes environmental and social policies, environmental and social criteria (standard ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; standard ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement ; standard ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples), and a list of environmental and social exclusions.

4.3.6 Key elements and requirements for resettlement in the Environmental and Social Framework

(1) Resettlement Objectives: Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible; minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced people to pre-resettlement levels; improve the overall socio-economic status of the poor and other vulnerable groups of the displaced people; and conceptualise and implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development plan with adequate resources to enable displaced people to share in the benefits of the project. Sufficient resources will be made available to enable the displaced people to share in the benefits of the project.

(2) Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement : Includes recent or foreseeable future land acquisition and involuntary resettlement directly related to the project. Involuntary resettlement includes both physical (relocation, loss of residential land or housing) and economic resettlement (loss of land or loss of access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or loss of access to assets, sources of income, or means of livelihood) resulting from: (a) Involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restriction of land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such resettlement whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are total or partial, permanent or temporary.

(3) Social surveys. Determine the scope needed for involuntary resettlement planning through a survey of land and assets, a comprehensive census of displaced people, and an assessment of socio-economic conditions related to the risks and impacts of involuntary Resettlement .

(4) Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF): If the project involves involuntary resettlement, the project proponent is required to prepare a RP or RPF, depending on the level of impacts, which will depend on the actual relocation or economic displacement of the affected people as well as their vulnerability. the RAP or RPF will cover the social risks and impacts, as well as provide specific guidance to address specific issues related to involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition, land tenure changes and relocation and livelihood restoration needs. The RAP or RPF will cover social risks and impacts and provide tailored guidance to address specific issues related to involuntary Resettlement , including land acquisition, land tenure change, displacement and livelihood restoration needs.

(5) Affected People: AIIB requires clients to ensure that displaced people without land ownership or any

identifiable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets in accordance with the deadlines set out in the resettlement plan, and are included in the resettlement counselling process.

(6) Indigenous peoples: If the project will affect indigenous peoples, develop an Indigenous Peoples' Development Programme (IPP) or Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework (IPPF) based on indigenous peoples' customary use of and access to land and natural resources, socio-economic status, cultural and communal integrity, as well as heritage, health, education, and livelihood systems, and the state of security, indigenous knowledge, and vulnerability of affected indigenous peoples. The IPP or IPPF will be developed to cover the social risks and impacts on indigenous peoples and to provide specialised guidance to address specific issues related to the project and the needs of the affected indigenous peoples.

(7) Information disclosure. Publish the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, in a form and language that is understandable to affected people and other stakeholders, in a place within the project area that is easily accessible to them. Disclose the final resettlement plan and any updated information to affected people and other stakeholders in the same manner. Disclose the resettlement planning framework in the same manner. Regularly disclose up-to-date environmental and social information and information on any relevant significant changes in the project.

(8) Consultation. Meaningful consultation with stakeholders, including project design, mitigation measures and monitoring approaches, is required during the project preparation and implementation phases, to share the development benefits, opportunities and implementation issues of the project and to ensure their participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programmes. Pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

(9) grievance redress mechanisms: Design an appropriate grievance redress mechanism that is easily accessible to affected people across cultures and genders, which may include existing formal or informal mechanisms, in order to address the grievances and complaints of affected people in an

expeditious manner.

(10) Monitoring. Monitor and assess the resettlement outcomes under the project and their impact on the living standards of the displaced people, as well as the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement programme, by comparing baseline and resettlement outcomes. Disclosure of monitoring reports in accordance with the points above. Use an appropriately qualified and experienced third party to implement the monitoring programme.

4.4 Major Differences between AIIB's Policies and China's regulations and Policies and the RP's Approach

4.4.1 Resettlement legal framework

All of AIIB's policy provisions on involuntary resettlement are centred in the Environmental and Social Framework, and China's corresponding policy provisions are embodied in a number of regulatory and policy regimes.

In the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework, "Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement ", the objectives, scope and application of involuntary Resettlement , as well as the preparation of resettlement planning and the basic principles to be followed are stipulated in detail. These include laws, regulations, policies and implementation measures on land management, procedures for land acquisition , demolition and relocation, compensation and resettlement of affected persons, employment and social security for acquired farmers, the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Law on Social Aid, and the regulations on Poverty Alleviation and Development. For example, at the national level, laws and regulations on land management, compensation for land acquisition , demolition and relocation, and resettlement of displaced people include the Civic Code of the People's Republic of China (effective 1 Jan. 2021), the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (amended for the third time on 26 August 2019), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reforms and Strictly Managing Land (State Council [2004] No. 28), the Decision on Perfecting the System of Compensation and Resettlement Guidance for Land acquisition and the Guidelines for Land Management. Guiding Opinions on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land acquisition " (Order of the Ministry of Land and

Resources [2004] No. 238), and "regulations on Compensation and Compensation for Houses on State-owned Land (2011)", and "Circular of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the Ministry of Natural Resources on the Guarantee of Reasonable Land Use for the Construction of Residential Houses for Rural Villagers" (Nature Resource Development [2020] No. 128), and the laws and regulations on the provision of assistance to disadvantaged groups such as low income households and households under the Five Guarantees are the Interim Measures on Social Assistance" (effective from 1 May 2014), the "Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests" (last revised on 26 October 2018) on the protection of women's rights and interests, and at the local level, for example, the regulations on the area piece price for land acquisition compensation in Inner Mongolia, such as Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Announcement of the Results of the New Round of Adjustment and Updating of the Comprehensive Land Value of the Comprehensive Land Value for the acquired Areas in the Autonomous Region (Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2023] No. 92) and the Approval of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Agreeing to Publish the Compensation Standards for the acquired Area Comprehensive Land Value for acquired Land Other than Agricultural Land, Green Seedlings and groundAttachments, as Well as the Allocation Proportions of Land Compensation Fees and Resettlement Grants (Nei Zheng Zi [2024] No. 77). These domestic regulations and policies are the main basis for the preparation of the resettlement plan for this project.

4.4.2 The basic principles of resettlement

The basic principles set out in the AIIB Environmental "Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement " are basically the same as those set out in China's regulations and policies, with some differences in specific provisions and practices, which have been dealt with in this resettlement programme.

(1) With regard to the treatment of vulnerable groups, attention to vulnerable groups is an important part of AIIB's policy objectives, which require that vulnerable groups receive the necessary assistance in impact compensation and resettlement. China's land management and land acquisition compensation and resettlement regulations and policies do not require the identification of low-income populations and vulnerable groups, nor do they explicitly provide assistance to vulnerable groups. However, China's

regulations and policies on social assistance and poverty alleviation contain clear criteria for identifying vulnerable groups and provide for comprehensive support policies.

Vulnerable groups in China generally include the five-guarantee households, the low-income households and the poor households; the five-guarantee households refer to the elderly, the disabled and the minors in the rural areas who are unable to work, have no source of livelihood, have no one to provide support for them, or who have a person who is legally obliged to provide support for them but is incapable of doing so; and the low-income households refer to the households whose monthly per capita household income is lower than the standard of the minimum subsistence guarantee set by the local government, and which are entitled to the government's minimum subsistence guarantee subsidy. Low-income households are those whose per capita monthly household income is below the minimum subsistence standard set by the local government and who are entitled to the government's minimum subsistence allowance. Poverty-stricken households are those that were assessed by government departments in 2015 according to the criteria of "two no worries, three guarantees", i.e., no worries about food, no worries about clothing, and guarantees for compulsory education, basic medical care and housing security, and at the same time, "no housing in the city, no enjoyable cars, and no large deposits"; and those that were assessed by government departments because of heavy family burdens or labour skills. In addition, the Government has established a number of programmes to help families with low incomes or high expenditures because of heavy family burdens or low labour skills. These vulnerable groups already receive a wide range of financial, material and policy support from the Government (see Part 12 of the Displaced people Resettlement Programme, Matrix of Rights and Benefits, for details of the policies that these vulnerable groups are entitled to). Therefore, there are no specific support policies for this vulnerable group identified within the affected population in this resettlement programme. However, during the implementation of the programme, the external monitoring agency will keep a close eye on the vulnerable groups among the displaced people to check on the implementation of their entitlements and to assess their recovery from the impacts.

For the purpose of this resettlement programme, people who are not considered vulnerable according to the government definition, but who may be at risk of becoming vulnerable under the impact of land acquisition / house demolition, i.e. those who may need special support during the transition period (e.g. provision of labour, transport, etc., during the relocation period), will also be identified and provided with the necessary assistance.

In this project, non-Mongolian ethnic minority households, the elderly, and widowed or divorced female-headed households that do not meet the Government's criteria for vulnerable groups need to be subjected to further in-depth evaluations during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in order to determine their level of vulnerability.

(2) In terms of public participation and consultation, AIIB requires extensive public participation and meaningful consultation with displaced people and relevant interest groups to ensure their involvement in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programmes. Special attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups to ensure their participation in consultations. Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms are established to receive complaints from affected persons and assist them in resolving problems.

At the national level in China, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reforms and Strict Land Administration, the Guiding Opinions on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition and the regulations on Compensation and Compensation for Houses on State-owned Land all contain similar consultation and participation requirements. At the regional level, relevant regulations and policies also require consultation, participation and information disclosure throughout the land acquisition and resettlement process. In practice, although local governments also organise consultation and participation activities for affected groups, only some government procedural documents are on record. According to the law, local governments are required to establish a grievance redress mechanism whereby farmers can first present their views to village committees or directly through the legal system, but the institutional system is not sufficiently developed.

During the preparation of the resettlement plan, the project organised several public participation and consultation sessions, conducted full information disclosure, and widely consulted the population affected by land acquisition and relocation, relevant interest groups, women, poor households, low-income households, etc. These activities have been incorporated into the resettlement plan. These activities will continue to be carried out and recorded during the implementation of the resettlement programme. The project has a well-established grievance redress mechanism and complaints will be recorded as part of the monitoring report. Key information in the resettlement programme will be

disclosed through the distribution of resettlement information booklets in the project area.

(3) In terms of resettlement strategies, AIIB requires that the livelihoods of all displaced people be improved, or at least restored, by: (a) adopting land-based resettlement strategies to the extent possible where the livelihoods of affected persons are land-based; cash compensation at the replacement value of land where loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets of equal or higher value than those affected; (c) full and immediate compensation at replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) increased incomes and services through benefit-sharing schemes wherever possible. (e) full and immediate compensation at replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (f) increased revenues and services through benefit-sharing schemes wherever possible.

The National Land Administration Law requires that compensation for collective land be set and published by the provincial government in the form of a comprehensive land price for the requisitioned area, taking into account the social security budget. The State Council's Decision on Deepening Reforms and Strict Land Management states that: (a) for projects with stable returns, displaced people may invest the land use rights of construction sites approved in accordance with the law; (b) within urban planning areas, the employment system and social security should be improved to safeguard the livelihoods of affected persons. (c) Outside the urban planning area, when expropriating land collectively owned by farmers, the local people's government shall reserve the necessary land for farming or arrange corresponding jobs for the acquired farmers within the administrative area; landless farmers who do not have the basic conditions for production and living shall be resettled by displaced people in other places. (d) Carrying out employment training. The Ministry of Land and Resources' Guidelines on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition and relevant district policies require: (a) resettlement for agricultural production; (b) resettlement for re-employment; (c) use of the land as part of the project; and (d) provision of replacement land. The rate of compensation for affected assets is generally determined by the county and district administrations through the use of open and transparent appraisal procedures.

During the preparation of the resettlement plan for this project, an impact evaluation was conducted through socio-economic surveys, consultative meetings, affected physical inventories and key stakeholder interviews, and a gender analysis was also conducted. Based on these measures, specific resettlement, livelihood restoration and gender strategies have been developed and reflected in the

resettlement plan, based on the compensation standards and resettlement schemes for land acquisition and removal determined by the district and local governments.

(4) Regarding assistance to households not eligible for housing compensation at replacement cost, AIIB policy states Ensure that affected persons without land ownership or any recognisable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets and in accordance with deadlines set out in the resettlement plan. Include them in the resettlement counselling process, but do not compensate for illegally settled land.

According to the regulations on Demolition, Relocation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land, illegal houses and temporary buildings constructed beyond the approved period are not compensated. In actual practice around the country, as a matter of good practice, for families who are not eligible for compensation for replacement-value housing, the local government and relevant agencies will assess the history or reasons for the building's lack of a title deed, and the family's socio-economic situation and vulnerability, in order to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to ensure that they will recover, or will not be worse off, after relocation. According to the State Council's Provisions on Solving the Problems of Housing Difficulties of Low-Income Families, families in housing difficulties are to be provided with affordable housing and low-rent housing. Evicted households can apply for affordable and low-cost housing.

The project does not currently involve the demolition of houses.

4.4.3 Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan in the project

The Chinese regulations do not contain clear requirements for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of resettlement programmes.

AIIB policy requires that a third party with appropriate qualifications and experience be engaged to externally monitor the implementation of the resettlement programme, to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and their impact on the standard of living of the displaced people, and whether the objectives of the resettlement programme are being achieved. Disclosure of monitoring reports.

In the country, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes, including impacts on the living standards of displaced people, are not required, except for large-scale water projects.

The project owner will monitor the implementation of the resettlement programme internally and submit regular monitoring reports, and engage an independent third-party agency to carry out external monitoring and evaluation, the reports of which will be publicly disclosed. All monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB on a regular basis.

4.5 Compensation standards for this project

4.5.1 Compensation standards for permanent land acquisition

Permanent land acquisition in the project area will be carried out in accordance with the standards stipulated in the Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Announcement of the Results of the New Round of Adjustment and Updating of the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Area in the Autonomous Region (Nei Zheng Ban Fa [2023] No. 92).

The comprehensive land price standard for acquisition of farm land is applicable to the compensation for the acquisition of collective farm land (except for permanent farmland and nature reserves) throughout the region, of which those involving the acquisition of permanent farmland are compensated in accordance with the standard of comprehensive land price for acquisition of farm land of not less than 1.1 times; and those expropriating collective construction land are compensated in accordance with the standard of comprehensive land price for acquisition of farm land of not less than 0.4 times; Where collective unused land is acquired, compensation shall be made in accordance with 0.1 to 0.4 times the comprehensive land price standard for the acquired agricultural area; where new townships (towns) or villages are added, reference shall be made to the higher comprehensive land price standard for the acquired area among neighbouring townships (towns) or villages;

The comprehensive land price for the requisitioned area includes three parts. land compensation and resettlement subsidies, compensation for crops and ground attachments, and excludes social security compensation which is used for farmers whose land has been requisitioned and need to enroll in social pension scheme. Compensation for seedlings, ground attachments and social security costs are

separately expensed and not included in the comprehensive land price for the acquired area, and should not crowd out the land compensation and resettlement subsidy fees.

Table 4-2 compensation standards in project areas

City	County	District	District Realm	Composite land price (yuan / Mu)
Bayannur City	Linhe District	Ganzhaomiao ataown	Hongfeng Village Jianhua Ninth Comminity Yonghua Village Xinli village	34094
			Chunhuang Village Mantianhong Village Yongli Village Minle Village	
	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shanba Town	Nanyuan Village Wusi Village Third Community	30070
		Shahai Town	Xinhong First Community	
	Urat Rear Banner	Huhewendur Town	Shengli Village Second Community Wuzhen Village Dasheng Village	28215
	Urat Middle Banner	Delingshan Town	Sifenzi Village	35863
	Wuyuan County	Longxingchan g Town	Baisangui Village	
		Shengfeng Town		

		Hesheng Town	Xinjian Village Zhaodagedan Village Xinming Village Huxianshenggedan Village Tianruide Village	
Ulanqab City	Chahar Right Front Banner	Pingdiqian Town	Hua Village Hongfangzi Village Dajingwa Village Suji Village Zhangrengou Village	26831
	Jining District	Malianqu Town	Lijia Village Guyingpan Village Shihaodi Village Madeqingdi Village Zhaojia Village Sanchengju Village	27322
		Xinhua Street	Zhaoxiugou Village Bianjia Village	
		Baihaizi Town	Xiaodonghao Village	24904
	Shangdu County	Sandaqing Town	Pipngdiwo Village	20192
		Dunkendui Town	Dananfang Village Number 2 Village Changshuntang Village	
		Qitai Town	Xifangzi Village Elm Bay Village	22555
		Xiaohaizi Town	Liu Jia Village	21484

		Bolihujing Town	Xiejia Village Number 3 village Yadi Village	
	Huade County	Changshun Town	Toudougou Village Xiangyang Village Deshan Village Deyi Village XinFu Village	22136
		Chaoyang Town	Doujiadi Village	
		Qihao Town	Minjian Village Baiyintela Village Ertai Village Daxigou Village Xiaoxigou Village Desheng Village Dagaitan Village Laoxidi Village	
Xilingol League	Zhengxiangba i Banner	Xingyao Town	Linjie Village Xinhe Village Five Arrows Village Yongda Village Naritugacha Village	19200
				19200
	Dabusi Banner	Qianjingou Town	Nangou Town	
		Hongqi Town	Houmiaodi Village Caolu Village Pingdi Village Yongfeng Village	18071

			Maliangou Village Little Malian Village	
		Yongfeng Town	Shuiquangou Village Xujiayingzi, Sihezhuang Village Touzhijian village Xiaohetao village	
	Duolun county	Caimushan Town	Huangliutiao village	19157
		Duolunnuoer Town	Fuquan village Xincang village	
Ulanqab City	Zhuozi County	Qixiaying Town	Luzhouping Village	28400

4.6.2 Compensation Standards for temporary land acquisition

(1) Compensation rates for demolition and relocation of public facilities

As the current project area is complex in terms of the corresponding measurement of above-ground appurtenances, the physical quantities will be determined after the relevant departments and affected families have jointly conducted an inventory. Initially, it has been determined that there will be four 220-volt power poles in several villages that will need to be relocated.

Table 4-4 Compensation for Telecommunications Facilities

Installation	Pole units (roots)	Wire units (km)	Compensation rate (km)	Compensation (¥ 10,000)
Power lines and poles	4	5	55,000	27.5

(2) Compensation rates for crops

The main crops in the project area are wheat, maize, potatoes and sunflowers. The project gas pipeline construction will be done section by section. Temporary land use for the construction period of a project section is typically 1-6 months, which is the period that affects crop growth and agricultural production. The rate of crop compensation varies from 0.3 million to 12,000 yuan per mu per year in different towns in the project area, and compensation for crops is based on 1-3 years of compensation. For farmland, the compensation is for 3 years to allow the soil fertility and affected farmer's livelihoods to restore to the level prior to the project.

This compensation cover the standing crops and ground attachments, all of them will be compensated monetarily according to the compensation standards, and the rate of compensation will be able to meet the requirements for restoration. The inventoried standing crops and ground attachments are returned to the original owners for their own disposal. The preliminary reference of temporary land compensation standards are shown in Table 4-5 below:

Table 4-5 compensation standards for temporary land use

Construction content	County	Town	farm land	unused land
			Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)
Hangjin Rear Banner – Urat Rear Banner Gas Pipeline Project 1	Linhe County	Ganzhaomiao Town	2.97	0.99
	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shanba Town	2.97	0.99
		Songhai Town	2.97	0.99

	Urat Rear Banner	Huhewendur Town	2.97	0.99
Wuyuan-Urat Middle Banner Gas Pipeline Project 2	Wuyuan County	Longxingchang Town	2.58	0.86
	Wuyuan county	Shengfeng Town	2.58	0.86
	Wuyuan County	Hesheng Town	2.58	0.86
	Urat Middle Banner	Deling Hill Town	2.58	0.86
Cha Right Front Banner-Rear Banner Shangdu-Huade Gas Pipeline 3	Chahar Right Front Banner	Pingdiqian Town	2.68	0.67
	Chahar Right Rear Banner	Daliuhao Town	1.89	0.47
		Xile Town	1.76	0.44
		Benhong town	1.89	0.47
		Urat hadasumu Town	1.76	0.44
	Shangdu County	Sandaqing Village	2.15	0.54

		Tunkendui Village	2.15	0.54
		Qitai Town	2.26	0.56
		Xiaohaizi Village	2.15	0.54
		Bolihujingxiang Town	2.02	0.5
	Huade County	Changshun Town	2.21	0.55
		Chaoyang Town	2.21	0.55
		Baiyintela Town	2.02	0.51
		Qihao Town	2.21	0.55
Hade County, Ulanqab - Duolun County, Xilingol League subproject 4,5	Taipusi Banner	Baochang Town	1.96	0.43
		Qianjingou Town	1.81	0.4
Hade County, Ulanqab - Duolun County, Xilingol League subproject 4,5		Hongqi District	1.81	0.4
		Yongfeng Town	1.81	0.4
	Zhengxian gbai Banner	Xingyao Town	1.88	0.39
		Mingantu Town	1.91	0.4
	Duolun County	Chamushan Town	1.9157	0.4

		Duolun Nuoer Town	1.92	0.4
Ulanqab City solar power engineering project	Zhuozi County	Qixiaying Town	Rental 800yuan/mu	

5. Resettlement compensation and livelihood restoration

5.1 Principles of the resettlement programme of the Project

(1) The preparation of the resettlement plan is based on the socio-economic survey of the project area and the statistics of the affected physical indicators, and on the principles of various national and local regulations and policies on land acquisition and compensation, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

(2) Optimise the engineering design, pay attention to the protection of arable land, reduce the scope of influence of permanent land acquisition and temporary acquisition as much as possible, and reduce involuntary resettlement to a minimum. Various people-friendly measures and programmes to reduce nuisance will be adopted during construction.

