World Bank Loan Funded Turpan Water Conservation Project
in Turpan Prefecture, Xinjiang, P. R. China

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
for Construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir

Water Resources Bureau & Water Resources and Hydropower Design Institute of
Turpan Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
March 12, 2010
People’s Government of Turpan City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Turpan City Government Document No. (2009) 113  

Re: Commitment Letter for Resettlement of the Meiyaogou Reservoir

World Bank Beijing Office,

In order to make rational use of water resources in the Meiyaogou River, ensure secured water uses by industrial, agricultural sectors in the river basin, reduce groundwater abstraction and improve eco-environment in the river basin, Turpan City has planned to implement construction of the Meiyaogou reservoir. According to the Resettlement Action Plan for Construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir prepared by Turpan Prefecture Design and Research Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower, the physical objects in inundated area of the reservoir include mainly houses, a hydrological station, small size water structures, a small amount of cultivated land, orchards and forest land, no mining area, crops or permanent residents are involved.

The people’s Government of Turpan City herewith commits to follow requirements stipulated in the Regulations for Resettlement of the People’s Republic of China, the World Bank OP 4.12 “Non-voluntary Resettlement” and its annexes (effective as of January 01, 2002) and the Resettlement Action Plan for Construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir in implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities in relation to the relevant structures, orchards.

November 25, 2009  
(with a seal of the People’s Government of Turpan City)
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Purpose of This RAP and Definitions of Terms Used

This RAP is prepared in compliance with requirements in both relevant national and regional laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China and OP 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement” of the World Bank. The purpose of this document is to work out an action plan for the resettlement to ensure that the resettled people will benefit from the project and their living standards are improved, or at least resumed after completion of the project.

During implementation of development project, acquisition of land and other properties may cause negative impacts to people working in the land area or relying on the land to make a living. “Project affected people” refers to those whose production or lives have been negatively affected by land acquisition under the project, including:

1. Those whose land (including housing land, land for public facilities, land used for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery production and by-line production purposes.), buildings (private houses and the auxiliary buildings, factory buildings or public buildings, etc.), equities or properties have been partially or wholly acquired or occupied, temporally or permanently.

2. Those who use the above mentioned land, buildings or properties, or whose business, profession, job, residing area or living habit have been negatively affected.

3. Those whose living standard has been negatively affected by land acquisition under the project.

The definition of “Project affected people” is:

“Project affected people” refers to those whose living standard is impacted or will be impacted negatively due to implementation of the project, or whose ownership, right or interest thereof any house buildings, or land (including housing land, farm land and pasture land) or other movable or immovable property is acquired temporally or permanently; or those whose business, profession, job, residing area or living habit is negatively affected.

“Project affected people” may be individuals, or legal persons of enterprises or public institutions. Definition of the “Project affected people” does not have restrictions by the status of legal registration, or by permission for living or business operation within the land area, or limit on compensation to properties, i.e. the “Project affected people” include:

1. All affected people regardless of their legal right or equity status or their presence when their property is being acquired.

2. People without permission for residing in a specific area.

Therefore, all those as mentioned above shall be regarded as “Project affected people” and shall be recorded.

If the acquired land or property is used by more than one person or one household, the compensation shall be made and recovery shall be conducted to all those people based
on their losses and impacts on their rights or living standard. The definition of the “Project affected people” directly relates to the negative impacts on the people regardless of their legal rights or interests.

All people who are affected by the project should be compensated in order to improve or at least restore their living standard, and their losses of properties should be compensated. Loss of property should be compensated at replacement price, no depreciation or discount based on other reasons is allowed in making the compensation. All people affected by the project should be enabled to exercise their rights to get compensation to the impacts on them. Meanwhile, subsidies should be provided to them in addition to the compensations to their losses of properties, so that their living standard can be recovered. Those who are affected by the project but have no legal rights to the properties, entities or residing area, or permission of business operation, land reclamation or building, should be regarded equally to those who have legal property rights, equities or official permission as entitled to obtain compensations to recover their living standard.