(3) Reasonable compensation shall be made for the land acquired and the damage caused. Compensation for land acquisition shall be paid in full within three months from the date of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement programme, and no later than the date on which the land begins to be used for construction purposes.

(4) Ensure that all categories of affected persons receive the full compensation for lost land and property before handing over the contracted land, and that after the acquisition is completed, their standard of living, productive capacity and income level are restored to the level prior to the acquisition or even improved.

(5) The cut-off date for compensation eligibility will be determined prior to the implementation of this RP. The actual cut-off date will be the date of publication of the notice of land proposed for acquisition. After the cut-off date, the affected persons shall not plant and build any ground attachments in the project area, and if they plant and build in violation of the regulations after the issuance of the pre-announcement of land acquisition, they shall not be compensated for the part of the planting and building.

(6) Encourage the active participation of affected people in the process of resettlement planning and implementation, engage in meaningful consultations with them, inform all project affected people of their rights and available resettlement options, and ensure that they can participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement.

(7) Ensure that affected persons who do not have land rights or who also cannot be legally recognised as having land rights have access to resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.

(8) Pay attention to the complaints and grievances of affected persons and provide them with timely and reasonable assistance in resolving difficulties and inconveniences encountered in the process of land acquisition and compensation.

(9) Disclose the draft resettlement plan (with representations of the consultation process) to the affected persons and other stakeholders in a timely manner, in a suitable location, and in a language and manner understandable to the affected persons, prior to the approval of the project. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updated version (if any) to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(10) During the implementation of the resettlement plan, any major changes (including lowering the compensation rate, changing the location and scale of land acquisition and relocation for the project, adding new sub-projects, or changing a sub-project to a domestic investment project, etc.) should be reported to AIIB in advance. If necessary, the resettlement plan may be revised or a separate resettlement plan may be prepared.

(11) During project implementation, the implementing agency will carry out internal monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition, compensation for land acquisition, and resettlement, and the implementing agency will hire a qualified and experienced third-party organisation through a public process to carry out external monitoring independently, and will submit monitoring reports to AIIB on a regular basis. Evaluation of the resettlement work will be carried out after the completion of all activities.

(12) Monitor and evaluate the resettlement results through AIIB and the project implementing agency to examine its impact on the living standards of the affected population, and examine whether the resettlement programme has achieved the expected results in conjunction with the results of the baseline survey and monitoring. Publish the monitoring report.

(13) Strictly control the scope of construction operation zone, set up construction operation zone scope sign; construction vehicles, personnel activities, etc. are not allowed to cross the construction operation zone, and the earth generated in the process of pipe trenching is strictly prohibited to be piled up outside the construction operation zone, to strengthen the construction management, and to reduce the temporary occupation of land. For temporary occupy permanent basic farmland, construction requirements for surface 50cm soil stripping protection, topsoil concentrated stacked in the trench side slightly far away, raw soil stacked on the inside of the topsoil, topsoil and soil textile isolation, after the completion of the construction of sequential backfill restore farming, according to the local season seeding corn, wheat, such as shallow root crops. The construction unit promises to implement compensation measures for temporary land use, timely reclamation after the completion of the construction, restore the quality of the original cultivated land, and meet the farming requirements of local villagers.

(14) For the farmland landscape, restore the arable land in time after the construction; for the woodland landscape, it is mainly the roadside trees and artificial young forests in the plains, and no deep-rooted plants shall be planted within the range of 5.0m on both sides of the pipeline centre line; during the construction period, we shall minimize the cutting and destruction of the forests as much as possible, and carry out replanting in time for the areas in condition to actively restore the original woodland landscape;

(15) Overlay the topsoil to the surface layer of the pipe trench after backfilling and leveling for farmland reclamation and vegetation restoration; adopt machinery with manual methods to level and plough after the construction of the pipeline construction work zone occupying arable land to restore arable land; manually transplant young pines or restore them to grassland in the pipeline construction work zone occupying artificial young forests and roadside trees; strictly implement the layered excavation of the soil of the pipe trench area, the layered stockpiling, and the layered backfilling (Strictly implement the operation procedures of subsoil under and topsoil on, try to

protect the original growth conditions of plants, backfill the pipe trench above the soil is generally higher than the ground 30cm ~ 50cm, a small amount of discarded soil can be uniformly backfilled into the farmland, to prevent the ground surface subsidence and soil erosion caused by precipitation.

5.2 Compensation and Resettlement

The project's resettlement of displaced people entails mainly monetary compensation for the people affected by permanent land acquisition, temporary acquisition,, assistance in production and living conditions and livelihood restoration, so that their livelihoods can be sustainably secured.

There is no difference in regulations and policies on land acquisition compensation and resettlement of acquired farmers within the scope of the project area involving the affected ethnic minority households ; therefore, the project has a unified planning for resettlement of affected people. For the resettlement of the population affected by temporary land acquisition, it will follow the project municipal or county's specific regulations and policies.

Among them, the compensation for the expropriation of collective land in 3 villages is 43.66 yuan. These villages have a large amount of land, and the land acquisition only accounts for a very small part of the village land, such as 200,000 acres of grassland in Dagushan Village, Luanyuan Town, Duolun County, while the collective grassland acquired by this project is only 4.84 mu, and 17,000 mu of forest land in Dahekou Village of the town, while this project only acquires 12.036 mu. These land uses will not have a significant adverse impact on the project villages. The compensation fee will be distributed to the collective accounts of the village committees of the three villages, and the village committees and the villagers' self-governance mechanism will handle the use of the expenses.

5.2.1 Livelihood restoration and resettlement of populations affected by permanent land acquisition

According to the relevant provisions of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, cities and counties may further broaden the resettlement channels for farmers whose land has been acquired by taking into

account the actual situation in each area.

According to the analysis of the survey samples of land acquisition displaced people for public participation in the project, one person asked for compensation in place and one person asked for compensation in accordance with the national standard. Therefore, the project's Livelihood restoration method for the population affected by permanent acquisition of collective farm land is mainly compensation in accordance with national standards. The acquired farmers who meet the eligibility requirements set by the state and Inner Mongolia for land-loss farmers, and who are approved by the villagers' representative assembly, can also receive social security resettlement.

In accordance with the provisions of the relevant documents and practices, for farmers whose land has been acquired, the land compensation fee goes to the village collectives (village committees and villagers' groups) whose land has been acquired or to farmers who have been contracted to work the land on the basis of a family contract. For houses, saplings and general attachments (including graves and ponds) on the land, the compensation fee goes to the owners of the ground attachments and saplings. For facilities such as transport, water conservancy, municipal, electric power and telecommunications on the land, the compensation fee goes to the exclusive organisation designated by the evicted person for the exclusive purpose of restoring the original facilities. Ancient tombs with cultural heritage value are protected or compensated in accordance with relevant regulations.

The permanent land acquisition for the project works is 81.09 mu, and the total compensation for permanent land acquisition for this project is RMB 2.11 million, which will be used to compensate the affected people in monetary terms and provide assistance for livelihood restoration.

For permanent land acquisition for this project, each affected person can get land compensation fee of RMB 17995 yuan. (Since there is no market price for rural collective land in China, it is assumed here that the 30-year average production value of family contracted land will be used as the replacement cost of rural collective land. In this project, the per capita land loss of the population affected by permanent land acquisition is 0.65 mu (0.04 hectares), and according to the local average production value of 800 yuan per mu, the 30-year average production value is about 24,000 yuan. The project compensation per mu is about 27484 yuan, such a compensation will be higher than the replacement cost of the affected land. This is also in line with the AIIB's policy statement on social security safeguards. If this amount is

deposited in the bank, the interest income will be 540 yuan per year, as measured by the current three-year fixed interest rate of 3.0 per cent, which is also higher than its loss of income due to land acquisition. Of course, banking the compensation is one of the Livelihood restoration options without investment risk, but it is also evident that the compensation paid to the affected persons from the land acquisition for this project will basically restore their income and livelihoods to the level they had before the land acquisition.

5.2.2 Resettlement of populations affected by temporary acquisition

The temporary acquisition of land for this project is mainly used for construction production and living, piling up slag and building temporary right-of-way. The resettlement of the population affected by the temporary land acquisition is mainly the issuance of land acquisition compensation fee and ground appendage compensation fee and land reclamation after the construction. The project occupies a total of 11206 Mu of temporary land, and the affected population is 23076 people in 7,692 households.

(1) Compensation for temporary land acquisition

Per capita temporary land loss of 0.48 mu (0.03 hectares) per person in the project area who have had their land acquired, with the average household losing about 1.5 mu of land. According to the survey, most of the acquired land is planted with corn, wheat or pasture grass, and the average net income per mu is about 800 yuan. According to this calculation, the per capita loss is about 800 yuan/mu per year. For the temporary land acquisition of this project, the per capita land compensation fee will be RMB 5611 yuan. The land acquisition compensation standard of this project is determined in accordance with the compensation standard stipulated in the newly announced land requisition compensation area piece price by the government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on 28 December 2023 (Document No. 92 of 2023). The temporary land acquisition period is 3 years, and the land of the SPV power generation project will be leased, and the villages involved will be compensated by the village collectives at a lease price of RMB800 per mu, and the project will rent for one year during the project lifetime. Accordingly, the total compensation for temporary land acquisition for this project is 129.48 million RMB.. According to the research, the compensation standards for seedlings and ground attachments determined by the project will be higher than the actual value of such physical objects, which will ensure that the incomes of the affected families can be fully restored.

(2) Compensation costs for land leasing

The construction of a solar power station will rent 302.68 mu (20.18ha) of collectively-owned land from a village called Xicha Village of Lvzhouping administrative village in Qixiaying Town, Zhuozi County of Ulanqab City. The compensation agreement reached with the village collectively is 800 yuan per mu and the rental duration is 25 years according to the nationally common practice of land use for solar power works. So the total rental fee will be 6.0536 million yuan which will be paid to the village committee and used by the village collectively based upon villagers' collective decision.

There is other land leasing from three project partnering institutions which are existing public land. In total this land leasing reaches 15 mu. The rental fee is 0.966 million yuan each year. The project lifetime is estimated to be 5 years, during the project lifetime, the project will need to rent these two pieces of land for a year.

5. 2.3 Compensation costs for permanent land acquisition:

The project will permanently acquire 81.09 mu of land, involving 31 households and 93 people from 24 villages with a per capita permanent land loss of 0.65 mu. The total land compensation for the 60.89 mu of land involving 31 households was 1,673,500 yuan (see Annex 10), plus the compensation received by the village collective of 436,600 yuan (see table 5-1), a total of 2,110,100 yuan, with a per capita of 17,995 yuan, or 26,000 yuan per mu, but the land acquired by the farming households comprised 25.82 mu of arable land, 28,526 mu of forested land, 22.32 mu of grassland, and 4.424 mu of under-utilised land. The compensation. This is calculated according to the acquisition compensation standards adopted by the Inner Mongolia Government from 1 January 2024 onwards.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition from villages

Number	Name of station, valve room	New land acquisition affecting banner or counties	Towns affected by new land acquisition	Villages affected by new land acquisition	Newly acquired land (mu)	land compensation standard (10k yuan)	crop compensation standard(10k yuan)	total compensation (10k yuan)
1	Linhe Station	Linhe district	Ganzhaomiaotown	Xinli Village Collective Land	3.324	3.4094	0.99	11.333
2		Duolun county	Luanyuan town	Dagusan village	4.84	1.9157	0.4	9.272

3	Duo Lun Substa tion	Duolun county	Luanyuan town	Dahekou village	12.0 36	1.9157	0.4	23.057
In total					20.2			43.662

5.2.4 Other costs of land acquisition

(1) Cultivated land acquisition tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, land reclamation fee, new construction land use fee, land requisition management fee, forest vegetation restoration fee, and social security fee for landless farmers. These fees are included in the budget for land acquisition and resettlement costs in accordance with local regulations.

(2) In response to the destruction of temporary land due to construction excavation, pressure acquisition and subsidence, the land use unit will reclaim the occupied land in strict accordance with the reclamation programme approved by the natural resources department to ensure that it is restored to its original farming conditions. The construction unit will take measures such as stripping the topsoil from the cultivated and forested land to be occupied by excavation, and the stripped topsoil will be used for the reclamation of the damaged land to ensure the quality of land reclamation. If the reclamation does not meet the requirements, a land reclamation fee will be paid and earmarked for land reclamation.

5.2.5 Social Security (pension) placement for land-loss farmer

Because the land of this project is mostly used for the laying of natural gas pipelines, the project area is sparsely populated with large amount of land area per capita, the land acquisition of this project will not acquired more than 50% of the contracted land of any farmer or herdsman, and the proportion of land loss of the farmers will not be more than 20%, the actual loss of farmland will be only 3% of the affected household on average. There will not be any farmer who cannot maintain a basic living due to the permanent acquisition of land for this project resulting in the remaining land, and the per capita cultivated land of the project villages varies between 2.5-7.3 acres, and the per capita land acquisition of this project is about 0.65 acres, of which the majority of farmers will have less than 1 mu of land acquired. The per capita land acquisition is about 0.65mu, and the per capita land acquisition of the most land-acquired farmers is less than 1mu. The per capita cultivated land acquired for the project is about 0.28 mu, and the per capita agricultural land of the farmers in the project area is about 24 mu, so the land permanently lost by the project only accounts for about 3% of the per capita land of the farmers. Therefore, the project will not cause the farmers to lose their land.

The project will acquire 23.62 mu of dry land in Ulanqab City and 2.2 mu of dry land in Bayannur City,

which is 25.82 mu of dry land (i.e., arable land) and 28.52 mu forestry land in total. The construction of the two sub-transmission stations of the project in Yimin Community, Changshun Township, Huade County, respectively, involves the expropriation of 8 mu of dryland involving 3 farmers, with an average of 2.7 mu of acquired land per household, and the expropriation of 12.62 mu of dryland in Zhenghai Village, Baiyinchagan Township, Chahar Right-Wing Rear Banner, involves 5 farmers, with an average of 2.5 mu of acquired land per household. Most of the remaining farmers subject to permanent land acquisition lost only 1.1 or 1.2 mu of land. None of the farmers who had the most land acquired met the local criteria for defining a landless farmer.

However, in China, the social security system ensures that landless farmers receive pensions upon reaching a certain age (60 for men and 55 for women) by including them in social pension insurance. This policy is able to provide landless farmers with a reasonable and sustainable income that can replace the income from land in order to guarantee their basic livelihood.

(1). Coverage and Targets of Social Security Placement for Land-Loss Farmers

Farmers eligible to participate in pension insurance are those who, after the implementation of this policy, lose their land due to the government's lawful acquisition of rural collective land and were registered as individuals aged 16 and above with rural collective land contracting rights at the time of acquisition.

The list of eligible farmers for pension insurance can be proposed by the village collective economic organization or the village (residents) committee according to relevant laws such as the Social Insurance Law and regulations and submitted to the township or subdistrict office for preliminary review, public disclosure, and confirmation. It is then reviewed by land acquisition institutions, land resources, and agricultural departments. Once publicly disclosed without objection, it is submitted to the local people's government for final approval. Eligibility for pension insurance is determined based on the date when land acquisition is lawfully approved by the government with the authority for agricultural land conversion and land acquisition approval.

(2). Subsidy Measures

- The local government where the land acquisition occurs should raise pension insurance subsidies for affected land-losing farmers through various channels. These funds are allocated separately within the land acquisition cost and are not included in the unified comprehensive

area-based land compensation standard. Pension insurance subsidy funds are calculated based on the number of affected farmers, frequency of land acquisition, scale of the land acquired, and local social average salary of the employed people in the project region.

- The calculation basis for the social security resettlement fee for landless farmers to be paid at the time of land acquisition for this project is: 60% of the average annual wage of urban employees in the autonomous region in the previous year (97,260 yuan in 2023) * the total amount of cultivated land (25.82 mu), and the total social security resettlement cost is estimated to be over 1.5 million yuan. However, this policy and calculation method is under review and new measures are still under discussion or pilot in selected areas. The actual measures will be tailored to the project during implementation. The budget for social security resettlement cannot be accurately fixed at this stage and therefore this budget is included in the contingency of the project total resettlement budget.

(3). Enrollment approach

- Governments at all levels should lawfully include affected land-loss farmers in basic pension insurance to ensure their pension insurance rights.

- Affected farmers may choose to participate in either the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents or enterprise employees. Those participating can enjoy pension insurance subsidies, while those who do not enroll are ineligible for subsidies.

- Pension insurance premiums for land-loss farmers are initially deducted from the subsidy funds. Once the subsidies are exhausted, the remaining cost is borne by individuals. For farmers already receiving pension benefits, the subsidy is paid to them in a lump sum.

(4). Management and Collection of Subsidy Funds

(a) Full Allocation of Subsidy Funds: After the land acquisition plan is approved, land users (including independently located project owners) must calculate the pension insurance subsidy funds for the affected farmers based on the list of eligible individuals, land acquisition area, and subsidy standards. The calculated amount must be transferred in full to the government-designated account before the land is supplied. For land reserved by local governments, the subsidy funds must be promptly transferred to the designated account.

(b). “Having social security before giving the land” Principle: For new land acquisition, land use application units or local governments must ensure the pension subsidy funds are in place

before the land supply process. If funds are not received, the land resource department shall not proceed with the land supply.

(c). Special Use of Funds: Pension insurance subsidy funds for affected land-losing farmers must be used exclusively for their intended purpose. Misappropriation or diversion by any region, department, unit, or individual is strictly prohibited.

(5). Approval of Implementation Plans

Before land acquisition is reported for approval, the implementation plan for pension insurance for affected land-losing farmers must be drafted under the unified leadership of the county (city, district) government, with inputs from human resources, social security, land resources, and finance departments, and submitted to the same level of government for review.

(6) Organization

The main leaders of the local people's government shall be responsible for the pension insurance of local land-acquired farmers, and take practical and effective measures to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of land-acquired farmers in social security. The human resources and social security department is responsible for the review of the land-acquired farmers' pension insurance, the calculation of the amount of insurance subsidy funds, the handling of insurance subsidy procedures for the land-acquired farmers, and the calculation and payment of pension insurance benefits. The department of natural resources is responsible for reviewing the legality of land expropriation and the area of land lost by land-loss farmers. The local government land acquisition agency is responsible for reviewing the list and number of pension insurance recipients for land-loss farmers. The financial department is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the relevant funds of the land-loss farmers, strengthening the supervision of funds, and including the pension insurance funds of the land-loss farmers in the financial budget at the same level. The agricultural department is responsible for defining and verifying the area of land contracted by peasant households during land acquisition. The public security department is responsible for verifying the household registration and personal identity information of the land-loss farmers. The development and reform department will incorporate the pension insurance of land-loss farmers into the economic and social development plan. The audit and supervision department is responsible for auditing and supervising the raising, management and use of the pension insurance subsidy funds of land-loss farmers. The affected village committee is responsible

for the allocation of pension quota to the eligible affected villages whose land is acquired and facilitate the affected and eligible landless farmer to join the pension scheme for landless farmers.

5.2.6 Employment and Skills Training

The project affected rural/agricultural working-age people will be encouraged to off-farming Job opportunities. During project construction, the project owner is expected to provide about 300 temporary jobs, including non-skilled cleaning, gas station services, and security jobs.

During the project operation period, the project owner will arrange targeted skill and vocational training programs for local communities based on the needs of the communities and the project, which will include, but not be limited to, technical skills training, vocational, skills upgrading, and entrepreneurship training, among other programs. According to the vocational training and recruitment system of the surrounding communities, when recruiting, priority will be given to the local candidates from the project communities under the same conditions and encourage its contractors to give priority to employing villagers from the surrounding communities and those whose livelihoods have been affected by the land acquisition for the project under the same conditions.

At the same time, the project owner will collaborate with local government to provide public welfare positions for project affected working-age people, The project owner can work together with local government to formulate local Urban and Rural Public Welfare Position Expansion and Quality Improvement Action Plan, includes various urban and rural low-income groups, such as unemployed farmers, who are difficult to find employment in the market, into the scope of urban and rural public welfare positions, and provides them with jobs in accordance with the local hourly or monthly wage no less than local minimum wages.

5.2.7 Resettlement strategies for vulnerable groups

1. Types of disadvantaged groups and how the Government supports them

Vulnerable groups affected by this project include the five-guaranteed and low-income households, the list of which is taken from official statistics as of 2023. According to a preliminary survey, this group actually includes mostly elderly, widowed or divorced female-headed households. These are all

low-income groups, but they differ in terms of poverty level and labour force, and the Government supports them in different ways. The five-guarantee and low-income households are recognised by the county civil affairs departments as enjoying social security, which is funded by the Government.

2. Social safety net for low-income and five-guarantee households

(1) Social safety net for low-income households

A rural minimum living standard allowance system has been established in every banner and county in Inner Mongolia. The objects of the system are rural residents whose annual per capita net family income is less than the minimum living standard for local rural residents. The minimum living standard scheme for rural residents is implemented under a system of government responsibility and is included in the financial budget, with the civil affairs departments of the banner and county governments issuing monthly subsistence guarantee payments to rural residents through the banks.

Low-income households are mainly those who, because of illness, disability, old age or infirmity, lack sufficient working capacity and are unable to maintain a normal life on their own, and who are in need of subsidies from the Government. The minimum subsistence guarantee standard for rural residents is set by the municipal people's governments in accordance with the costs of food, clothing, water and electricity that are necessary to maintain the basic livelihood of rural residents throughout the year. Civil affairs departments at the county and township levels of governments conduct regular or irregular surveys to understand the living conditions of poor rural residents, and promptly include all eligible poor rural residents in the scope of the guarantee.

(2) Social safety net for five-guaranteed households

The Five Guaranteed Households refer to the elderly, disabled persons and minors in rural areas who are unable to work, have no source of livelihood, and have no legal person to support them, or who have a legal person to support them but are incapable of doing so. On 11 January 2006, the State Council adopted the regulations on the Work of the Rural Five Guarantees for Maintenance in order to safeguard the normal life of rural Five Guarantees recipients and to promote the development of the rural social security system. Funds for the support of rural five-guarantee households are arranged in the

financial budgets of local people's governments. The standard of support for rural five-guarantee households is no less than the average standard of living of local villagers.

The social assistance is usually provided by the government to the five guaranteed households includes the following five items: guaranteed food (provision of grain, oil, foodstuffs and fuel for daily use), guaranteed clothing (provision of clothing, bedding and other necessities and pocket money), guaranteed medical care (provision of treatment for illnesses, and care for those who are unable to take care of themselves), guaranteed housing (provision of housing that meets the basic conditions of accommodation), guaranteed burial (proper handling of funeral matters) or guaranteed education (orphans who are either under 16 years old, or who have already reached 16 and are still receiving compulsory education, are guaranteed the expenses necessary for them to receive compulsory education according to the law). (Orphans under the age of 16, or those who have reached the age of 16 and are still receiving compulsory education, are guaranteed the expenses necessary for them to receive compulsory education in accordance with the law)

(3) Government and social support for low-income households

In 2015, the Chinese government decided to comprehensively solve the problem of rural poverty in China within five years, and to this end, the national, provincial, regional, municipal and county governments have all set up the "Office of the Leading Group on Poverty Alleviation and Development" (the "Poverty Alleviation Office"), and governments at all levels and functional departments have introduced a series of poverty alleviation policies. After poverty alleviation is achieved by 2020, the countryside revitalisation departments are responsible for implementing the guidelines, policies and measures formulated by higher-level governments to consolidate the results of poverty alleviation and development, as well as organising and co-ordinating the work of government departments and all sectors of society in the region in the area of countryside revitalisation. County-level rural revitalisation bureaus, civil affairs bureaus, human resources and social security bureaus, agricultural and rural bureaus, veterans affairs bureaus, health bureaus, medical security bureaus, education bureaus and other government departments all promote the implementation of relevant national and regional, municipal and county industrial policies within their own scope of work, and transport, water conservancy, housing and construction and other industries co-ordinate the promotion of the "work-for-work", "prize-for-payment", "award-for-payment", "award-for-payment",

"award-for-payment", and so forth. Transportation, water conservancy, housing construction and other industries co-ordinate the promotion of "work in lieu of food" and "award in lieu of subsidy" to provide work opportunities for people with labour capacity in poor households; finance, development and reform departments give priority to the approval of poverty alleviation projects. In accordance with the actual situation of the difficult and disadvantaged villages and households they are helping, they have taken such precise support measures as introducing funds and projects, improving local infrastructure, helping to market agricultural, sideline and local speciality products, training the labour force of low-income households in applicable technologies, and providing microcredit, so as to help low-income households gain the ability and opportunity to raise their income levels in a lasting manner.

(4) Income levels of low-income households, five-guarantee households and households in difficulty affected by the project

The results of the project's questionnaire survey of 468 affected households show that the annual per capita income of villages in the project area is RMB 16,700. The low income standard for rural households in 2023 issued by the Autonomous Region Government is RMB 10,080 per capita per year, according to which it is judged that, after several years of precise assistance from the Government and the community, the annual per capita income of the poor households affected by the project is already much higher than the low-income line determined by the Government.

According to the government's poverty alleviation programme, all poor households in the project area have achieved the goal of poverty alleviation by the end of 2020. In order to ensure that the poor households can steadily escape from poverty, the Government's poverty alleviation strategy is that the support policy for them will continue for another two to three years. If some of these households continue to have difficulties after the support policy has ceased, they will be included in the minimum social security programme if they meet the criteria for low-income insurance, and will receive a monthly subsistence allowance from the Government.

(5) The project's resettlement strategy for vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups might be affected by the project temporary land use include 3095 low-income people and 408 five-guarantee households. Some of them may be affected by temporary land

acquisition to some extent, and there are no vulnerable groups among the households affected by permanent land acquisition. Land acquisition makes vulnerable households lose part of their land. For the five-guaranteed households and low-income households, they often abandon their land, find someone to do it for them, or simply cultivate the land themselves to eat by the sky due to their own lack of labour or weak labour force and their insufficient ability to cultivate the land, as well as the fact that they are provided with social security for their basic living, so they have a low income from agriculture. The project's land acquisition will relieve them of the labour of cultivating the land and provide them with a cash income that is higher than their agricultural income, and since their basic livelihoods are fully guaranteed by the Government, there is no need for the project to establish special resettlement measures for them.

For the poor households, with the precise support of the local government and the community, by the end of 2020, the poor households have been lifted out of poverty. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition for this project on them is basically the same as other non-poor households. And they will continue to enjoy the current support policies for the next 2-3 years, receiving a wide range of cash subsidies, fee waivers and other benefits, and their income levels will remain steady or continue to improve. Even if some of these households fall back into poverty after the suspension of the support policy, they will still receive minimum social security or other social assistance. Therefore, the project will also not need to develop special resettlement measures for the affected poor households.

In summary, the project does not require a separate Vulnerable Community Development Programme to support these low-income households to restore their livelihoods.

6. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

Information disclosure, public consultation and stakeholder participation are integral parts of the project's resettlement planning and social appraisal process. Effective stakeholder participation can improve the sustainability of the project, enhance its acceptance, and increase public understanding and support for the project. Involuntary resettlement will create many problems for the affected population, which can be largely minimised if stakeholders are properly informed about the project and allowed to make meaningful choices.

The Project Owner attaches great importance to public participation. Extensive consultation and public participation have been conducted during the project identification stage, and public participation will be further encouraged and effectively consulted during the implementation stage of the resettlement programme.

6.1 Information disclosure and public consultation during the social assessment of the project

According to the relevant regulations of the Chinese government, for major projects, when applying for project approval, the project investment enterprise needs to include the project's social stability risk assessment report and review opinion in the application materials submitted. When carrying out the social impact and risk assessment, it is necessary to identify the social risk factors that may be triggered by the project and propose measures to prevent and mitigate the risks by carrying out activities such as extensive information disclosure, social surveys and public participation, the practice of which is fully consistent with the requirements of the relevant policies of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework. The main methods of public consultation and information disclosure for this project are Group meetings s, key person interviews, questionnaire surveys, and on-site research.

The social assessment team carried out public consultation and disclosure of information in the evaluation process. Under the organisation and coordination of the Western Gas Company (WGC), the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) survey team conducted four on-site surveys within the project area from 19-26 December 2023 and 24-29 March and 24-29 April 2024,

17-21 June and 7-11 July 2024 with team members in two groups going to 15 banners and counties in five cities in the project area, namely Ulanqab, Bayannur, Ordos, Xilingolle League, and Wuhai City, to carry out the SIA. The team members went to 15 counties in 5 cities of Ulanqab, Bayannur, Ordos, Xilingol League, and Wuhai in two groups to conduct social assessment and collect first-hand research data.

6.1.1 Information disclosure, public consultation and stakeholder participation

The project's impact area includes 85 villages in 29 towns of 15 counties (districts) in 5 cities, Bayannur, Ulanqab, Xilingol League, Ordos and Wuhai. The project's resettlement action plan targets the project's primary stakeholders and the project's secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders of the project are the direct beneficiaries within the project's area of influence and the groups negatively affected by the project construction, including both groups whose normal production and life are negatively affected by the project's construction, land acquisition and other factors, mainly residents affected by the permanent acquisition of land, which also includes vulnerable groups in the project area, such as part of the low-income population and women, etc. The secondary stakeholders are the project owner, the project owner, the project owner, the project owner, the project owner, the project owner and the project owner. Secondary stakeholders include the project owner, the project office, the project implementation unit, the government and its relevant functional departments. At the same time, the focus is on vulnerable groups, women in terms of livelihood development and public participation.

The social assessment team carried out the following field work:

(1) Disclosure of project information

The social team posted notices at the government and bulletin boards along the project route to publicise the project's engineering and construction overview, matters for public consultation, and the contact person and contact information of the project construction unit, inviting the public to participate and provide comments and suggestions on the project.

(2) Consultation with Government Departments

In order to understand the attitudes and requirements of the relevant government departments towards the construction of the project works, the SSE Working Group held seminars in December 2023 and March, April, June and July 2024 in the people's governments of the project unions and banners and counties in Inner Mongolia, inviting representatives of the departments of natural resources, ecology and environment, development and reform, housing and construction, nationalism and religion, forestry and grassland, statistics, women's federation and other departments under the jurisdiction of the people's governments of the banners and counties in Inner Mongolia and 30 representatives of more than 10 people's government departments attended the meeting.

(3) Survey of village committees and villagers in affected villages

The questionnaires were mainly distributed to the employees of the project subsidiaries and community residents, with a view to collecting the stakeholders' demands, satisfaction and support for the project in a more objective and comprehensive manner, and avoiding as much as possible the impact on the production and life of the stakeholders or affecting them to a lesser extent during the construction process. A total of 470 questionnaires were distributed and 468 were collected, with a recovery rate of 99%. Among them, 49 per cent were women and 18 per cent were ethnic minorities.

(4) Group meetings

Thirty project group meetings were held, mainly for the Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company Limited, project subsidiaries, and relevant managers and staff of project-affected villages, to learn about the basic situation of their project implementation units, project execution, and the degree of support and willingness to support the project.



Figure 6-1 Meeting with Shuiqingwan Villagers, Ordos



Figure 6-2 Lvzhouping Village, Ulanqab



Figure 6-3 Meeting with Tapusi Banner gov't Banner



Figure 6-4 meeting with Chahar Youyi Middle Banner

(5) Key Informants Interviews

Thirty-seven key person interviews were conducted with relevant officials of the Forestry and Grassland Bureau, the Civil Affairs Commission, the Women's Federation, the Natural Resources Bureau and other government departments of the municipalities involved in the project, as well as with women and ethnic-minority villagers, in order to learn about municipal forestry and grassland land-use policies and related approval procedures, the management of ethnic-religious affairs, women's development, as well as women's and ethnic-minority villagers' family basics, the degree of support for the programme, and programme needs.



Figure 6-5 Interviews with the Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Ordos City



Figure 6-6 Bayannur Women's Federation Interviews



Figure 6-6 Interview with Leaders of Westminster Gas Zhenglan Banner Branch

(6) Questionnaire surveys

The questionnaire surveys were mainly distributed to the employees of the project subsidiaries and community residents, with a view to collecting the demands, satisfaction and support for the project from the stakeholders in a more objective and comprehensive manner, and avoiding as much as possible the impact on the production and life of the stakeholders or affecting them to a lesser extent during the construction process. A total of 470 questionnaires were distributed and 468 were collected, with a recovery rate of 99%. Among them, 49 per cent were women and 18 per cent were ethnic minorities.



Figure 7-7 Questionnaire survey conducted by residents of the Ulaanchabu project area



Figure 7-8 Interviews and questionnaires for villagers in Gechougou Village, Huade County, Ulanqabu.

(7) Field investigation

The social assessment team carried out a site visit to the project implementation site to directly observe the current status of the project implementation site.



Figure 7-9 Wuyuan County Valve Chamber Construction Site Survey



图 7-10 Zhuozi County SPV site

6.1.3 Results of the questionnaire surveys conducted in the project area

The survey of the views of local people on land acquisition and resettlement of the project , 58.82 per cent of respondents indicated that they had a clear understanding of the construction of the project, which indicates a high degree of transparency in project information, with the majority of respondents being able to obtain basic information about the project. However, a further 32.35 per cent of respondents indicated that they did not know the details of the project and considered their understanding of the project to be "not very clear", while a further 8.82 per cent of respondents

indicated that they were "not at all clear" about the project. This asymmetry of information may have affected some members of the public's overall understanding of the project.

Despite the varying levels of understanding, support for the project was unusually high, with 97.06 per cent of respondents expressing support for the construction of the project and only 2.94 per cent opposing it. This high level of support may be related to the expected positive impacts of the project, such as increased local economic development and improved infrastructure.

With regard to land compensation and resettlement, 61.76 per cent of respondents supported the direct distribution of the entire compensation cost to affected heads of households without land adjustment, allowing affected residents to find their own occupations or lifestyles. In terms of the choice of rehousing method, 52.94% of respondents preferred to accept cash compensation and purchase commercial housing on their own for out-Resettlement . In addition, 20.59 per cent of respondents chose other resettlement methods, while 11.76 per cent hoped to rely on a unified arrangement of residential land for redevelopment behind their own villages, reflecting the diverse needs and expectations of respondents on resettlement issues. Overall, the local people surveyed expressed their strong support to the land demands of the project, they indicated that they will offer their land as long as the compensation is reasonable and timely by the regulations of the government.

Willingness to participate in social security is also very high, with 94.12 per cent of respondents indicating a willingness to participate in a social security scheme for landless peasants arising from land acquisition . However, of the minority who were not willing to participate in social security, 52.94 per cent did not provide a specific reason, 26.47 per cent responded with other reasons not listed, and 8.82 per cent believed that the implementation of the guarantee would take too long, implying that some respondents had reservations about the efficiency of the guarantee and the details of its implementation.

Secondly, the questionnaire survey of community residents regarding their intention to participate in clean energy business services in the project area demonstrated the positive attitude of residents towards participation in local energy development projects. Specifically, nearly half of the residents, or 44.44 per cent, expressed a clear intention to participate, reflecting a high level of

community acceptance and interest in sustainable energy projects. This positive intention to participate may stem from an awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of clean energy.

However, the survey also revealed a degree of hesitation or uncertainty, with 26.67 per cent of the responses being blank, which may indicate that this segment of the population has reservations or has not yet made a decision on the specifics of the project or its impact on their personal lives. In addition, 20 per cent of residents chose to skip this question, possibly due to lack of sufficient information or insufficient interest in the project. Only 8.89 per cent of residents explicitly stated that they had no intention to participate, possibly due to concerns about the project or personal reasons.

With regard to the channels of complaint in project implementation, the survey shows that many residents would choose to complain to traditional community authorities such as village cadres, accounting for 42.22 per cent of the total. This suggests that when dealing with project-related issues, village cadres play an important role in the community and are the preferred route for residents to seek help and solutions.

In addition, 22.22 per cent of residents said they would file complaints directly with the project construction unit, indicating that residents are also willing to communicate directly with the party responsible for the project in order to seek direct solutions to problems. In addition, some residents chose to file complaints through multiple channels, which included joint village cadres, township cadres and the project construction unit, showing the diversified strategies and paths adopted by residents in defending their rights and interests.

Overall, these data not only reflect residents' willingness to participate in clean energy projects and their coping strategies when they encounter problems with the projects, but also highlight the role and importance of community governance structures in addressing these issues.

6.2 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during the Preparation of Resettlement Plan

During the development stage of the resettlement and resettlement plan, the social assessment team went to five project areas and counties from 19-26 December 2023, 24-29 March 2024, 17-21 June, and 7-11 July, under the organisation and coordination of the project office (Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Co., Ltd.), to carry out five field research works, mainly adopting the participatory assessment methodology, and conducting research on the involved stakeholders, mainly focusing on socio-economic, cultural, compensation methods and standards for permanent and temporary acquisition of the project area, and resettlement methods for the acquired farmers. Stakeholders to carry out research, mainly for the project area's socio-economic, cultural, the project's permanent land acquisition and temporary acquisition of land compensation methods and standards, resettlement methods for the acquired farmers to carry out consultation, etc., and in conjunction with the staff of the leading group of the resettlement work of the Interconnection Improvement Project, mainly for the affected villagers on the project's understanding of the project, and their attitudes, willingness to compensate, and opinions and suggestions, etc., through the launch of the Group meetings s, questionnaires, household interviews and other forms of extensive investigation and consultation.

6.2.1 Interviews with officials of government departments

The working group visited the relevant government departments to consult on regulations, policies and methods relating to land acquisition compensation and resettlement of acquired farmers, as shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary of Consultation with Relevant Government Functions

District	Relevant government functions	Advisory matters
Ulanqab City	Natural Resources Bureau, Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Land Acquisition Office, Rural Revitalisation Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau, Civil Affairs Commission, Women's Federation.	Policy provisions for the acquisition of forest and grassland; Land acquisition procedures and time requirements; Local ethnic composition and policy orientation Government's contribution to the project site Land Use Policy for Photovoltaic Projects
Bayannur City	Bureau of Natural Resources , Bureau	Policy provisions for the acquisition of

	of Forestry and Grassland, Bureau of Statistics , Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Land Acquisition Office	forest and grassland; Land acquisition procedures and time requirements; Local ethnic composition and policy orientation Government's contribution to the project site Policy requirements for temporary acquisition of basic farm land Recommendations for the development of women and vulnerable people
Xilingol League	Women's Union, Civil Commission, Bureau of Natural Resources, Forestry and Grassland	Local ethnic composition and policy orientation Policy provisions for the acquisition of farm land; Land acquisition procedures and time requirements; Government's contribution to the project site

6.2.2 Meeting with Township Governments

The social assessment team held discussions with the leaders and relevant staff in charge of land acquisition and compensation work to understand the population, land and economic and social development of the towns; the economic and social development of the villages/communities affected by the project, the employment status of the local labour force, the sources and levels of income of the residents, the social status of women and their participation in the society; the situation of the population of the Mongolian minority in the project area; the situation of the low-income population, people enjoying minimum social security and other vulnerable groups; the standards of compensation for permanent and temporary land acquisition for similar construction projects in the past, the methods of compensation payment, and the methods and means of resettlement of the acquired farmers. The general situation of vulnerable groups such as low-income population and population enjoying minimum social security; the local compensation standards for permanent and temporary land acquisition for similar construction projects in the past, the methods of compensation payment, and the methods and ways of resettlement of acquired farmers; and the responsibilities of the township governments and their methods of work

in land acquisition and resettlement of acquired farmers in the construction projects. The working group also solicited the views and suggestions of the township governments on the project.

6.2.3 Social surveys and public consultation in affected villages

In order to ensure that the survey is broad and representative, the project implementation unit particularly chose most of the project banners and counties to carry out large-scale public participation in the villages affected by land acquisition, and then carried out social impact surveys, public participation and consultation at different scales on several occasions in response to some specific issues. Some additional research and public participation activities were also carried out in accordance with the requirements of AIIB social experts. In carrying out these activities, the working group on the resettlement programme had Zhuang-speaking staff to facilitate communication with some elderly people who were only willing to speak Zhuang; more than half of the members of the working group were women, which facilitated good communication with local women.

(1) The public participation surveys conducted

Figure 6-2 Villagers' Attitudes and Suggestions on the Project

1. Compensation for land acquisition and resettlement for demolition and relocation is reasonable and villagers are fully consulted;
2. Guaranteeing the livelihood of landless peasants after land acquisition ;
3. acquisition of land to avoids houses and good land as much as possible;
4. It is hoped that local civilian labourers will be employed as much as possible in the construction of the project;
5. Keep agricultural irrigation facilities and rural travelling roads free from blockage by project construction;
6. Hoping for compensation before acquisition
7. Temporary measures should be taken to ensure the smooth flow of mechanised roads during farming seasons;
8. The construction team will be able to recruit as much local labour as possible during

project implementation;
9.. The construction team will endeavour to select local suppliers for the procurement of household food, vegetables and catering services;
10. Implementing units try to rent local vacant houses as production and living space;
11. Wish to work for the project and be able to work at home
12. Strongly support this project because it can bring in more convenience of living and employment opportunities

The resettlement working group explained on the spot to the villagers attending the seminar and receiving the questionnaire survey the contents of the project construction, the main impacts on the local area, the project's permanent land acquisition, the compensation standards for the temporary acquisition of the land, the construction method and time, and the complaint and grievance redress mechanism. By the end of the research work, all the villagers had fully understood the project and all supported the construction of the project, saying that they would agree to the project occupying their own land as long as they could receive compensation fees in time and in full after their land was requisitioned.