Definition of “Resettlement”:

“Resettlement” refers to arrangement made for production and living of the project affected people to enable them to benefit from the project, including mainly:

(1) Moving them out off their original living spaces;

(2) Finding new employment positions for the project affected people;

(3) Recovering (or compensating) the affected land, working spaces, trees and basic infrastructures;

(4) Resuming living standard of project affected people whose living standard (life quality) is negatively impacted by land acquisition (or pollution of toxic gas, etc);

(5) Recovering or compensating individuals, enterprises or public institutions that are affected by the project;

(6) Recovering negative impacts on culture or public properties.

Definition of “Recovery”:

“Recovery” refer to resuming the production and living capabilities of the project affected people to enable them to continue their production and living activities, or improving, or at least maintaining their level of living standard before the project.

This RAP has the purpose of providing a recovery plan for the project affected people, ensuring that their losses get compensated and their living standard get improved or at least maintain the current level. To achieve this, the RAP puts forward recovery measures to recover the incomes of the project affected people, so that they can maintain their living. Similarly, the affected business or production resources (including shops, enterprises), public properties, basic infrastructures and cultural properties will also be improved, or at least resume to the level before project.
1. Briefing

1.1 Construction Briefing

Maiyaogou reservoir is located in the north of Turpan, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with 89° 53’ to 89° 23’ east longitude and 43°18’ to 43°13’ north latitude. The Maiyaogou reservoir is 40 km from Turpan and 230 km from Urumqi and it is 6 km from Lanxing railway which is in the lower reachers of the reservoir. There is a 6 km simply-built road to connect the lower part of the dam to national road 202, which have direct access to Turpan and the communications is convenient.

The proposed Maiyaogou reservoir, which is one of the important construction works in Maiyaogou river basin and Turpan, is an integrated work which providing water for industry, agriculture irrigation, flood control and environmental protection. The total storage capacity is 9.8 million square meters and the height of the checking dam is 41 meters. The proposed reservoir will irrigate an area of 122,800 mu and it also provides water for Shenghong Industrial Park in Turpan, it will also irrigate fields in the lower reaches of Meiyaogou basin and it could be used as a tool for flood control. Based on the “Classification of water conservancy and flood control criterira”(SL252-2000), the construction is defined as small scale (Type 1) and construction classification is 4. The clause 2.2.4 of the classification stated: “The design for the construction grade between 2 to 5 shall be upgraded, but keeps the flood control criteria the same when the geological condition of the eternal construction is complicated or new material is used for construction.”

Because new materials will be used for the construction, so the design of hydraulic architecture shall be upgraded, of which, the eternal key construction shall be grade 3, and the eternal secondary construction grade 4, tempera construction grade 5. The dam grade is 3, the flood discharge and irrigation channel is grade 3 and the spillway is grade 3.

Meiyaogou reservoir is classified as reservoir in the mountainous area without large reservoir site and water will be accumulated by three dams. The complex film will be used in the bottom of the reservoir to prevent leaking. When the normal impounded level is 962.5 meters, the water surface area is 0.45 km² and the storage capacity is 7.7 million cubic meters. The inundation areas include houses, hydrological station, small scale water conservancy facilities, limited area of crop land, orchard and forestry land. No people living in the inundation area and there is no mines either, as a result, no resettlement is required. The physical index of Meiyaogou reservoir is stated in table 1-1.