(2) Social Impact Surveys of the project

In order to carry out in-depth assessment of the social impact of the project, the social assessment teams went to the project area in Inner Mongolia to carry out research on the social impact that the project may bring to the local enterprises and the public, and carried out adequate research and evaluation of the social impact that the construction of the project will bring to the local community.



Figure 6-10 Social commentary research team visits farmers



Figure 6-11 Displaced People Resettlement Programme Working Group Household Visits to Affected Families

(3) Public participation surveys conducted

The team of this report collected a questionnaire from residents of a rural community, and this survey was designed to understand the attitudes and opinions of residents in Inner Mongolia about a clean energy project. The questionnaire covered basic information about the residents, their knowledge and attitudes towards the project, and their willingness to participate in the project. Through this survey, we hope to assess the community acceptance of the project, as well as explore potential barriers and opportunities for promoting clean energy.

In terms of gender distribution, males accounted for 73.33 per cent of the total number of surveys, while females accounted for 26.67 per cent. In terms of age, the average age was 53.5 years old, with the youngest participant being 31 years old and the oldest 71 years old, and the median age was 54 years old, indicating that members of this community were generally older. In terms of ethnic composition, Han Chinese accounted for 77.78 per cent, Mongolians for 13.33 per cent, and other niche ethnic groups (Mongolian and Manchu) for 4.44 per cent each.

The survey results showed that 84.44 per cent of the residents were in favour of the small amount of land acquisition that might be involved in the project, while only 8.89 per cent were against it and 6.67 per cent were not sure. In terms of attitudes towards promoting the use of clean energy and energy efficiency locally, 88.89% of residents welcomed the idea, 8.89% were indifferent, while 2.22% did not take a position. Regarding whether residents felt responsible to participate in promoting the use of clean energy, 88.89 per cent believed that they should participate, 8.89 per cent believed that it did not matter whether they participated or not, and 2.22 per cent believed that it was not relevant to them. In terms of whether they are willing to participate in the operation and service of clean energy in the project area, 44.44 per cent of the residents expressed their intention, 26.67 per cent did not take a position, 20 per cent chose to skip this question, and 8.89 per cent indicated that they had no intention.

Overall, the data show that the majority of residents have a positive attitude towards the clean energy project and are willing to participate in related activities, which provides a good community base for the successful implementation of the project. Although some residents expressed their willingness to directly participate in the project, a significant number of them did not indicate their specific intention, which may require further information dissemination and mobilisation. Therefore, it is recommended that the project manager should strengthen communication with the community, especially in publicising the benefits of the project, as well as providing more opportunities and incentives for participation in the project, so as to ensure wide acceptance of and participation in the project.

(4) public participation and consultation undertaken



Figure 6-12 StakeholderGroup meetings s Held by Project Implementation Units

6.2.4 Summary of public demands during the preparation of the resettlement plan

During the preparation of the resettlement plan, the working group has received a large number of public demands in the public consultation, summarised in Table 7-3, the project owner will fully implement the reasonable and feasible requirements in the actual work, and give reasonable explanations to the public to seek their understanding of some of the infeasible demands.

Table 6-3 Public Consultations and Consultations Received During the Preparation of the Resettlement Plan

Serial number	Date of consultation	Suggestions collected at	Main observations and recommendations	Project owner's response
1	From 19-26 Dec. 2023 to 7-11 July 2024	Respondents to the questionnaire	<p>1. It's hoped that Ulanqabu banners and counties could be connected to piped gas, the pipeline buried in the ground, without affecting animal husbandry and farm land basic breeding function and rural travelling road smooth;</p> <p>2. It supports of pipeline gas, which can carry hydrogen applications and is more suitable for the long-term development of clean energy in Ulanqabu.</p> <p>3. It's not recommended to use wind energy, a large number of wind turbines rotate to generate electricity to affect the local climatic conditions, and there's a certain relationship between the large-scale drought in Ulanqabu and the large number of wind turbines affecting the climate;</p> <p>4. It's not recommended to engage in large areas of solar energy, because large areas of paving a high cost of maintenance, and secondly, the ground occupied by the vegetation is seriously damaged,</p>	Well-taken

			<p>affecting the ecology;</p> <p>5. The natural gas station should cover a sufficient number of outlets, and a full study and feasibility analysis should be carried out previously; multiple financing, long-term consideration, and balancing of the conflicting interests of all parties should be achieved;</p> <p>6. It is hoped that the project will be implemented as soon as possible, without harming the interests of local residents and improving the income and employment opportunities of nearby residents;</p> <p>7. Reasonable and timely compensation standards will be put in place to provide residents with more clean energy.</p> <p>6. Reasonable and timely compensation</p> <p>8. Minimise the acquisition of good land and stagger the crop harvesting season.</p> <p>9. Communicate and consult with affected persons several months in advance as far as possible.</p>	
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2	From 19-26 Dec. 2023 to 7-11 July 2024	Group meeting participants, interviewees	<p>1. The people did not get the compensation money, the owner has not yet got the land can not give the contractor award, can not let the contractor into the construction site;</p> <p>2. The interests of the people should be safeguarded by establishing an effective grievance redress mechanism with open channels for channelling information back to the Government.</p> <p>3. After all, Inner Mongolia is a minority region with many unique aspects, contractors and constructors should take these factors into account and observe the customs and traditions of local ethnic groups;</p> <p>4. Owners have to read the programme of the project carefully, and those affected should be able to read the socio-environmental impact assessment report, the environmental social management plan, resettlement plan, so as to understand the project's information; those who do not understand Chinese should communicate in a language and script that is understood by the local people and publicise the main points of the land acquisition and resettlement programme;</p>	accepted
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			<p>5. It is important to assume responsibility for the protection of those affected, for example, by helping them to review the contracts they are going to sign before resettlement, and to see how the rights and interests of those affected by the acquisition of land can be better protected in the subsequent process.</p> <p>6. In the subsequent process of land acquisition and compensation, a professional working group should play a supervisory role.</p> <p>7. It is hoped that more local labour and construction materials will be used.</p>	
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6.3 Information disclosure and public consultation during the implementation of resettlement plan

The project's Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on the AIIB website after it is approved by AIIB. The text of it will also be disclosed on the website of the project owner's website, Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Company. The Project Owner will also prepare a resettlement information booklet in Chinese (the common script for the Mongolian population in the impact area is Chinese characters), which will be distributed to the village committees of all affected villages/communities, and will be kept by a person from whom all affected persons can borrow a copy of the booklet at any time, to be fully aware of their rights and interests.

Public participation will be encouraged throughout the implementation of the resettlement programme: public participation in the physical inventory of land acquisition impacts: when determining the amount of land to be acquired by the affected families and the amount of compensation fees, all families concerned must be aware of and sign for approval, and the village committees of the villages must make public announcements of all land acquisition compensation and resettlement matters for public scrutiny.

Public participation in the management, distribution and use of land compensation fees: The distribution and use of land compensation fees for collectively and jointly owned land by village committees and village groups must be discussed and approved at village assemblies, and be subject to the supervision of village representatives or villagers.

Participation in construction: In order to ensure that affected persons benefit from construction, public participation is actively encouraged in the construction of the project, and priority is given to the use of local construction materials and labourers under the same conditions.

Table 6-4 Disclosure of Information, Public Participation and Consultation

Programme during Implementation

	Targets	Methodologies	Time/Year	Mechanism	Participant	Key contents
1	Disclose the draft resettlement plan and distribution of the resettlement information booklet	Official website, village notice boards, village council offices	2024.12	Project Management Office (PMO), Project Implementation Office (PIO), town and Village Committees	Affected village and villagers	Publication of the draft resettlement plan and distribution of the resettlement information booklet
2	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	AIIB website	2025.01	AIIB	Affected village and villagers	Publication of the draft resettlement plan on the AIIB website

3	Issuance of land acquisition notices	Township government and village notice boards, other written disclosure formats	2025.8	local government of project municipalities, banners and counties	Affected village and villagers	Announcement of the land requisition approval, time, purpose, requisitioned persons, location of the requisitioned land, land type, area, compensation standards for the requisitioned land, resettlement paths, and the time limit and location for registering the compensation.
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4	Detailed measurements and register resettlement impacts.	Field surveys, consultation	2025.09	PMO, PIO, Land Acquisition and Demolition office,, Township and Village Committees	Affected village and villagers	<p>1) Form detailed inventory of impacts, Carry out detailed measurements, register documents such as certificates of land ownership and certificates of ownership of ground attachments.</p> <p>2) Detailed survey of affected villagers' land, houses, crops, seedlings and ground attachments</p> <p>3) Preparation of compensation agreements</p>
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5	Conduct land acquisition campaigns and consultations	Official website, village notice boards, village council offices	2025.9 onward	PMO, Project Implementation Office (PIO), Land Acquisition and Demolition office, Township and Village Committees	Affected village and villagers	Consultation, verification of the area of land to be acquired, compensation standards, resettlement channels, explanation and dissemination of policies and programmes on land acquisition and compensation, etc.
6	Disclose land acquisition compensation and resettlement programme	Township government and village village notice boards, other written disclosure formats	2025.10	PMO, Project Implementation Office (PIO), Land Acquisition and Demolition office, land administration departments apply to their local city and county governments	Affected village and villagers	Amount of compensation and method of payment
7	Decide a livelihood restoration plan and implementation	Meeting of affected villagers	2025.7 onward	PMO, Project Implementation Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition office, township government, and the affected villages	Affected village and villagers	Discussion on the management, distribution and use of land compensation fees

8	Participation in the construction	Meeting of affected villagers	From 2025.7 onwards	Project Management Office (PMO), PIO, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-Command, Township Government	Affected village and villagers	Priority use of local construction materials and labourers
9	Monitoring and evaluation	Group meetings, field visits,	From 2025.7 onwards	PMO, Project Implementation Office, Land Acquisition and Demolition Sub-Command office, Township Government, Affected Villages	villagers and villages affected, stakeholders	1) Progress and impact of resettlement 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information Disclosure 4) Restoration of livelihoods

7 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget for this project mainly includes compensation for the affected people, payments to relevant departments, independent fees, and contingency costs. The total cost is over 220 million yuan, which will be fully included in the total project budget and borne by Inner Mongolia West Natural Gas Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Independent fees are 16 million yuan, and contingency costs are about 10.4 million yuan. The fees to be paid to government departments such as the Forestry

and Grassland Bureau are to be further approved. After the subsequent permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation quantity, and Ground Attachments have been jointly checked by relevant departments and affected people, and the insured objects of the land acquisition farmers have been determined, the resettlement plan will update these costs.

7.1 Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition Impact

The compensation fees to be paid to the affected people for project construction include permanent land acquisition compensation fees, temporary land occupation compensation fees, Ground attachment compensation fees, and Public Utility Facilities relocation compensation fees, totaling 250 million yuan. Among them, the budget for temporary land use is 129.48 million yuan, and the compensation budget for permanent land acquisition is 2.11 million yuan.

7.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition Compensation Fees

The project construction requires the permanent acquisition of 81.09Mu of land, The villagers lost land will receive monetary compensation, which consists of three parts: land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments, excluding social security compensation. According to the "Measures for Social Security of landless Farmers in Inner Mongolia", the pension insurance fund for the land-lost farmers consist of all the social pension funds and the sum of the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy generated from the Land Acquisition. with total compensation fees amounting to 2.11 million yuan, The project needs to pay 3 village committee \$436,600 for land compensation, \$299,200 for compensation to farmers for standing crops, and \$1,374,300 for compensation for land. Compensation and resettlement subsidies. See Annex 7 for details.

7.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation Compensation Fees

The project is expected to temporarily occupy 11206 Mu of land, the compensation include full compensation of crops, ground attachments and the like loss. The total amount of compensation is 129.4842million yuan. Other measures shall be taken to restore the quality of farmland, especially the permanent basic cultivated land. Relevant costs for the land and facility recovery ought to be considered. See Annex 9 for specific details.

7.1.3 Ground Attachment Compensation Fees

Ground attachment compensation fees include continuous young crops compensation fees for farm land and compensation fees for the relocation and felling of scattered fruit trees and saplings.

(1) Continuous Young Crops Compensation Fees for farm land

The project permanently acquires 81.09Mu of farm land, requiring compensation fees for young crops of about 0.71 million yuan.

The project temporarily occupies 3980 Mu of farm land, requiring compensation for continuous young crops according to specific crops.

(2) Compensation Fees for Relocation and removal of Trees

The project affects scattered saplings, including trees, fruit trees, and miscellaneous trees, totaling 2,013 trees, and about 40 Mu of continuous forest land, with total compensation fees amounting to over 100,000 yuan.

(3)Other Ground attachment Compensation Fees

Other Ground Attachments include concrete ground, grain-drying yards, fence walls, and power transmission poles (220v), totaling 1 fence wall of 100 meters and 4 power transmission poles (220v).

7.1.4 Public Utility Facilities Relocation Compensation Fees

(1)Compensation Fees for Power and Communication Facilities

The project affects power and communication facilities, including power lines of different voltage levels, transformers, and broadband communication cables. Preliminary statistics show that 4 ordinary power transmission poles (220v) need to be relocated. The total compensation fees for various power and communication facilities amount to about 225,000 yuan. The specific details of the power pole facilities will be determined during construction.

7.2 Payments to Relevant Government Departments

According to national regulations, the payments to be made to relevant departments for project construction include forest vegetation restoration fees, farmland occupation tax, pension insurance fees for land-loss farmers, soil and water conservation compensation fees, farmland occupation and compensation fees, and temporary land restoration guarantee deposit, totaling 80.24 million yuan.'

20% of the total amount of Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization whose land is acquired to be used for public welfare undertakings or public facilities and infrastructure construction; 40% of the total amount of Land Acquisition compensation and

resettlement subsidy shall be used for pension insurance for those farmers who are about to become landloss farmers (the portion of which is over the maximum amount of per-person contribution); and the remaining 40% shall be merged into the remaining 40%. combined to the remaining 40%); the remaining 40% shall first be used to find compensation in kind for the contracted households involved in the land acquisition, and if there is still any surplus after the compensation, the villagers' meeting or the meeting of villagers' representatives shall discuss and decide on the allocation and use of the compensation, and in principle, it shall be distributed equally according to the actual number of persons eligible for land-loss farmer's pension in accordance with the organization of the village committee collectively.

7.2.1 Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees

According to the standards set by the Inner Mongolia Forestry and Grassland Department, ordinary forest land in non-planned areas is calculated at 10 yuan/square meter (6670 yuan/Mu) for forest vegetation restoration fees. Grassland is calculated at 4 yuan/square meter (2668 yuan/Mu) for forest vegetation restoration fees.

The project occupies about 28.52 mu of forest land and 22.32 mu of grassland, with total forest vegetation restoration fees amounting to 210,600 yuan.

7.2.2 Farmland Occupation Tax

According to the "Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the People's Republic of China," the farmland occupation tax for natural gas pipelines is calculated at 22 yuan/square meter (14674 yuan/mu(Mu)). The project civil works permanently acquire 81.09Mu of farm land, as well as temporarily occupy 3,980 Mu of farm land, a total of about 58.75 million yuan of cultivated land occupation tax is required to be paid, but if the temporary occupied land is completely reclaimed and restored within 1-2 years, this

occupation tax can be fully refunded to the taxpayer.

7.2.3 Pension Insurance Fees for Land-Loss Farmers

Although the project will not generate landless farmers and herders by the project land use. However, the project has permanent land acquisition and a small amount of cultivated and forested land. Consideration will be given to the need to consider social security resettlement payments in accordance with local government regulations. In Inner Mongolia, the funds required for the acquired land farmers and herdsmen to participate in old-age pension insurance will be raised in accordance with the social security treatment of not less than the level of the minimum living standard for local residents, and will be borne by the state, the collective organization/village, and the individual. The specific contribution ratio is determined by the local government in accordance with the actual situation. The pension fee to be borne by the three parties is calculated according to the following formula: pension guarantee fee to be paid = minimum living standard for local urban residents at the time of land requisition x 12 x the expected number of years of entitlement x the proportion of the fee to be borne x the coefficient of pension insurance contribution. In 2023, the average annual wage of employed workers in Ulanqab (including labour dispatchers) was RMB 96,681, and the minimum subsistence guarantee fee was RMB 725 per month.

The total social security resettlement costs will need to be based on local government regulations of the project cities and counties. It is up to the relevant village committees and villagers to discuss and decide on the number of social security quotas and the specific farmers and herdsmen who will participate in the social security programme. This fee should be paid by the land user to the local government special fund for landless farmers. The social security subsidy funds for this land requisition will be allocated to the special account for social security funds by the financial department of the project counties.

The source of funds for the pension insurance of the PAP includes all the social pension funds and 40% of the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies arising from land acquisition. The total sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies is 1374900 yuan. 40% of this sum will be 549,960 yuan. The budget of this fee is given by the land use unit to the local government's special fund account for landless peasants. The funds for social security subsidies for land acquisition will be allocated to the special account of the social security fund by the financial departments of the project counties. The actual social security resettlement costs approved will be used as the basis for the specific implementation process, and will be paid out of the contingency budget set aside.

7.2.4 Soil and Water Conservation Compensation Fees

According to the “Soil and Water Conservation Law of the People’s Republic of China,” the “Administrative Measures for the Collection and Use of Soil and Water Conservation Compensation Fees,” and relevant provisions, soil and water conservation compensation fees for general production and construction projects are calculated at 1.0 yuan/square meter (666.7yuan/Mu) for the occupied land area.

The total area of land occupied by the project construction is (11206) Mu, with total soil and water conservation compensation fees amounting to 7.52 million yuan.

7.2.5 Farmland Occupation and Compensation Fees

According to the “Management Measures for the Use of Cross-Provincial Farmland Supplementary Funds” and the “Management Measures for the Use of Cross-Provincial Urban-Rural Construction Land Increase-Decrease Linkage Balance

Indicator Funds” in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the farmland occupation and compensation fees are calculated based on the minimum price of the guiding price for transaction of farmland supplementary quota, and the supplementary farmland cost per Mu is 50,000 yuan (including 100,000 yuan per Mu for paddy fields). According to the document requirements, the farmland occupation and compensation fees amount to 1.549 million yuan.

7.2.6 Temporary land restoration guarantee deposit

According to the relevant regulations of the Inner Mongolia government, the average standard fee for temporary land use in engineering construction is (20,000) yuan/Mu (including temporary land occupation compensation fees and temporary land reclamation fees). The resettlement plan for the project calculates this temporary land restoration guarantee deposit based on the real-life practice in the recent three years for similar gas pipeline construction in the same project area. It is 22,000 yuan per kilometers of the gas pipeline. This project will construct 464.3 kilometers of gas pipeline, therefore this guarantee deposit will be 10.21 million at the average rate of charge.

7.3 Independent Fees

Independent fees include the operational management fees of the implementation agency, the preparation fees and due diligence fees for the resettlement plan, the social impact evaluation fees, and the implementation monitoring and evaluation fees for the resettlement plan, totaling 15.71 million yuan.

7.3.1 Operational Management Fees of the Implementation Agency

The operational management fees of the implementation agency refer to the office

rental fees, vehicle configuration fees, equipment purchase fees, and other necessary working expenses required for the start-up and operation of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement implementation agency. Based on 5% of the basic land acquisition fee, it is estimated to be 11.7 million yuan.

7.3.2 Preparation Fees and Due Diligence Fees for the Resettlement Plan

To prepare a standardized resettlement action plan, the project owner hires a professional agency to assist in relevant work, with costs estimated based on a certain percentage of the compensation fees to be paid to the affected people. The total preparation fees and due diligence fees for the resettlement plan amount to approximately 1.38 million yuan, borne by the project owner.

7.3.3 Social Impact Monitoring and Evaluation Fees for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A third-party agency is hired to evaluate the social impact of all sub-projects, with total costs estimated to be 2 million yuan.

7.3.4 Plan Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Fees

After the land acquisition compensation begins, a professional agency is needed to externally monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement action plan for each sub-project and related facilities. Based on 5% of the compensation fees to be paid to the affected people, it is estimated to be 2 million yuan, borne by the project owner.

7.4 Contingency Fees

Contingency fees are calculated at 11.35% of the total of land acquisition and demolition impact compensation fees, payments to relevant departments, and independent fees, with estimated costs amounting to about 15.2 million yuan.

7.5 Resettlement Budget

The total investment for land acquisition and resettlement will be 250.33 million yuan, or about 250 million yuan, of which the land acquisition compensation fee is about 133.89 million yuan, it is the basic budget for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of this project. The resettlement budget of the project mainly includes compensation to affected persons, payment to relevant authorities, independent costs and contingent costs, which will all be included in the total project estimate and borne by the West Inner Mongolia Natural Gas Group Company and its relevant subsidiaries. Independent costs will be \$15.71 million and contingency costs will be approximately \$15.2 million. There are also other taxes and fees estimated to be 80.3 million yuan, that need to be paid to the Government Forestry and Grassland Bureau and other relevant departments. The construction of the project will require permanent land acquisition of 81.09Mu, with a total compensation fee of 2.11 million yuan, including 0.29 million yuan for seedling compensation. The project is expected to require a total of 11,206 Mu of temporary land occupation, including about 3,980 Mu of farm land and 7,226 Mu of unused land. The total compensation fee for temporary occupation is 129.48 million yuan. The detailed budget is shown in Table 8-3.

Table 7-3: Total Budget for Project Resettlement Costs

No.	Item	Unit	Budget Cost (10,000 Yuan)
1	Basic Costs of Resettlement		13389.24
1.1	Permanent Collective Land Compensation Fee	Yuan	181.09

1.2	Temporary Land Occupation Compensation Fee	Mu	12948.42
1.3	Young Crops Compensation Fee	Mu	29.92
1.4	Ground Attachments Compensation Fee	Yuan	100
1.5	Land lease fees	yuan	120.81
2	Management Fee	3% of Basic costs	401.68
3	Independent Costs		1571
3.1	Operational Management Fee for Implementing Agency		1170
3.2	Resettlement Plan Preparation Fee and Due Diligence Fee		78
3.3	SIA and Plan Preparation Costs		60
3.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Fee for Minority and Resettlement Plan Implementation		170
3.5	Survey and Design Fee for Resettlement	Yuan	93
4	Training Costs	2% of Basic costs	267.78
5	Taxes and Fees Related to Land Acquisition	Yuan	8030.19
5.1	Farmland Occupation Tax	22/m ²	5875.5
5.2	Social security fees for land-loss farmers	Yuan	In contingency fee
5.2	Farmland Occupation Rebalance Fee	Mu	154.92
5.3	New Construction Land Use Fee	m ²	54
5.4	Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee (Shrub Forest to Arboreal Forest)	m ²	19.0
5.5	Grassland Vegetation Restoration Fee	m ²	6.0
5.6	Temporary land restoration guarantee deposit	km	1021
5.7	Soil and Water Conservation Compensation Fee	m ²	752.51
6	Contingency (including social security placement fees)	11.35% of Basic costs	1520
7	Total		25032.63.

7.6 Fund Disbursement Procedures

The payment and utilization of compensation funds for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for this project will be carried out according to the compensation policies and standards defined by this resettlement plan, and disbursed under the supervision and management of internal monitoring agencies, with verification by external monitoring agencies.

All funds for land acquisition and demolition compensation for the project will be provided by the West Inner Mongolia Natural Gas Company, and the social security fees for the land-acquired farmers will be paid according to the amounts calculated by the local government functional departments. All land compensation and resettlement fees must be fully disbursed before the actual start of project construction. Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and ground attachment compensation fees will be transferred through the bank to the accounts of the village committees, village groups, and villagers affected by the land acquisition.

Flow of funds and disbursement plan

The project will be implemented in accordance with the compensation policy and compensation standards determined in the Resettlement Plan for PAPs, and after confirming the land area and appurtenances compensation table by the Village Committee of the affected villages and the affected farmers, the project owner will disburse the land acquisition compensation cost to the local government of project counties. The project county government will transfer this fund to its town government, and then through the township government the land compensation will be paid to the affected farmers of the land requisition through the affected project village committee. The process of fund disbursement for this project is as follows:

- Step 1: The project owner will prepare funds for land acquisition and resettlement and deposit the fund in the special account for land acquisition funds of the local finance department of the project county;
- Step 2: After the land acquisition is approved, the county government finance office transfers the social insurance premiums to the lower level of Human Resources and Social Security department for the payment of the pension insurance of the people whose land is acquired based on the related village committee's report on the name-list of eligible landless farmer affected by land acquisition of this project.;
- Step 3: The county government will pay the comprehensive land value compensation fee (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee) for the land requisitioned area by transferring the payment through the township government to the village committee of project villages, which will distribute the payment in a unified manner;

The disbursement of funds for this project must follow the following principles:

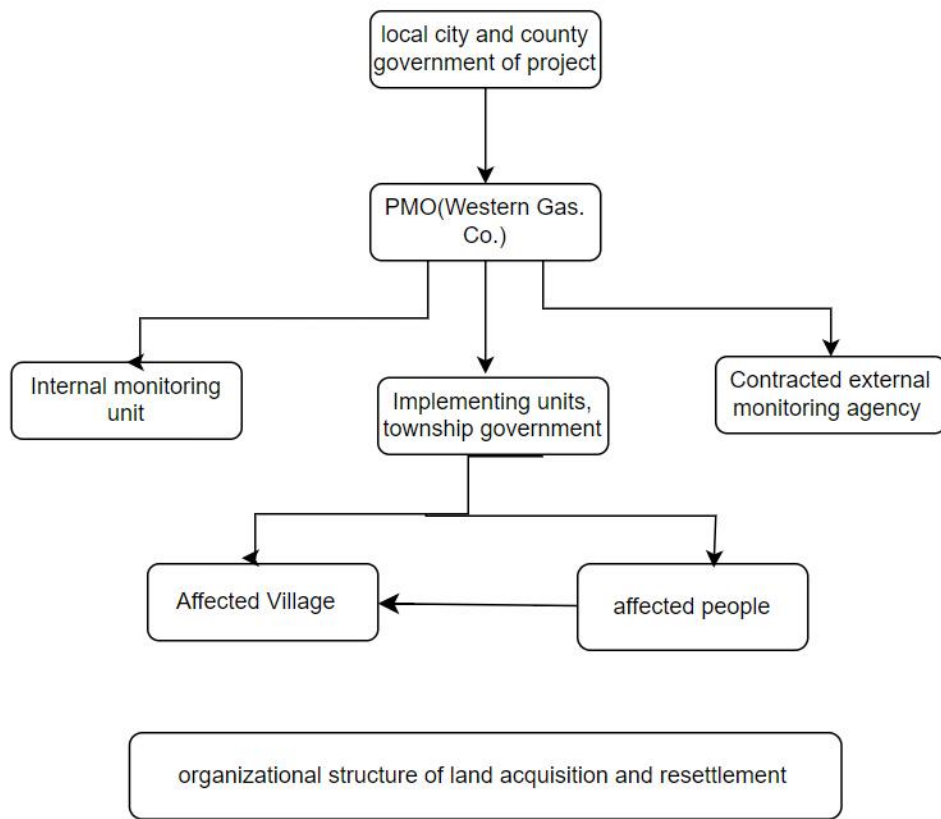
- All costs related to resettlement will be accounted for in the total project budget;
- Compensation for land will be paid in full prior to the use of the requisitioned land;
- The project owner will set up an internal financial and supervisory organization to ensure that all funds are disbursed in time.

8. Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

8.1 Organizational Structure

To ensure the successful implementation of land acquisition and resettlement and achieve the expected results, relevant government departments have jointly established a project leading group. The group members include leaders from the Natural Resources Bureau, the Land Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Natural Resources Bureau, Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd., and the Demolition Office. The Western Natural Gas Company is responsible for overall coordination at the working level, managing the coordination work for land acquisition and resettlement during the project preparation and implementation phases. The Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Project Office is mainly responsible for the preparation, organization, coordination, implementation, and management of the project. Personnel responsible for land acquisition and resettlement coordination work in the project office must have extensive experience in land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement.

The main institutions responsible for the compensation and resettlement of those affected by the project include the project leading group, the project office, relevant district land and natural resources bureaus, relevant district demolition offices, the Natural Resources Bureau, Western Natural Gas Company, town governments, project implementation agencies, and village committees. The project organization structure is as follows:



8.2 Responsibilities of Organizations

This project is implemented in Bayannur City, Ulanqab City, Xilingol League, Wuhai City, and Ordos City. The composition and responsibilities of the institutions responsible for permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, demolition of attachments, various impact compensations, and the resettlement of affected farmers differ at the city and county levels. The composition and responsibilities of relevant township governments and village committees are basically the same.

8.2.1 Project Leading Group

The main responsibilities of the leading group are: implementing the central and

regional decisions on land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement; formulating policies for land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement for this project; communicating with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and coordinating land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work as required; resolving major issues and disputes related to land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement, and coordinating difficulties and problems encountered in these areas; supervising and guiding district and county governments and relevant municipal departments in land acquisition, demolition, resettlement, social insurance, and post-support work.

The main responsibilities of the project management office (PMO) of the leading group are: Handling daily tasks of the leading group and implementing its decisions; organizing and preparing major tasks and activities of the leading group, and supervising the implementation of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement targets and responsibilities; coordinating, managing, and supervising land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work; referring major issues and matters encountered to the leading group for decision-making; completing other tasks assigned by the leading group.

The project leading groups of Bayannur and Ulanqab have leadership, guidance, and coordination responsibilities to ensure the project is completed on time and with quality. Specific tasks include:

- (1) Completing relevant tasks assigned by higher authorities, relevant departments, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;
- (2) Coordinating and supervising other related tasks.

8.2.2 Project Management Office (PMO)

The main responsibilities of the project implementing office include handling daily affairs in the planning and implementation of resettlement. As the project management organization, its main responsibilities are to fully exercise management, planning, implementation, coordination, and supervision functions for resettlement:

- ① Implementing major decisions made by the leading group for the project;
- ② Organizing, managing, coordinating, supervising, and guiding the overall project;
- ③ Liaising with relevant national, provincial, and municipal departments and coordinating with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;
- ④ Ensuring the implementation of legal texts signed with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and regularly reporting project progress to the municipal leading group and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;
- ⑤ Commissioning external monitoring agencies to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities.

8.2.3 Local Land and Natural Resources Bureau

The main responsibilities are:

- ① Negotiating land acquisition and disbursing compensation fees for the project;
- ② Submitting resettlement fund plans and supervising fund payments;
- ③ Raising and disbursing project resettlement funds;
- ④ Implementing the resettlement work for the project;
- ⑤ Monitoring the disbursement of resettlement funds;
- ⑥ Handling complaints and appeals during the resettlement process.

8.2.4 Relevant District House Demolition Offices

The main responsibility of the district house demolition offices is the demolition of

ground attachments for the project.

8.2.5 Natural Resources Bureau and Western Natural Gas Company

The local Natural Resources Bureau and Western Natural Gas Company are mainly responsible for:

- ① Commissioning resettlement consulting agencies to prepare resettlement plans;
- ② Coordinating the work of consulting firms and other agencies during project preparation;
- ③ Coordinating the progress of project construction and resettlement implementation;
- ④ Supporting the work of external resettlement monitoring agencies;
- ⑤ Collecting and archiving various materials required for internal monitoring reports of the project.

8.2.6 Township Government

The township government, led by relevant leaders, consists of units such as the Land Office, the Police Station, and the Civil Affairs Office, along with key village cadres.

The main responsibilities are:

- ① Participating in project surveys and assisting in the preparation of the resettlement plan;
- ② Organizing public participation and promoting resettlement policies;
- ③ Implementing, monitoring, and recording all resettlement activities within the township;
- ④ Handling procedures for relocating houses for resettlers;

- ⑤ Managing and disbursing land compensation funds;
- ⑥ Supervising land acquisition;
- ⑦ Reporting on land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement to the municipal land bureau and resettlement bureau;
- ⑧ Coordinating conflicts and issues during the work process.

8.2.7 Village Committees

The resettlement working groups of village committees and villager groups consist of key cadres. Their responsibilities are:

- ① Participating in socioeconomic and project impact surveys;
- ② Organizing public consultations and promoting land acquisition and demolition policies;
- ③ Selecting resettlement sites and allocating homesteads to resettlers;
- ④ Organizing agricultural and non-agricultural production resettlement activities;
- ⑤ Managing and disbursing funds;
- ⑥ Reflecting resettlers' opinions and suggestions to higher authorities;
- ⑦ Reporting on resettlement implementation progress;
- ⑧ Providing assistance to households facing difficulties during relocation.

8.2.8 Project Design Institutions

The project design institutions are responsible for determining the project scope:

- ① Providing design documents, technical regulations, drawings, and notifications to the owner in a timely manner during the implementation phase, and conducting

phased design briefings to the Bayannur and Ulanqab project offices.

② External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agencies.

The main responsibilities are:

- ① As independent monitoring and evaluation agencies, observing all aspects of resettlement plan and implementation, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement and social adaptability of resettlers, and providing external monitoring and evaluation reports to the Bayannur and Ulanqab project offices and the New Development Bank.
- ② Providing technical consulting to the Bayannur and Ulanqab project offices in data survey and processing.

8.3 Staffing and Training

To ensure the smooth progress of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, each implementing agency has been equipped with dedicated personnel, establishing clear and efficient communication channels. The implementing agencies at all levels are mainly composed of administrative managers and technical professionals, all of whom possess a certain level of expertise and management skills, along with extensive work experience. Apart from the PMO staff, the contractors and external monitoring agency should also assign specialized staff to take charge of the work related to land acquisition and resettlement in this project.

Table 8-1: Resettlement Organization and Key Personnel

Project City	Organization Name	Position	Contact Person	Contact Information
Ordos	Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd.	Deputy Director	Sha Ning	18647967097
	Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd.	Staff	Yin Jianquan	18504716266

	West City Gas sub-company	Staff	Guo He	15394777088
	Operation sub-company	Staff	Xing Jiang	18848116500
Ulanqab City	Zhongneng sub-company	General Manager	Zhang Hongjun	13847149141
		Staff	Liu Xiaolin	15504742555
	Weister sub-company	Manager	Zhang Dong	14794727221
Bayannur City	Tengjie sub-company	Staff	Yan Liang	18704997766

Training on land acquisition and resettlement management

In terms of implementing institutional arrangements, Western Natural Gas Company has successfully completed projects for multilateral banks, including the Asian Development Bank, and has extensive experience in executing international loan projects. The company employs over 2,000 people and has 24 subsidiaries strategically located throughout Inner Mongolia. The company has set up a special PMO with staff who have some experience in managing international loan-projects in the past and has relatively strong capacity of project delivery. More training and capacity building will be provided for the PMO and its relevant project staff to enhance their capacity of implementing the project. The PMO will join forces with relevant departments such as personnel and safety, together with the government land, civil society, women's federation and safety departments to conduct comprehensive management of environmental and social risks in 29 townships and 85 project villages., manage land acquisition, ethnic development and other matters through full-time and part-time personnel, implement the project's land acquisition and resettlement plan

The training will be conducted by the land acquisition implementing agency (Inner Mongolia Western Gas Co.), mainly on land acquisition and emergency measures for the land acquisition managers implementing the project. Purpose of training: to train

managers and technicians related to land acquisition and resettlement of the project, so that they can understand and master the content of land acquisition and resettlement, strengthen the capacity of the implementing agency, and ensure that the resettlement plan of the project is fully implemented. Training targets and training contents:

- Land acquisition management personnel: training on land acquisition and emergency response measures for senior personnel of project management, the purpose of the training is to understand the policy on resettlement and related management experience and is responsible for publicizing and popularizing it to the land acquisition staff of the project.
- Resettlement staff: the main training content includes the project related content, resettlement policy and livelihood restoration measures adopted by the project, etc., to assist and ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement action plan. The training includes project overview and background, relevant laws and regulations, compensation standards, details of the project's resettlement action plan, management, reporting procedures, cost management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and handling of complaints.

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the preparation, construction, and operation phases of the project, in order to timely understand and resolve the impacts and issues brought to stakeholders by the project, ensure the residents' needs for information disclosure, and maximize community participation, a project-level grievance redress mechanism will be established in accordance with the current situation of grievances and complaints from residents in the project area. All grievance records and the resolutions derived from them will be preserved through the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring mechanism and reported to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The grievance redress mechanism for this project mainly includes two types:

The first type is the project-level grievance redress mechanism, which provides a channel for complaints during the implementation and operation of the project for affected residents, social groups, enterprises, public institutions, and business entities.

The second type is the project worker-level grievance redress mechanism, which provides a channel for grievance redress mechanism for project workers, including direct workers, contract workers, and employees responsible for the project.

Additionally, AIIB has established a Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM). When project-affected people believe that the implementation of AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) in their project has not been followed, causing or potentially causing them negative impacts, and their concerns cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or AIIB's management mechanism, the PPM provides an independent and impartial review mechanism. Information about the PPM can be accessed through the following

link:

<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

9.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism Arrangements

During the preparation, construction, and operation phases of the project, in order to timely understand and resolve the impacts and issues brought to stakeholders by the project, ensure the residents' needs for information disclosure, and maximize community participation, various effective grievance channels will be established based on the current situation of grievances and complaints from residents in the project area. The basic grievance redress procedures are as follows.

Stage 1: If any resident in the project area experiences any rights violations during the project implementation phase, they can contact the contractor (construction phase) or the sub-project operator (operation phase) to resolve the issue directly, or report it to the village committee/gacha. Upon receiving the grievance, the village committee/gacha will record it and explore a resolution together with the village committee/gacha and residents within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision made in Stage 1, they can submit a grievance to the project implementation unit (project subsidiary) or the township government of the banner/county within two weeks of receiving the decision. The project implementation unit will make a decision on handling the grievance within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision made in Stage 2, they can submit a grievance to the project implementing office (Western Natural Gas Company) or the banner/county government within two weeks of receiving the decision. The project office will make a decision on handling the grievance within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision of the project office (Western Natural Gas Company), they can submit a grievance to the competent administrative authority according to the "Administrative Litigation Law of the People's Republic of China" for arbitration within two weeks of receiving the decision.

Stage 5: If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the arbitration decision, they can file a lawsuit in a civil court according to the Civil Procedure Law within two weeks of receiving the arbitration decision.

The above grievance redress procedures will be communicated to the public through meetings or other means to ensure that the public is fully aware of their grievance rights. Media tools will be utilized to enhance publicity, and no fees will be charged by the institutions handling grievances.

9.2 Grievance Recording and Feedback Tracking

During the project implementation process, institutions handling grievances should record the grievances and their resolutions, and report them in writing to the project implementation unit (subsidiary) on a monthly basis. The project implementation unit (subsidiary) will then compile the reports and submit them to the project office (headquarters). The project office (headquarters) should regularly review the grievance resolution records and situations. The grievance registration form is shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Complaint Registration Form

Complainant's Name		Receiving Time	
Receiving Unit		Receiving Location	
Brief Description of Complaint			
Requested Resolution Method			
Investigation Results			
Solution and Reference Standards			
Recipient (Signature)		Recorder (Signature)	
<p>Notes: 1. The recorder should faithfully document the complainant's complaint and requests. 2. The complaint process should not be subjected to any interference or obstacles. 3. The solution should be communicated to the complainant within the stipulated time frame, normally within two weeks.</p>			

9.3 Contact Methods for Expressing Complaints and Appeals

To efficiently implement the grievance redress mechanism for this project, the following contact table of relevant units has been established to facilitate stakeholders in accurately and promptly contacting for handling related complaints and appeals.

Table 9-2: Project GRM Unit Contact Information

City	Project Name	Organization Name	Contact Person	Contact Information
Western Gas Project Management Office			Shi Shaowei	13190800123
Wuhai City	Integrated Energy Service Station of Haibowan Gas Filling Mother Station, Integrated Energy Service Station of Haibowan Bus Hub Station	Kaijie sub-company	Wang Jian	15848358123
Bayannur City	Wuyuan County-Urad Middle Banner Gas Pipeline Project, Hangjin Rear Banner-Urad Rear Banner Gas Pipeline (Hydrogen Doping) Project	Tengjie sub-company	Yan Liang	18704997766
Ordos City	Wuyuan County-Urad Middle Banner Gas Pipeline Project, Hangjin Rear Banner-Urad Rear Banner Gas Pipeline Project	West City Gas sub-company	Guo He	15394777088
Ulanqab City	Inner Mongolia Zhongneng Natural Gas Co., Ltd Green Power Liquefaction Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	Zhongneng sub-company	Liu Xiaolin	15504742555
Ulanqab City	Xilingol League Chayuqian Banner - Huade Gas Transmission Pipeline Project, Ulanqab Hade - Xilingol League Duolun County Gas Transmission Pipeline Project	Weister sub-company	Zhang Dong	14747729988

10. Implementation Arrangements for the Resettlement Plan

10.1 Principles of resettlement implementation

This project implementation will start from mid-2025 and complete around mid-2030. The peak time of civil works construction and land demands is the first three years, 2025-2028.

The principles of the schedule are as follows:

- (1) The land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work will be completed at least 1 month before the start of the construction of the project, so as to allow sufficient time for the affected people to prepare for the production resettlement and income restoration program;
- (2) The resettlement process will give the affected people the opportunity to participate in the project. The scope of land acquisition and other information on land acquisition will be announced before the construction of the project begins, and appropriate information disclosure will be made in a timely manner, so as to do a good job related to public participation;
- (3) All types of compensation will be paid in full to the affected people and entities according to the compensation agreement within 3 months from the date of the approval of the compensation and resettlement plan for the acquisition of land, and no unit or individual will be permitted to utilize the compensation fee for the property on their behalf, and no compensation fee will be allowed to be used for any reason in the issuance of the payment discount.