1.2 Project design and review

The Meiyaogou reservoir was designed by the Design Institute of Water Resources & Hydropower of Turpan Prefecture and it was reviewed by the Department of Water Resources & Hydropower of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in June 2008 and the feasibility study report was reviewed by the Department of Water Resources & Hydropower of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Physical Index of Meiyaogou Reservoir

Table 1-1
1.3 Construction Briefing

Meiyaogou reservoir is comprised of dam, spillway, stream guidance and flood discharge channel, water pipes for industry and agriculture water. The dam, which is made of concrete, is divided into 3 parts, namely the main dam, the east and west dams. The total length of the dams is 3,227 meters. The maximum dam height is 41 meters. The spillway is located in the top of the dam and location is at 1+660.23 meters. The angle between the ordinate axis and the dam axis is 90 degree and the spillway is top open without lock check gate.

The spillway includes inlet, control segment, discharge launder and energy dissipation and erosion protection. The total length of the above 4 parts is 396.4 meters. The stream guidance and flood discharge channel is located at 1+516.83 meters and its main function is stream guidance and flood discharge and the total length is 220 meters. The water pipes for industry and agriculture water use is located at 1+440.34 meters and it’s comprised of PCCP pipes and diversion channel and its function is to irrigate the crop land.

1.4 The project area and impact

A Project Impact

The Meiyaogou reservoir impact includes two parts, namely rural areas and special sites. The rural areas affected includes one resort in Meiyaogou village of Turpan, the amount of land which will be aquisited is 1,201 mu, of which, 1,065 mu will be aquisited permanently and 136 mu land will be aquisited temporarily. The Meiyaogou reservoir inundation area include houses, hydrological station, small scale water conservancy facilities, limited area of crop land, orchard and forestry land. No people living in the inundation area, as a result, no resettlement is required. Table 1-2 and
table 1-3 show the inundation indexes of Meiyaogou reservoir and the special sites inundated.

Physical Inundation Indexes of Meiyaogou Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rural part</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Orchard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foresty land</td>
<td>trees</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>Shelter belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Resettlement houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>23,879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Annex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small scale water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conservancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renmin channel</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field ditch</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flood passing ditch</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flood control dam</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transmission line</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>220V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transformer</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water pond</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Special Sites Inundated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disused thermal power</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hydrological station</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Project area

The Meiyaogou reservoir is the priority water conservancy project in the economy development in Turpan. The reservoir will satisfy the needs of supplying water to Shenghong Industrial Park and provide irrigation and flood control in Meiyaogou water basin. It is an integrated construction which will bring benefits to local development.

Based on the “Overall Planning of the Shenghong Industrial Park in Turpan of Xinjiang Autonomous Region” and “The Development Plan of the Shenghong Industrial Park in Turpan of Xinjiang Autonomous Region”, the Shenghong Industrial Park will fully utilize the rich resources of mines and the favorable investment policies in Turpan to set up two pillar industries, namely 100,000 tons of production of sodium bichromate annually. The major products will be chromic salt serial products and inorganic salt products, such as, anhydrous sodium sulfide potassium chlorate and nitrate. The second pillar industry is based on chlor-alkali and the products include sodium hydroxide calcium carbide and PVC. The Shenghong Industrial Park will complete the investment of 2.655 billion Yuan of investment till year 2020, the estimated gross income of the park will be 3.466 billion Yuan after the normal production and 1.002 billion Yuan of taxes will be generated. The proposed
Meiyaogou reservoir will provide water to the park so as to promote the sustainable economic development in Turpan.

1.5 Measures to mitigate the negative impact of the project

1.5.1 Project planning and design stage

There will be land acquisition and resettlement during the construction, which will affect the life and production of the local people. More focus shall be put on the how to reduce the negative impact of the project during the planning and the design of the project to try to reduce land acquisition and resettlement. For example, the comparison and final selection of the spillway is to avoid housing reallocation, cutting trees and resettlement. The other permanent construction shall be selected in the waste land areas to avoid arable land acquisition.

1.5.2 Stages of Construction

1 Strengthen Public Consultation

During construction period, local materials and transportation are the first consideration and local labors have the priority to be employed so as to benefit the people affected by project construction works.