10.2 Progress of Resettlement Implementation

Based on the schedule of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement preparation and implementation activities for the project construction, a progress plan for land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement activities has been proposed for this project.

The specific implementation time may be appropriately adjusted due to deviations in the overall project schedule. See Table 10-1 for details.

Table 10-1 Implementation Schedule for Land Acquisition and Resettlement
in line with the project Engineering Construction

No.	Resettlement Task	Responsible Agency	Time	Remarks
1	Draft Resettlement Plan Approved	Governments of Each Banner, County, and City	2025.01	
2	Budget Approved (Compensation Standards)	Banners and Counties Land Resources Bureau; PMO	2025.6	
3	Compensation Agreement	PMO+local government	2025-2026	
4	Land Acquisition and involuntary resettlement completed	PMO+local government	2025-2027	
4.1	Gas Pipeline Project	Land Resources Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Western Natural Gas Company	2025-2028	
4.2	Energy service Station Project	Land Resources Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Western Natural Gas Company	2025-2030	
4.3	Solar PV station Project	Land Resources Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Western Natural Gas Company	2025-2026	
6	Monitoring and Evaluation		2025-2030	
6.1	Establish Internal Monitoring Mechanism	Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company	2025.7	
6.2	Contract External Monitoring Agency	Project Office	2025.9	
6.3	Internal Monitoring	Internal Monitoring Agency	2025.7-2030.6	
6.4	External Evaluation Report	External Monitoring Agency	2025.7-2030.6	

No.	Resettlement Task	Responsible Agency	Time	Remarks
6.5	Post-project Evaluation Report	Project Office, Natural Resources Bureau, and Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company	2030.3	
7	Public Consultation	Project Office, External Monitoring Agency	2024-2030.6	
8	Grievance redress	Project Office, Natural Resources Bureau, Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company, and Relevant Townships and Village Committees	2025-2030.6	

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan and achieve the goal of proper resettlement, this project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement activities according to the resettlement policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Monitoring will be divided into two parts: internal monitoring by the resettlement agency and external monitoring.

Special attention should be given to hiring a third-party agency with relevant work experience or expertise in ethnic minority areas to conduct external monitoring and evaluation, assessing whether the goals of resettlement have been achieved from outside the resettlement agency. An independent agency will regularly compile assessment reports on the progress of resettlement, payment of compensation fees, and other measures, and submit these to the project owner and AIIB until resettlement is completed, ensuring that affected people, especially vulnerable groups such as single female-headed households, households with five guarantees, low-income households, and impoverished households, maintain their living standards and do not suffer losses due to the project.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

11.1.1 Objectives and Tasks

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that resettlement agencies at all levels maintain their proper functions during project implementation. It involves internal supervision and inspection of the entire process of resettlement preparation and implementation, keeping track of the progress of resettlement to ensure that land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work are completed on time and with quality

according to the Resettlement Plan, thereby promoting the smooth progress of project construction.

11.1.2 Institutions and Personnel

The internal monitoring agency for this project's resettlement is the project office of Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company and the relocation office. These agencies will be equipped with dedicated leaders responsible for resettlement issues related to this project. The leaders should have extensive experience and authority in resettlement work, capable of coordinating the various departments involved in resettlement. Members of this agency should also have knowledge in handling resettlement work and social issues to fulfill their responsibilities effectively.

11.1.3 Monitoring Content

The project office will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement issues, including the following monitoring contents:

1)Organizational Setup: The setup and division of labor of the resettlement implementation and related agencies, staffing of the resettlement agencies, and capacity building of the resettlement agencies.

2)Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standards: Formulation and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation standards for various types of losses (permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, relocation of special facilities, etc.). It should be noted whether the standards are implemented as per the resettlement plan, and if there are changes, the reasons should be explained.

3)Progress of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities: Overall progress plan and annual plan, progress of staffing and personnel allocation of resettlement agencies, implementation progress of land acquisition, resettlement progress, progress of public facilities construction, progress of restoration, relocation, and reconstruction of special facilities, etc.

4)Resettlement Budget and Its Implementation: Quantity and timing of resettlement funds transferred to various levels, usage and management of resettlement funds by various implementation agencies, payment of compensation fees to property owners (such as house owners, etc.), landowners (villages, groups, etc.), and users, timing of these payments, usage and management of village collective land compensation funds, supervision, and audit of fund usage.

5)Resettlement of Production and Employment: Main methods of resettlement, number of people resettled, resettlement of vulnerable groups (such as women-headed households, elderly households, disabled persons, etc.), and the effectiveness of resettlement.

6)Complaints, Appeals, Public Participation, Consultation, Information Disclosure, and External Monitoring: Including channels, procedures, and responsible agencies for complaints and appeals, major issues of complaints and appeals and their handling, main activities, content, and forms of public participation and consultation, implementation effects of public participation and consultation, resettlement information manuals and information disclosure, activities and effects of external monitoring agencies.

7) Handling of Issues Raised in AIIB Inspection Mission Memorandum

8) Remaining Issues and Solutions.

11.1.4 Internal Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, with comprehensive monitoring activities conducted at least quarterly as part of the whole project monitoring. During key periods such as relocation of project sites, the frequency of monitoring will be increased.

11.2 External Monitoring

The project owner will recruit a third-party agency with relevant work experience or expertise in ethnic minority areas through an open process to conduct external monitoring and evaluation.

11.2.1 Objectives and Tasks

The external monitoring and evaluation agency will regularly track, monitor, and evaluate the implementation activities of resettlement, monitor the progress, quality, and funds of resettlement, and provide advisory opinions. They will track and monitor the living standards of resettled persons and submit monitoring and evaluation reports to the project office and AIIB.

11.2.2 External Monitoring Content and Methods

(1) Baseline Survey

The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey in the villages and groups affected by land acquisition in this project, obtaining baseline data on the production and living standards (living, production, and income levels) of the

monitored resettled households. The production and living standards survey will be conducted every six months to track changes in the living standards of resettled persons. Methods such as tracking surveys of typical samples (sample size: 10% of households affected by land acquisition, 30% of affected villages and groups; sample households selected by random sampling), informal interviews, and field observations will be used to obtain necessary information. Based on this, statistical analysis and evaluation will be conducted.

(2) Regular Monitoring and Evaluation

During the implementation period of the resettlement plan, the external monitoring agency will conduct regular semi-annual tracking monitoring of project resettlement. Through field observations, tracking surveys of sample households, and informal interviews with resettled persons, the following activities will be monitored:

- ① Payment of compensation and its amount;
- ② Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites;
- ③. House reconstruction;
- ④ Relocation of affected persons;
- ⑤ Training;
- ⑥ Support for vulnerable groups;
- ⑦ Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure and special facilities;
- ⑧ Production resettlement and restoration;
- ⑨ Compensation for lost properties;
- ⑩ Compensation for lost working hours;
- ⑪ Transition subsidies;
- ⑫ Schedule of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- ⑬ Organization of the resettlement network;
- ⑭ Usage of collective land compensation fees and benefits to resettled persons;
- ⑮ Increase in employment income;

⑩ Whether affected persons benefit from the project.

(3)Public Consultation

The external monitoring agency will participate in public consultation meetings held during the implementation of the project resettlement. By participating in these consultation meetings, the external monitoring agency will evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(3) Grievance redress handling

The external monitoring agency will regularly visit the affected villages and groups and inquire about the handling of complaints with the relevant agencies that receive complaints. They will also meet with resettled persons who have complaints, identify problems, and propose improvement measures and suggestions to make the resettlement implementation process more effective.

11.2.3 External Monitoring Report

The external monitoring agency will compile external monitoring reports based on the data obtained through observations and surveys. The main purposes are: 1) to objectively reflect the progress and existing issues of the resettlement work to AIIB and the project owner; 2) to evaluate the socio-economic effects of land acquisition and resettlement and provide constructive opinions and suggestions to improve and enhance the resettlement work.

The content of routine monitoring reports should include at least the following: 1) monitoring objects of the report; 2) progress of resettlement work; 3) main findings of the monitoring agency; 4) major existing problems; 5) basic evaluation opinions and

suggestions from external monitoring.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency will submit monitoring and evaluation reports to AIIB and the project offices every six months.

11.3 Reporting Requirements

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted quarterly by the project implementation agency to the project owner, external monitoring and evaluation agency, and AIIB.

External monitoring and evaluation reports will be submitted every six months by the external monitoring agency to the project owner and AIIB until resettlement is completed. After project completion, the project owner will prepare a resettlement summary report and submit it to AIIB.

The report content should assess changes in living standards and the impact of compensation, restoration, and resettlement assistance provided to affected persons. The impact assessment will be based on key socio-economic indicators established during the resettlement plan preparation through population census and socio-economic surveys and will include but not be limited to the number of people receiving compensation, the number of people using compensation and assistance to purchase land and assets, the number of people relocating to temporary transitional housing, the number of people arranging their own transitional housing, the number of vulnerable groups provided with training, the number of vulnerable groups engaging in alternative livelihoods through training, income levels, property ownership, revenue from reconstructed businesses, living standards, and the number of vulnerable groups involved in government welfare programs. Specific details will be listed in the Monitoring and Evaluation Outline of the Resettlement Plan.

Monitoring and evaluation will begin in January 2025 after project implementation and will continue until project completion, with two monitoring sessions conducted annually

Table 11-1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Schedule

No.	Evaluation Report	Date
1	First Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Dec. 2025
2	Second Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Mar. 2026
3	Third Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Sept. 2026
4	Fourth Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Mar.2027
5	Fifth Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Sept. 2027
6	Sixth Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Mar.2028
7	Seventh Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Sept. 2028
8	Eighth Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Mar. 2029
9	Nineth Semi-Annual (M & E) Report	Sept. 2029
10	Tenth Project Completion (M & E) Report	Apr.. 2030

11.4 Post-Resettlement Evaluation

Upon the completion of the project implementation, based on monitoring and evaluation, the project office of the Inner Mongolia Western Natural Gas Company will use post-project evaluation theories and methods to evaluate the resettlement activities of this project. The evaluation will mainly include assessing the successful experiences and lessons learned from land acquisition, and resettlement activities. The evaluation will involve drafting an evaluation outline, establishing an evaluation indicator system, conducting socio-economic analysis surveys, and compiling the “Post-Implementation Evaluation Report on the Inner Mongolia Clean Energy Supply

and Infrastructure project Resettlement,” which will be submitted to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

12. Entitlement Matrix

The scope of land acquisition, the impact on temporary land occupation, affected villages/communities, units, and the quantity of impacted physical objects for this project have been generally determined based upon the red line scope of the project civil works. Various types of physical impacts have also been initially counted. The compensation standards for permanent and temporary land acquisition, as well as the resettlement methods for land-acquired farmers, have been consulted and discussed with the displaced persons and village committees. The compensation standards for other affected properties will be specifically negotiated with the affected persons. The prepared entitlement matrix can be used as a basis for compensation payments. Actual compensation shall refer to the latest government compensation standards.

Table 12-1 Entitlements Matrix

Construction content	Type of impact	Manchuria	Affected towns and villages	Affected HHs	Impacts	Compensation standards	Compensation and resettlement
Clean Energy transmission Project	Permanent land acquisition	All counties/regions	Project villages	31 households and 93 persons	81.09 mu of newly acquired land	18,071 -34,094 yuan/mu Inner Mongolia, Nei Zheng Fa (2023) No. 92 And .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi [2024] No. 77</i>)	<p>1. Monetary compensation: Land compensation standards vary among the 14 project counties. Land compensation fees go to the land-use right holders (village committees and villagers' groups) of the acquired land or to farmers under a family contract.</p> <p>2. Employment and skill training. Vocational and technical training will be provided to rural laborers of school age who have lost their land, and various forms will be taken to help them find employment, such as targeted recommendations, admission exchanges, and guiding them to transfer to non-agricultural industries. This will be monitored as part of the project overall monitoring.</p> <p>3. Social security placement. The scope of pensioners of the land-loss farmers is all members of the collective economic organization of the village (neighborhood) involved in the acquired land.</p>
	Temporary Land use	Bayannur	Hangjin Rear Banner - Urat Rear Banner	2,376 persons in 792 households	934 mu of temporary land	Inner Mongolia, .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi [2024] No. 77</i>), 9900 yuan/mu and by agreement to be signed.	<p>1. Monetary compensation: Land compensation standards vary among the 14 project counties. Land compensation fees for crops and ground attachments go to the land-use right holders (village committees and villagers' groups) of the acquired land or to farmers under a family contract.</p> <p>2. The compensation fee is directly compensated to the ground attachment owners.</p> <p>3. Ground attachments are still</p>

							returned to the original owner.
			Wuyuan County - Urad Middle Banner	698 households with 2,094 persons	944 mu of temporary land	Inner Mongolia, .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi</i> [2024] No. 77), 8600 yuan/mu and by agreement to be signed.	ibid .
		Ulanqab	Chayuqian Banner - Huade	6031 households with 18,093 persons	6,418 mu of temporary land	Inner Mongolia, .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi</i> [2024] No. 77), 12200 yuan/mu and by agreement to be signed.	ibid
		Ulanqab, Xilin Gol League	Huade- Taipusi	121 households, 363 persons	1785 mu of temporary land	Inner Mongolia, .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi</i> [2024] No. 77), 12200 yuan/mu and by agreement to be signed.	ibid
		Ulanqab, Xilin Gol League	Duolun	50household s 150persons	1125 mu of temporary land	Inner Mongolia, .(<i>Nei Zheng Zi</i> [2024] No. 77), 12200 yuan/mu and by agreement to be signed.	ibid
	Ground attachm ents	Chahar Right Rear Banner	Baiyin Chagan town		92 trees	Usually 10-200 yuan each. Depending on the size of the diameter of the trees or the rate of compensation per acre of forest land, the higher is not	1. monetary compensation i s provided in accordance with the forestry compensation regulations issued by the local government 2、 The compensation fee is directly compensated to the ground attachment owners.

						the lower	3、Ground attachments are still returned to the original owner.
			Qitai Town, Shangdu County		226 trees	ibid	ibid
			Changshun Town, Huade County (Yimin Coomunity)		16 trees	ibid	ibid
		Taiposi Banner	Caolu village,		28 trees	ibid	ibid
		Taiposi Banner	Middle of the Market		195 trees	ibid	ibid
		Duolun County	North Second Ring road		37 trees	ibid	ibid
Comprehensive energy Service Station	rent land	Ordos			8.6 mu rented State-owned land	\$64,400/year/mu	Payment of rental fees
		Ordos			6.4 mu of rented State-owned land	\$64,400/year/mu	Payment of rental fees
		Zhuozi county	Xicha Village, Lvzhouping, QixiayingTown		Rental of collective wasteland 302.68 mu	800 yuan/year/mu	Payment of rental fees
Public utility	Relocation	4 electric poles					Payment of relocation costs, security and no disruption to normal circuit power supply
		other than					Payment of relocation costs and return to normal use

Annex 1 Key Inner Mongolian government regulations on land compensation rate

Notice from the General Office of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the Publication of the Updated Results of the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Adjustment in the Autonomous Region
Document Inner Mongolia Government Office No. [2023] 92.

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于公布自治区新一轮征地区片综合地价调整更新成果的通知

【发布部门】内蒙古自治区人民政府

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【法律话题】社会管理

【产业领域】土地房产

内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于公布自治区新一轮征地区片综合地价调整更新成果的通知

(内政办发〔2023〕92号)

为深入贯彻《中华人民共和国土地管理法》（2019年修正）规定，进一步做好我区征地补偿安置工作，经自治区人民政府同意，现将《内蒙古自治区征地区片综合地价》予以公布，并提出以下要求，请一并贯彻落实。

一、明确征地区片综合地价适用范围

征地区片综合地价标准适用于自治区行政区域内的集体农用地（永久基本农田和自然保护区除外）的征收补偿，是实际征地补偿费用的一部分，由土地补偿费和安置补助费组成，不含青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费、社会保障费用。

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

二、加快完善征地区片综合地价配套政策

各盟行政公署、市人民政府要按照《中华人民共和国土地管理法》（2019年修正）要求，结合本地区实际，于2024年1月31日前制定征收农用地以外的其他土地的补偿标准、青苗和地上附着物的补偿标准，并同本轮确定的经审查论证的土地补偿费和安置补助费分配比例一并报请自治区人民政府批准后，由盟行政公署、市人民政府公布实施，同时报送自治区自然资源厅备案。

三、做好新旧征地补偿标准衔接工作

全区新一轮征地区片综合地价自2024年1月1日起实施，《内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于公布自治区征地区片综合地价的通知》（内政办发〔2020〕16号）、《内蒙古自治区人民政府办公厅关于重新公布自治区征地区片综合地价的通知》（内政办发〔2023〕48号）同时废止。2024年1月1日前，已完成土地征收补偿的，征地补偿标准按照内政办发〔2020〕16号文件执行。2024年1月1日后，开展土地征收的，按本通知标准执行。各地区要切实做好调整完善前后征地区片综合地价标准的衔接工作，确保平稳有序过渡。

2023年12月28日

Annex 2 Land use pre-approval application plan and government endorsement sample

Application progress of land use pre-approval of local government

Subproject needs land use pre-approval from government	Application submitted to municipal government	Pro-approval document obtained	Anticipated approval date
Hangjin Rear Banner - Urad Rear Banner Gas Pipeline Project	early Dec. 2024	7 Mar. 2025	
Wuyuan County-Urad Middle Banner Gas Pipeline Project	30 Dec. 2024		Jan. 2025
Chahar Youyi Front Banner-Huade Gas Pipeline Project		10 Dec. 2024	
Ulanqab Hade - Xilingol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline Project (Hade - Taibushi Banner)	early Dec. 2024		Mar. 2025
Ulanqab Huade - Xilingol League Duolun County Gas Pipeline Project (Datang Coal Gas 4# Valve Room - Duolun Sub-transmission Station)	early Dec. 2024		Mar. 2025

Sample of land use pre-approval document issued by local government (Ulanqab Chahar Youyi Front Banner to Huade gas pipeline land use)

Annex3 Public Opinion Form on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Survey on Public Opinions and Suggestions Regarding Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Subproject Name:

Banner (County): _____ Township (Town): _____ Village
(Committee): _____ Group: _____

1 Type of Impact on Respondent 1) House Demolition 2) Land Acquisition 3) Both Land Acquisition and House Demolition
2 Are you aware of the project construction details? 1) Yes 2) Somewhat 3) No
3 Do you support the construction of this project? 1) Yes 2) No
4 What benefits do you think the project construction may bring? (Multiple choices allowed) 1) Improve living environment 2) Improve business environment 3) Solve water supply issues 4) Increase job opportunities and income 5) Others _____
5 What disadvantages do you think the project construction may bring? (Multiple choices allowed) 1) Impact on daily life 2) Impact on work or production 3) Increased land-related conflicts 4) Reduced income 5) Others _____
6 Are you aware of the current land acquisition or demolition compensation

policies in your banner/county/district?

1) Yes 2) Somewhat aware 3) No

<p>7 What are your opinions and suggestions regarding the project construction?</p>

1) Minimize the amount of demolition	1) Agree	2) Disagree
2) Minimize the amount of land acquisition	1) Agree	2) Disagree

Disagree		
3) Employ local labor as much as possible	1) Agree	2) Disagree

4) Use local raw materials as much as possible 1) Agree 2) Disagree

5) Others_____

8 What are your requirements for the use of land compensation and

resettlement subsidy? (For households affected by land acquisition)

1) Distribute all to affected households, do not adjust land, self-employment

2) Leave land compensation with the village collective, distribute resettlement

subsidy to affected households, and participate in social security for land-lost farmers

1) Agree 2) Disagree

3) All funds managed by the collective, adjust land within the village

1) Agree 2) Disagree

4) Provide resettlement subsidy to affected families, use land compensation for

collective	enterprise	development,	no	land	adjustment
1) Agree	2) Disagree				
5) Q41		(Please tick)			

5) Others _____ (Please list)

9 After land acquisition, are you willing to participate in social security for land-lost farmers? 1) Yes 2) No

9.1 If willing, are you willing to pay according to the local insurance standards?

1) Yes 2) No
<p>9.2 If not willing, the main reasons are:</p> <p>1) The cost is too high; 2) The level of security is too low; 3) Benefits can only be enjoyed after a long period; 4) Others (Please list)</p>
<p>10 If your house is to be demolished, what is your preferred resettlement method? (For households affected by demolition)</p> <p>1) Relocate within the village, unified arrangement of residential land for rebuilding</p> <p>2) Cash compensation, relocate elsewhere to purchase commercial housing</p> <p>3) Provide resettlement housing</p> <p>4) Others_____</p>

Interviewer: _____

Annex4 Interview Records (Partial)

(I) Discussion Meeting with Taipusi Banner Government Departments

Discussion Time: Monday, March 25, 2024

Discussion Location: Conference Room, 4th Floor, Taipusi Banner Government

Participants: Representatives from the Agriculture and Science Bureau, Hongqi Town, Development and Reform Commission, Emergency Management Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau, Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Yongfeng Town, and the Park Office

Discussion Content:

1. Development and Reform Commission: The banner has formulated the "14th Five-Year Overall Development Plan," intending to list the AIIB loan project as a key project for 2024, and will fully support the implementation of this project, ensuring coordination and approval.

2. Natural Resources Bureau: If the project involves land acquisition compensation, it will follow the compensation methods and standards issued by the Autonomous Region, compensating at a unified land price. For land use within the park, farm land will be converted to construction land (transfer), approved by the banner-league-autonomous region, with an approval period of 2 months.

3. Forestry and Grassland Bureau: If the project involves the acquisition or occupation of forest and grassland, it will follow the compensation standards issued by the Autonomous Region. The approval for forest and grassland acquisition is handled by the banner-league-autonomous region, with an approval period of 1-2 months. Temporary land use for forest and grassland can be approved by the banner's Forestry and Grassland Bureau.

4.Yongfeng Town: The minority population is less than 20%, mainly engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, with a per capita arable land area of 2-6 mu, and a per capita net income of 15,000-16,000 yuan.

5.Hongqi Town: The minority population is less than 20%, mainly engaged in agriculture (potato cultivation, livestock fodder), with the involved villages primarily engaged in cattle raising.

6.Ethnic Affairs Commission: The banner has a total population of 234,000, with 3% being minorities.

7.All government departments fully support the implementation of this project and will strive to coordinate and cooperate effectively.

(II) Interview with Residents of Zhulun River Gacha, Shangdu Town, Zhenglan Banner

Interview Time: March 26, 2024

Interview Location: Home of a herder in Zhulun River Gacha

Interview Content:

1. Basic Situation of Zhulun River Gacha

The gacha has more than 40 households, with over 20 permanent households, and more than 30 minority households, accounting for 75%-80%. Females account for 50%.

The gacha's grassland area totals 75,000 mu, with a per capita grassland area of over 430 mu. Each household has a grassland certificate. The primary industries are animal husbandry and labor work (50%, mainly young adults). The gacha provides training 3-4 times a year, covering topics like disease prevention and breeding techniques.

80% of residents can speak Mandarin; daily communication among villagers uses Mongolian language and script, while official communication uses Mandarin and Chinese characters.

Conflicts among villagers are resolved by the parties involved or referred to the gacha for mediation if unresolved. The gacha mainly handles the selection of low-income households and five-guarantee households, distribution of national policy subsidies, and other daily affairs.

2. Basic Situation of Resident Households

The head of the household is a male Mongolian, with a family of four, owning more than 2,700 mu of grassland, raising over 10 cattle and more than 70 sheep. Important family matters are decided by the couple together.

Major Mongolian festivals include Naadam and the Obao worship (lunar calendar, May 11-13).

Similar projects' land acquisition compensation standard is 3,918 yuan per mu, with temporary land use compensated according to national standards.

(III) Interview with Employees of Western Gas Zhenglan Banner Branch

Interview Time: Morning of March 26, 2024

Interview Location: Office of Zhenglan Banner Branch

Interviewee: One company employee

Interview Content:

- 1.The branch has 19 employees, including 7 women and 7 minorities (Mongol, Manchu, Hui).
- 2.The branch has one full-time safety officer and one part-time safety officer, responsible for safety inspections and training, liaising with the head office safety department, and managing local government safety work.
- 3.Employees participate in monthly safety training.
- 4.Employees have signed labor contracts with the branch for 3-5 years, working 6.5 hours a day.
- 5.Employee benefits include work injury insurance, commercial safety liability insurance (fully covered by the company, renewed annually), union welfare, transportation subsidies, paid injury leave, and team-building activities.
- 6.Safety measures include wearing protective masks, gloves, work uniforms, helmets, safety ropes, gas masks, and establishing a micro fire station.
- 7.Promotion channels are based on a comprehensive evaluation of education, professional titles, years of service, performance, and daily performance, following a process of employee application, branch review, and head office approval.

(IV) Interview with Director of Zhenglan Banner Women's Federation

Interview Time: March 26, 2024

Interview Location: Office of Western Gas Zhenglan Banner Branch

Interviewee: Women's Federation Director

Interview Content:

1.The development of women and children in Zhenglan Banner currently follows the "Xilingol League Women's Development Outline (2021-2030)" and "Zhenglan Banner Women's and Children's Development Plan (2021-2030)."

2.Activities organized for women's development include:

1)Promoting "two cancers" medical check-ups for rural women aged 35-65, with a special financial subsidy of 10,000 yuan per person.

2)Training for rural women, including handicrafts and policy promotion.

3)Providing development funds for female entrepreneurs and wealth leaders through Women's Federation projects, such as the "Handicraft Base" and "RV Landing."

4)Recognizing and promoting outstanding women nationally, with cases reported by the banner Women's Federation, reviewed by the autonomous region, and promoted in regions like Guangdong and Hong Kong.

3.Challenges in women's development in rural areas include low participation enthusiasm and relatively limited financial resources.

4.The role of women in rural families: Traditionally, men handle external affairs while women manage internal affairs, with rural women bearing significant family

responsibilities and holding high decision-making power in family matters.

5. Employment of rural women:

- 1) The banner's Employment Bureau organizes skills training classes for women.
- 2) The Employment Bureau assists in arranging employment for some women.
- 3) At least one woman in each rural area engages in live-streaming sales.
- 4) 50% of rural women are employed, and 50% work outside.

(V) Interview with Village Committee Cadre of Mantianhong Village, Shanba Town, Hangjin Rear Banner

Interview Time: March 28, 2024

Interview Location: Village Committee Office, Mantianhong Village

Interview Content:

- 1.The village has a registered population of 645 households with 1,768 people, and a permanent population of 240 households. Women account for 48%, with four minority individuals (three Tibetans, one Mongol), 66 low-income individuals, and seven five-guarantee households with seven people.
- 2.The village's arable land area is 8,400 mu, with a per capita arable land area of 5 mu.
- 3.The village's industries include wheat, corn, sunflower, and tomato cultivation, cattle and sheep farming (small-scale), and labor work, accounting for 50%. The per capita net income is 10,000 yuan.
- 4.The village has one specialized farming cooperative.
- 5.The village conducts training 1-2 times a year, mainly covering cultivation, farming, and the use of agricultural film and fertilizers.
- 6.Conflict resolution among villagers follows a hierarchy: group-village committee-township.
- 7.Needs: Land acquisition compensation should follow national standards, with compensation funds disbursed via bank transfer.

Annex5 Selected Field Research Photos

(I) Meeting with the Government Departments of Taibus Banner



(II) Interview with Villagers of Zhuolunhe Gacha, Shangdu Town, Zhenglan Banner



(III) Interview at Jinquan Terminal Station in Urad Middle Banner





(IV) Interview with the Chairperson of the Women's Federation of Zhenglan Banner



(V) Valve Chamber No. 1 in Hangjin Rear Banner



Annex6: Provisions of land acquisition and resettlement regulations of China

1. Provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 43: If land is damaged due to excavation, collapse, occupation, or other reasons, the land user or individual shall be responsible for reclamation according to national regulations. If reclamation is not feasible or does not meet the requirements, a land reclamation fee shall be paid, specifically used for land reclamation. Reclaimed land should be prioritized for agricultural use.

Article 47: Local people's governments at or above the county level planning to apply for land acquisition shall conduct a survey of the current status of the land to be acquired and a risk assessment for social stability. They must announce the scope of acquisition, land status, purpose of acquisition, compensation standards, resettlement methods, and social security measures in the villages, townships, and village groups within the proposed acquisition area for at least thirty days, and solicit opinions from the rural collective economic organizations and their members, village committees, and other interested parties. If the majority of the rural collective economic organization members believe that the compensation and resettlement plan does not comply with legal and regulatory requirements, the local government at or above the county level should organize a hearing and revise the plan according to the legal and regulatory provisions and the hearing results. The owner and user of the land to be acquired must handle compensation registration within the announcement period by presenting property ownership certificates. The local government at or above the county level should calculate and ensure the relevant expenses are fully in place, and sign agreements with the landowners and users regarding compensation and resettlement; if it is difficult to reach an agreement in some cases, this should be clearly stated when applying for land acquisition.

The local government at or above the county level may only apply for land acquisition after completing the relevant preliminary work.

Article 48: Compensation for acquired land should be fair and reasonable, ensuring that the living standards of the acquired farmers are not reduced and their long-term livelihoods are guaranteed. The land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for rural residential houses, other attachments, and young crops should be paid in full and on time according to the law. Social security expenses for the acquired farmers should also be arranged. The standards for compensation for farm land acquisition should be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government through the formulation and announcement of comprehensive land prices for different areas. When formulating these comprehensive land prices, factors such as the original land use, land resource conditions, land price, location, supply and demand relationships, population, and socio-economic development level should be comprehensively considered, and adjustments or re-announcements should be made at least every three years. For non-farm land and other attachments and young crops, the compensation standards should be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. For rural residential houses among these, compensation should be given in accordance with the principle of "compensate first, then relocate before using the land," with improvements in living conditions, respecting the wishes of rural residents, and using methods such as arranging new residential land, providing resettlement housing, or monetary compensation. Relocation and temporary accommodation costs caused by acquisition should also be compensated to protect the housing rights and legal property rights of rural residents. Local governments at or above the county level should include acquired farmers in the corresponding pension and social security systems. Social security expenses for acquired farmers are mainly used for subsidies for pension insurance and other social insurance premiums for eligible acquired farmers. The collection, management, and use of social security expenses for acquired

farmers should be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

Article 49: Rural collective economic organizations from which land is acquired must disclose the income and expenditure status of the compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. It is prohibited to abuse or divert the acquisition compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 54: Implementing units using state-owned land must acquire it through paid means such as land transfer. However, for the following construction land, if approved by the people's government at or above the county level in accordance with the law, it may be obtained through allocation: (3) Land for key national infrastructure projects such as energy, transportation, and water conservancy.

Article 57: Construction projects and geological surveys that require temporary use of state-owned or collective-owned land must be approved by the land administrative departments of the people's government at or above the county level. For temporary land use within urban planning areas, prior consent from the relevant urban planning administrative departments must be obtained before approval. Land users should sign a temporary land use contract with the relevant land administrative departments or rural collective economic organizations and village committees based on land ownership and pay temporary land use compensation fees according to the contract. The term of temporary land use generally does not exceed two years.

2. Relevant Provisions of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 23: For specific construction projects requiring land use, the land must be within the scope of state-owned construction land determined by the overall land use

plan. If energy, transportation, water conservancy, mining, military facilities, and other construction projects need to use land outside the urban construction land scope determined by the overall land use plan and involve farm land, the following procedures must be followed:

(1) During the feasibility study of the construction project, the land administrative department will review matters related to the land use of the project and provide a land use pre-review report. The feasibility study report must include the pre-review report issued by the land administrative department.

(2) The construction unit must submit a land use application to the land administrative department of the municipal or county government, along with the relevant approval documents of the construction project. The land administrative department will review the application, draft plans for converting farm land, supplementing arable land, expropriating land, and supplying land. After these plans are approved by the municipal or county government, they will be reported up the chain for approval by the competent authority.

(3) After approval of the plans for farm land conversion, supplementary arable land, acquisition, and land supply, the municipal or county government will implement these plans and issue a construction land approval certificate to the construction unit. For paid use of state-owned land, the land administrative department of the municipal or county government will sign a paid land use contract with the land user. For allocation of state-owned land, the land administrative department of the municipal or county government will issue a land allocation decision.

(4) Land users must apply for land registration in accordance with the law. For construction projects requiring land use outside the urban construction land scope determined by the overall land use plan and involving unused land owned by rural

collectives, only the land acquisition and land supply plans need to be approved.

Article 24: For specific construction projects occupying unused state-owned land determined by the overall land use plan, the procedures shall be handled according to the regulations of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government. However, land use for national key construction projects, military facilities, cross-provincial, autonomous region, and municipal projects, and other projects as specified by the State Council, must be approved by the State Council.

Article 26: Land compensation fees belong to the rural collective economic organization. Compensation for attachments and young crops belongs to the owners of the attachments and young crops. Resettlement subsidies for acquired land must be used specifically for resettlement and cannot be diverted for other purposes. If resettlement is organized by the rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidy is paid to the organization for management and use. If resettlement is organized by other units, the subsidy is paid to the resettlement unit. If no unified resettlement is required, the subsidy is given to the resettled individuals or, with their consent, used to pay their insurance premiums. The municipal, county, and township governments should strengthen supervision over the use of resettlement subsidies.

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3. Relevant Provisions of the State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management

(12) Improve land acquisition compensation methods. The people's governments at or above the county level must take effective measures to ensure that the living standards of acquired farmers are not reduced due to land acquisition. They must guarantee the legal and timely payment of land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, as well as

compensation for attachments and young crops. If the compensation and resettlement subsidies as per current laws are insufficient to maintain the original living standards of the acquired farmers or to cover the social security costs for those who lose land due to acquisition , the provincial, autonomous region, or municipal governments should approve an increase in resettlement subsidies. If the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies reaches the statutory maximum but is still insufficient to maintain the original living standards, the local government can use the income from paid use of state-owned land to make up the difference. Provincial, autonomous region, or municipal governments should establish and publish unified annual output value standards or comprehensive land prices for land acquisition to ensure consistent compensation rates for the same land. National key construction projects must include full land acquisition costs in the budget.

(13) Properly resettle acquired farmers. The people's governments at or above the county level should develop specific measures to ensure the long-term livelihood of acquired farmers. For projects with stable income, farmers may invest in the project using land use rights of the legally approved construction land. Within urban planning areas, the local government should integrate landless farmers due to acquisition into the urban employment system and establish a social security system. Outside urban planning areas, when expropriating rural collective land, the local government should reserve necessary farmland or provide corresponding job opportunities within the administrative region for the acquired farmers. Landless farmers who do not meet basic production and living conditions should be resettled in other areas. The labor and social security departments should work with relevant departments to promptly develop guiding opinions for establishing vocational training and social security systems for acquired farmers.

(14) Improve land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition , protect the rights and interests of rural collective land ownership and farmers' land contractual

management rights. Before land acquisition is legally approved, inform the acquired farmers of the intended land use, location, compensation standards, and resettlement methods. The results of the land status survey must be confirmed by the acquired rural collective economic organizations and farmers. If necessary, the land and resources departments should organize hearings in accordance with relevant regulations. The materials confirming the knowledge and agreement of the acquired farmers must be included as essential documents for land acquisition approval. Establish and improve mechanisms for coordinating and adjudicating disputes over land compensation and resettlement to protect the legitimate rights and interests of acquired farmers and land users. Approved land acquisition matters should be made public, except in special circumstances.

(15) Strengthen supervision of the land acquisition implementation process. Land acquisition should not proceed without implementing compensation and resettlement measures. Provincial, autonomous region, or municipal governments should develop allocation methods for land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations based on the principle that compensation fees primarily benefit acquired farmers. The rural collective economic organizations should disclose the receipt, distribution, and use of land compensation fees to their members for supervision. Agricultural, civil affairs, and other departments should enhance supervision of the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

4. Relevant Provisions of the Ministry of Land and Resources' Notice on Further Improving Land acquisition Management

(1) Implement unified annual output value standards and comprehensive land prices for land acquisition. Localities should establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for land acquisition compensation standards. Based on economic development levels

and increases in local per capita income, compensation standards should be adjusted every 2 to 3 years, gradually improving the level of compensation.

(3) Rationally allocate land acquisition compensation fees. After implementing unified annual output value standards and comprehensive land prices, provincial land and resources departments, in coordination with relevant departments, should develop and improve allocation methods for land acquisition compensation fees. These methods should be based on the principle that compensation primarily benefits the acquired farmers and should be submitted to the provincial government for approval and implementation.

(4) Prioritize land-based resettlement. Localities should tailor resettlement methods to local conditions and adopt various effective approaches. In rural areas where land consolidation has increased arable land and rural collective economic organizations have reserved more land, priority should be given to land-based resettlement during acquisition. This includes allocating newly added or reserved land to acquired farmers, ensuring they have sufficient arable land to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

(6) Advance the implementation of social security funds for acquired farmers. During land use examination and approval, ensure strict scrutiny of the implementation of social security funds for acquired farmers and actively promote their allocation.

(10) Thoroughly carry out pre-approval notifications, confirmations, and hearings. Land acquisition affects farmers' vital interests, so it is essential to ensure their right to be informed, participate, appeal, and supervise. Municipal and county land and resources departments should strictly adhere to relevant regulations, carefully follow procedures before land acquisition approval, and fully consider farmers' opinions. Notifications about land acquisition should be effectively delivered to villages and

households through various means such as broadcasts, postings on village information boards, and other prominent locations. If acquired farmers have objections and request a hearing, local land and resources departments should promptly organize hearings to listen to their opinions. Reasonable demands raised by the public must be properly addressed.

5. Relevant Provisions of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 18: When conducting exploration, mining, or construction projects, efforts should be made to avoid or minimize the occupation of forest land. If forest land must be occupied or acquired, the application must be reviewed and approved by the forestry department of the county-level or above government. The land use approval procedures must comply with relevant land management laws and administrative regulations. The land user must pay the forest vegetation restoration fee according to the regulations set by the State Council. The forest vegetation restoration fee is to be used exclusively for reforestation and restoration of forest vegetation, and the area reforested must be no less than the area of forest vegetation lost due to the occupation or acquisition of forest land. Higher-level forestry departments are responsible for regularly supervising and inspecting the reforestation and restoration efforts organized by lower-level forestry departments.

6. Relevant Provisions of the Forest Law Implementation regulations

Article 16: When conducting exploration, mining, or construction of roads, water conservancy, power, telecommunications, and other projects that require the occupation or acquisition of forest land, the following regulations must be observed:

(1) Land use units should submit a land use application to the forestry authorities of the county-level or above people's government. After review and approval, they

should prepay the forest vegetation restoration fee according to national standards and obtain a land use approval certificate for forest land. The land use unit shall handle the construction land approval procedures according to law with the land use approval certificate. If forest land is occupied or requisitioned without the approval of the forestry authorities, the land administrative authorities shall not accept the construction land application.

(2) If the area of forest land occupied or requisitioned for protective forests or special-purpose forests is 10 mu or more, or the area of timber forests, economic forests, or fuel and charcoal forests and their harvesting sites is 35 mu or more, or other forest land is 70 mu or more, it shall be reviewed by the State Council's forestry authorities. For land occupation or requisition of forest land below these quantities, the review shall be conducted by the forestry authorities of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government. The occupation or requisition of forest land in key forest areas shall be reviewed by the State Council's forestry authorities.

(3) When the land use unit needs to fell trees on forest land that has been approved for occupation or requisition, it must apply for a tree felling permit from the forestry authorities of the county-level or above local people's government where the forest land is located or from the State Council's forestry authorities.

Article 17: Temporary occupation of forest land must be approved by the forestry department of the county-level or above government. The temporary occupation period cannot exceed two years, and no permanent structures may be built on the temporarily occupied forest land. After the occupation period ends, the land user must restore the forestry production conditions.

7. Relevant Provisions of the "regulations on the acquisition and Compensation

for Houses on State-owned Land"

Article 8: To safeguard national security and promote national economic and social development, or for other public interests, if one of the following circumstances arises (such as the need for infrastructure construction organized by the government, including energy, transportation, and water conservancy), and it is necessary to acquire houses, the municipal or county-level people's government shall make the decision on house acquisition .

Article 10: The housing acquisition department shall draft an acquisition compensation plan and submit it to the municipal or county-level people's government. The municipal or county-level people's government shall organize relevant departments to assess and publicize the acquisition compensation plan, and seek public opinion. The public consultation period shall not be less than 30 days.

Article 13: After the municipal or county-level people's government makes a decision on house acquisition , it shall promptly make an announcement. The announcement shall include the acquisition compensation plan, and information on administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation rights, among other matters.

Article 14: If the acquired party disagrees with the house acquisition decision made by the municipal or county-level people's government, they may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit in accordance with the law.

Article 15: The housing acquisition department shall organize an investigation and registration of the ownership, location, use, building area, etc., of the houses within the acquisition scope. The acquired party shall cooperate. The results of the investigation shall be made public to the acquired party within the acquisition scope.

Article 16: After the scope of house acquisition is determined, no new construction, expansion, renovation, or change of house use that would improperly increase compensation costs may be carried out within the acquisition scope. Any such violations will not be compensated.

Article 17: The compensation provided by the municipal or county-level people's government making the decision on house acquisition includes:

- (1) Compensation for the value of the acquired house;
- (2) Compensation for relocation and temporary accommodation due to the acquisition ;
- (3) Compensation for production and business suspension losses caused by the acquisition .

The municipal or county-level people's government shall formulate subsidy and reward measures to provide subsidies and rewards to the acquired parties.

Article 19: The compensation for the value of the acquired house shall not be less than the market price of similar real estate on the date of the announcement of the house acquisition decision. The value of the acquired house shall be assessed by a real estate appraisal agency with appropriate qualifications according to the house acquisition appraisal methods.

Article 27: House acquisition shall be carried out with compensation first and relocation afterwards.

8. Relevant Provisions of the "Notice from the Ministry of Natural Resources

and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring Reasonable Land Use for Rural Residential Construction"

3. Strengthen Planning and Control: In county and township-level land spatial planning and village planning, space should be reserved for rural residential construction. For villages with existing plans, they must be strictly implemented. For villages without plans, comprehensive consideration should be given to homestead allocation.

4. Strict Compliance with Relevant regulations: Rural residential construction must comply with the "one household, one house" requirement as mandated by law, and strictly follow the homestead standards set by each province (autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government). Changes to these standards are not permitted.

II. Relevant provisions of the Measures for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Management in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

Article 26: Where non-agricultural construction is approved to occupy arable land, it must reclaim arable land equivalent in quantity and quality to that occupied in accordance with the following provisions: (3) Where arable land is occupied by a project for energy, transport, water resources, mines, military facilities and the like outside the scope of the land used for the construction of cities, villages and market towns as determined in the overall land-use plan, the unit occupying the arable land shall be responsible for reclaiming the arable land. Cultivated arable land reclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be inspected and accepted by the competent land administration department of the People's Government of the Autonomous Region in conjunction with the competent agricultural administration department. Where the newly reclaimed arable land does not exceed 4 mu, it may also be authorised by the autonomous regional people's government to be inspected and accepted by the competent land administration department of the regional administrative office or the municipal people's government of the municipality where the area is set up in conjunction with the competent administrative department of agriculture, and then reported to the competent land administration department of the autonomous regional people's government for confirmation.

Article 27: Where non-agricultural construction is approved to occupy arable land, and the units and individuals occupying the land are not in a position to reclaim it, they shall pay arable land reclamation fees. If the units and individuals occupying the arable land reclaim the arable land on their own, they shall reclaim the arable land in accordance with the approved arable land reclamation projects and reclamation deadlines, and shall pay the arable land reclamation fees in advance at the time of going through the approval procedures. The standards for the payment of arable land reclamation fees, the specific methods for their collection, use and management, and the methods for refunding the

pre-paid arable land reclamation fees shall be separately regulated by the people's governments of the autonomous regions.

Article 34: In the process of production and construction, if the land is damaged due to digging, subsidence or pressure acquisition, the land-using unit or individual shall reclaim the land in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State and the autonomous region, and shall apply for acceptance to the competent department for land administration of the people's government of the city or county (municipality) in which the land is located within 30 days from the date of completion of reclamation. If there are no conditions for reclamation or if the reclamation does not meet the requirements upon acceptance, the land use units and individuals shall pay a land reclamation fee of RMB 20-80 per square metre to the competent land administration department of the people's government of the municipality or county (city) where the land is situated, and the reclamation shall be organised by the competent land administration department of the people's government of the municipality or county (city) where the land is situated.

Article 35 Any unit or individual occupying land for construction must be approved by the people's government at or above the county level in accordance with the law. Where permanent buildings or structures are constructed within the boundaries of farm land, construction land-use approval procedures shall be applied for.

Article 48 Where the temporary use of state-owned land or collective land is required for geological exploration, construction projects and other temporary facilities, approval procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the following authorities: (1) Where the use of arable land is outside the scope of land for construction of cities and villages/communities and market towns as determined by the overall land-use plan, approval shall be given by the competent land administration department of the people's government of the autonomous region; (2) Where the use of arable land is within the scope of land for construction of cities and villages/communities and market towns as determined

by the overall land-use plan, approval shall be given by the regional administrative office and the land administration department of the people's government of the city of the district.

(b) where the use of arable land is within the scope of land for construction of cities and villages/communities and market towns as determined in the overall land use plan, the approval shall be given by the competent land administration department of the people's government of the regional administrative office or the city in which the district is set up;

and (c) where the use of other land is approved by the competent land administration department of the people's government of the county or city. Compensation for the temporary use of farm land shall be calculated as the product of the average annual production value of the land in the three years prior to the temporary use of the land and the number of years of temporary use; for the temporary use of construction land, the product of the annual rent of the local state-owned land of the same kind and the number of years of temporary use; and for the temporary use of under-utilised land, the product of the average annual production value of the land in the three years prior to the temporary use of the local dry land and the number of years of temporary use shall be calculated at 60%. In case of destruction of ground attachments, appropriate compensation shall be given according to specific circumstances. In the case of temporary use of arable land, the land user shall restore the planting conditions within one year from the date of expiry of the temporary land use period; if the planting conditions are not restored after the expiry of the period or if the restored planting conditions are lower than the original planting conditions, the land user shall pay arable land reclamation fees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the People's Government of the autonomous region. Where the temporary use of other land causes damage to the land, the land user shall be responsible for reclaiming the land or paying land reclamation fees in accordance with the provisions of article 34 of these Measures.

Annex 7. The Project permanent land demands and compensation standards

N o.	Name of Station and Valve Chamber	Location	Affected Banner/ County	Impacted Town	Impacted Village	Land Compe nsation Standar d (Ten Thou- sand Yuan)	Young Crops Compensati on (Ten Thousand Yuan) (0.4-2.0)
1	Hangwu Initial Station	Ganzhaomi ao Town, 1 st Linhe Station	Linhe District	Ganzhaomiao Town	Yonghua Village, Xinli Village	3.4094	0.99
2	Valve Chamber #1	Yongli Bashe Hangjin- hou Banner	Hangjin Rear Banner	Shahai Town	Yongli Bashe	3.0070	0.99
3	Qingshan Terminal Station	Qingshan Industrial Park, Urat Rear Banner	Urat Rear Banner	Hohowendu- er Town	Xinhong Yishe	2.8215	0.99
4	Wuyuan Distributi on Valve Chamber	South of Baisangui Village, Wuyuan County	Wuyuan County	Shengfeng Town	Baisangui Village	3.5863	0.99
5	Valve Chamber #1	East of Shizaihong gedan Village, Delingshan Town, Urat Middle Banner	Urat Middle Banner	Delingshan Town	Shizaihongge- dan Village	2.8541	0.99
6	Jinquan Terminal Station	Jinquan Village, Urat	Urat Middle Banner	Delingshan Town	Jinquan Village	2.8541	0.99

		Middle Banner					
7	Valve Chamber #1	Zhaojia Village, Malianqu Town, Jining District	Jining District	Malianqu Town	Zhaojia Village	2.7322	0.67
8	Valve Chamber #2	Pangjia Village, Baihaizi Town, Jining District	Jining District	Baihaizi Town	Pangjia Village	2.4904	0.67
9	Valve Chamber #3	Renjia Village, Benhong Town, Qahar Right Rear Banner	Qahar Right Rear Banner	Benhong Town	Renjia Village	1.888	0.47
10	Chahar Right Rear Banner Distribution Station	Baiyinchagan Town, Qahar Right Rear Banner	Qahar Right Rear Banner	Baiyinchagan Town	Zhenghai Village	2.202	0.47
11	Valve Chamber #4	Xiasongjia Village, Benhong Town, Qahar Right Rear Banner	Qahar Right Rear Banner	Benhong Town	Xiasongjia Village	1.888	0.47
12	Shangdu Distribution Station	Qitai Town, Shangdu County	Shangdu County	Qitai Town	Xifangzi Village	2.2555	0.56
13	Valve Chamber	Yaojia Village,	Shangdu County	Bolihujing Town	Yaojia Village	2.1484	0.56

	#5	Bolihujing Town, Shangdu County					
14	Valve Chamber #6	Xidaying Village, Bolihujing Town, Shangdu County	Shangdu County	Bolihujing Town	Xidaying Village	2.1484	0.56
15	Valve Chamber #7	Deyi Village, Changshun Town, Huade County	Huade County	Changshun Town	Deyi Village	2.2136	0.55
16	Huade Distributi on Station	Yimin Community , Changshun Town, Huade County	Huade County	Changshun Town	Yimin Community	2.2136	0.55
17	Valve Chamber #8	Tongshun Village, Baiyintela Xiang, Huade County	Huade County	Baiyintela Xiang	Tongshun Village	2.0208	0.55
18	Valve Chamber #9	Xujiayingzi , Qihao Town, Huade County	Huade County	QihaoTown	Xujiauingzi Village	2.2136	0.55
19	Valve Chamber #10	Anye Village, Qihao Town, Huade County	Huade County	Qihao Town	Anye Village	2.2136	0.55

20	Valve Chamber #11	Temuriniaot asenhure Village, Zhengxiangbai Banner	Zhengxiangbai Banner	Mingantu Town	Naritugacha/Yihehudugacha	1.8071	0.55
21	Valve Chamber #12	Yongfeng Town, Taibus Banner	Taipusi Banner	Yongfeng Town	Shuiquangou Village	1.9608	0.4
22	Taibus Banner Pigging Station	Caolu Village, Taibus Banner	Taipusi Banner	Hongqi Town	Caolu Village	1.8071	0.4
23	Taibus Banner Terminal Station	Behind the Western Gas Station on Shichang Zhong Lu, Taibus Banner	Taipus Banner	Baochang Town	Nanjiao Community	1.9200	0.4
24	Duolun Distribution Station	North Second Ring, Duolun County	Duolun County	Duolunnuoer Town	Desheng Community	1.9157	0.4
25	Duolun Valve Chamber #4 Distribution Station	Duolun County	Duolun County	Duolunnuoer Town	/	1.9157	0.4

Annex 8 Summary of Ethnic Minority Villages Affected by Temporary and Permanent Land acquisition in the Project Area

Project city/ League	Project County/ District	project town	project village	Tempor a-ry land use (mu)	Permane nt land acquisiti on (mu)	Total village popula- tion	No. of ethnic people	%
Bayan- nur	Linhe district, central Shanghai	Ganzhaom iao town	Hongfeng village	85		1000	2	0.2%
			Xinli Village	62	3.4324	1450	10	0.7%
	Hangqin- Rear Banner County	Shamba Town	Chunghuang village, capital of Taiwan	88		368	6	1.6%
			Man Tin	189		645	4	0.6%
			Yongli village	82	1.21	483	4	0.8%
		Songhai Town	Nanyuan village	149		330	3	0.9%
			Wusi Village	105		534	7	1.3%
	Urat Rear Banner	Hohh- wendur Town	Xinhong yishe	158		86	16	18.60 %
	Urat Middle Banner	Deling Town	Village No. 2	82		513	20	3.9%
			Wuzhen Village	137		739	12	1.6%

			Dasheng Village	191		802	10	1.2%
	Wuyuan County	Lungxingchang Town	Sifenzi Village	82		670	5	0.7%
		Shengfeng Town	Baisanbaek village	82		367	6	1.6%
		Welsing Town	Xinjian Village	85		172	7	4.1%
			Zhaoda Gedan	66		153	9	5.9%
			Xinming village	63		237	4	1.7%
			Huxiansheng Gedan	66		301	5	1.7%
			Tianruide	90		371	8	2.2%
Ulaan-qab	Chahar Right Wing Front Banner	Pindi-quan Town	Huacun village	148		744	11	1.5%
			Hongfang zicun	215		56	1	1.8%
			Sujicun	113		413	21	5.1%
			Zhang Rengou	178		66	5	7.6%
	Jining District	Malianqu Town	Zhaojia village	64	1.1	598	12	2.0%
	Chahar Right Wing Rear Banner	Daliuhao Town	Banhao Di	168		322	8	2.5%
			Qujia village	99		415	6	1.4%
			Pengjia village	171		359	8	2.2%
		Benhong Town	Renjia village	129	1.1	401	10	2.5%
			Xidaqu Village	220		325	8	2.5%
			Geda village	134		359	7	1.9%

			Wujia Village	120		294	6	2.0%
		Ulanhata Sumu	Chenjia village	158		262	21	8.0%
			Song Ercun	148		211	19	9.0%
			Wugenbao Village	146		247	24	9.7%
	Shangdu county	Sandaqing Town	Pingdiwo Village	200		340	1	0.3%
		Qitai Town	Xifangzi Village	116		378	2	0.5%
		Xiaohaizi Town	Liu Jia Village	152		380	2	0.5%
		Bolihujing Town	Yadi Village	144		75	2	2.7%
	Huade county	Chang-shun Town	Toudougo	180		652	12	1.8%
			Xiangyang Village	131		425	6	1.4%
			Deyi village	220	1.1	277	5	1.8%
		Chaoyang Town	Doujiadi	182		356	9	2.5%
		Baintera Town	Bainterra Village	138		821	8	1.0%
			Ertai Village	191		215	9	4.2%
			Daxigou Village	210		289	11	3.8%
			Xiaoxigou Village	171		217	8	3.7%
		Qihao Town	Minjian Village	190		329	12	3.6%
			Desheng village	153		226	8	3.5%
			Dagaitan village	163		154	5	3.2%
			Laoxidi	114		121	4	3.3%
Xilingo l League	Zhengxia ngbai Banner	Xingyao Town	Wuzhijian Village	129		128	1	0.8%
			Yongda Village	125		126	5	4.0%

		Mingantu Town	Naritu Gacha	196	1.1	558	201	36.0%
	Taipusi	Qianjingou Town	Nangou	91		375	25	6.7%
		Hongqi Town	Pingdi village	65		189	15	7.9%
			Malengou village	131		710	12	1.7%
			Little Maliangou	69		195	9	4.6%
		Yongfeng Town	Xujiayingzi, Sihezhuang Village	117		229	8	3.5%
			Touzhijian Village	120		1182	52	4.4%
			Xiaohetao village	120		890	120	13.5%
			Shuiquangou village	115	0.65	1135	57	5.0%
	Duolun County	Chaimushan Town	Huangliutiao village	349		263	18	6.8%
		Duolunnuor Town	Fuquan village	420		537	26	4.8%
			Xincang village	356		1412	20	1.4%
Ulanqab	Zhuozicounty	Qixiaying Town	Luduping Village	0	Rent land 302.68	1440	14	1.0%
Total				9131	9.6924	28917	992	

Annex 9. Compensation for households affected by permanent land acquisition

Serial No.	New land acquisition county	Towns affected by new land acquisition	Villages affected by new land acquisition	Land compensation standard (10,000 yuan/mu)	Crop compensation standard (10,000 yuan/mu)	Total land compensation	Total crop compensation	Total compensation
1	Hang-jin Rear Banner	Shahai Town	Yongli Baishe 1 household	3.0007	0.99	3.63847	1.1979	4.836
2	Urat Zhong Banner	Deling Shan Town	Shizai Honggedan village 1 household	2.8541	0.86	3.45346	1.0406	4.494
3			Jinquan Village Household 1	2.8541	0.86	7.70607	2.322	10.028
4			Jinquan Village Household 2	2.8541	0.86	9.13312	2.752	11.885
5			Jinquan Village Household 3	2.8541	0.86	8.84771	2.666	11.514
6	Jining district	Malian-qu Town	Zhaojia village 1 household	2.7322	0.67	3.00542	0.737	3.742
7		Baihaizi Town	Pangjia village 1 household	2.4904	0.67	2.73944	0.737	3.476
8	Chahar Right Rear	Ben-hong town	Renjia village 1 household	1.888	0.47	2.0768	0.517	2.594

9	Banner	Baiyin Chagan Town	Zheng Hai Village Household 1	2.202	0.47	4.66824	0.9964	5.665
10			Zheng Hai Village Household 2	2.202	0.47	4.404	0.94	5.344
11			Zheng Hai Village Household 3	2.202	0.47	6.606	1.41	8.016
12			Zheng Hai Village Household 4	2.202	0.47	5.505	0.36	5.865
13			Zheng Hai Village Household 5	2.202	0.47	6.606	1.41	8.016
14		Benhong Town	XiaSongjia Village 1 household	1.888	0.47	2.0768	0.517	2.594
15	Shangdu County	Boli-hu-jing Town	Yaojia Village 1 household	2.1484	0.56	2.36324	0.616	2.979
16			Xidaying village	2.1484	0.56	2.36324	0.616	2.979
17	Huade County	Chang-shun Town	Deyi village	2.2136	0.55	2.43496	0.605	3.040
18			Yimin community Household 1	2.2136	0.55	6.6408	1.65	8.291
19			Yimin Community Household 2	2.2136	0.55	4.4272	0.08	4.507
20			Yimin Community Household 3	1.8071	0.55	6.6408	1.65	8.291
21			Yimin Community Household 4	1.9608	0.55	4.4272	1.1	5.527
22		Baintera town	Tongshun village 1 household	2.208	0.55	2.22288	0.605	2.828

23		Qihao Town	Xujiayingzi village 1 household	2.2136	0.55	2.43496	0.605	3.040
24			1 household in Anye village	2.2136	0.55	2.43496	0.605	3.040
25	Taipusi Banner	Hongqi District	1 household in Cao Lu village	1.8071	0.4	3.1082	0.688	3.796
26		Baochang Town	Southern Suburbs Community Household 1	1.9608	0.43	7.8432	1.72	9.563
27			Southern Suburbs Community Household 2 (With 30 trees)	1.9608	0.43	11.7255	0.12	11.846
28		Yongfeng Town	ShuiQuanGou village 1 household	1.8071	0.4	1.1746	0.26	1.435
29	Zheng Xiang-bai Banner	Mingantu Town	1 household in Nayitu Gacha/Ihehudu - ga	1.9157	0.4	2.112	0.44	2.552
30	Duolun county	Caimushan Town	Dagushan Village,zhanzi shan village 1 household	1.9157	0.4	2.304	0.48	2.784
31		Dolun town	Dongchang Village 1 household	1.9157	0.4	2.304	0.48	2.784
Total			31			137.43	29.92	167.35

乌兰察布市自然资源局文件

乌自然资字〔2024〕241号

关于内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司
察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目
用地预审与选址意见书的批复

市自然资源局集宁区分局、察右后旗、商都县、化德县自然资源局，内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司：

《关于内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目(集宁段)用地预审与选址意见书初审意见的报告》(集自然资报〔2024〕172号)、《关于内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目(察右后旗段)用地预审与选址意见书初审意见的报告》(后自然资报〔2024〕223号)、《关于内

蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目(商都县段)用地预审与选址意见书初审意见的报告》(商自然预审字〔2024〕11号)、《关于内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目(化德县段)用地预审与选址意见书初审意见的报告》(化自然资字〔2024〕98号)、《关于内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司申请办理察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目用地预审与选址意见书的报告》及相关材料收悉。经审查,现批复如下:

一、内蒙古西部天然气股份有限公司察右前旗-化德输气管道建设项目(项目代码:2408-150922-04-01-663849),依据内蒙古自治区能源局《关于印发内蒙古自治区“十四五”油气发展规划》(内能油气字〔2022〕104号)和乌兰察布市人民政府办公室《关于印发乌兰察布市“十四五”能源发展规划的通知》办理前期手续。该项目用地位于集宁区(马莲渠乡翟家沟村、三城局村),察右后旗(大六号镇庙湾村、赉红镇高玉梁村、白音察干镇红丰村),商都县(七台镇永顺堡村、玻璃忽镜乡单坝沟村、三大顷乡三虎地村),化德县(长顺镇德义村、二登图村、白音特拉乡通顺村、七号镇达盖滩村、崩红村)境内,共涉及4个旗县10个乡镇。

该项目用地符合经依法批准的《乌兰察布市国土空间总体规划(2021-2035年)》,并已列入重点项目清单,符合国土空间总体规划管控规则。原则同意核发用地预审与选址意见书。

该项目已编制《节约集约用地论证分析专章》,并经专家论证,同意该项目选址并出具选址审核意见。

二、该项目拟用地总面积3.7324公顷,全部为天然牧草地。其中涉及集宁区拟用地面积0.2050公顷,察右后旗拟用地面积

1.1074 公顷，商都县拟用地面积 1.1075 公顷，化德县拟用地面积 1.3125 公顷。与该项目实际申请用地情况一致。

该项目拟以出让方式供地。功能分区为：分输站 3 座用地面积 2.6399 公顷，阀室 10 座用地面积 0.8000 公顷，放空区 13 座用地面积 0.2925 公顷。

项目在初步设计阶段，要严格落实国土空间规划，从严控制建设用地规模和土地使用标准，节约集约用地，不得随意变更项目选址。

三、当地政府要根据国家法律法规和有关规定，认真做好征地前期工作，足额安排补偿安置资金并纳入工程项目预算，合理确定被征地农牧民安置途径，保证被征地农牧民原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，切实维护被征地农牧民的合法权益。当地自然资源局应督促建设单位和地方政府足额落实相关费用。

四、项目建设单位应对该项目用地范围是否位于地质灾害易发区、是否压覆重要矿产资源进行查询核实，位于地质灾害易发区或者压覆重要矿产资源的，应当依据相关法律法规的规定，在办理用地预审手续后，做好地质灾害危险性评估、压覆矿产资源审批。

五、项目按规定批准后，必须依法办理建设用地报批手续。已通过用地预审及选址的项目，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整需要重新预审的，按照有关规定执行，此文件不作为该项目开工依据。

六、建设项目用地预审与选址意见书有效期为三年，本文批准之日起计算。

2024 年 12 月 10 日