2 Mitigations to reduce the dusts

In order to make the construction site to be clean and neat, measures should be taken to minimize the negative construction impact, such as to sprinkle water on the surface of the construction road or at the main entrance to the residential areas so as to reduce the dusts when the weather is fine for consecutive days and dusts flying in the sky. The constructors should optimize transportation routines; tracks are not allowed to over-load so sand and soil will not be dropped on the roads during transportation.

3 Strengthen on the management of public security and communicable diseases

Large number of people will be absorbed to work on the construction site, so the project contractor shall take the following effective ways to strengthen on the management of public security and communicable diseases:

A: prior to the construction, the contractor should organize publicity on public health, such as the spreading communicable diseases and prevention measures. Posters or publicity pictures should be put on the walls where it is easy to see, for example in the areas where workers stay, to strengthen the publicity.

B: Requesting the local public security station staff to tour the construction site regularly and construction workers should have medical check-up in the local disease prevention centers.

C: The contractors should follow the regulations of the local disease prevention center. Construction site should be clean and neat; garbage should be dealt with to prevent communicable diseases
1.5.3 The project resettlement action plan and implementation period

The following measures should be taken to minimize the impact when resettlement cannot be avoided:

A: Preparing resettlement plan based on local data collection, detailed analysis on social-economy status and development in the future so as to minimize the impact to the affected people’s living standard.

B: Strengthening the internal and external monitoring, setting up high efficiency information feedback system and shortening the information circling period so as to ensure that all construction problems are to be solved in time.

C: The constructors are required to construct during the period when the farm production is not in peak period so as to minimize the impact.

1.6 Construction Scheduling

The construction period of Meiyaogou reservoir is 22 months. The project resettlement shall start in the first half of 2010 and all the existing buildings shall be removed before June of 2010.

1.7 The preparation of RAP

Entrusted by the Turpan water conservancy bureau, the technicians in the Design Institute of Water Resources & Hydropower of Turpan Prefecture conducted a survey on the population, houses, land and special sites in the inundation areas based on the “RAP Planning for the Meiyaogou reservoir construction” in Sept, 2008 and then in Aug. 2009, the results have been reviewed again. The conclusion was that all the buildings and land areas in the inundated areas belongs to the state, so the proposed project excludes resettlement.

1.8 References and Objectives of RAP

A. Policy References

☐1 Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Administration (revised in 2004)

☐2 Regulations for Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Big and Medium Size Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (State Council Order No. 471)

☐3 Tentative Regulations for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax of the People’s Republic of China (effective as of Jan. 01, 2008)

☐4 Method to Implement the Law of the Republic of China on Land Management in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (effective as of October 01, 1999)

☐5 Implementation Method for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (effective as of September 09, 2008)
B. Objectives

1. Try to avoid or minimize physical land acquisition or resettlement by engineering, technical and economy measures. Try to minimize negative impact to local residence when physical land acquisition or resettlement is inevitable.

2. To prepare the resettlement plan and conduct social-economic survey during preparing period.

3. Resettlement is based on physical objects and compensation criteria so as to lift or at least keep the original living standard of the resettlers.

4. Development resettlement methodology is inspired. Rural resettlement based on land area and other job opportunities in the secondary and tertiary-industry should be considered.

5. Inspiring resettlers and original residence to participate in resettlement planning.

6. Resettlers shall be resettled in the original community.

7. Both the resettlers and the original residence shall benefit from the project.
2 General Social-Economic Situation of the Project Affected Area

2.1 Natural Geographical Characteristics of the Project Affected Area

2.1.1 Natural Geographical Characteristics of Turpan

Turpan is located in the east of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, right in the middle of Turpan Basin. The accurate location is between 88°51’ to 89°54’ east longitudes and 42°20’ to 43°35’ north latitude, in the east of Turpan is Donglinshanshan county, west is Tokexun county, south is Juetake mountain and Bazhou, north is Bogeda, Jimushaer and Qitai county. There are 25 nations in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The weather in Turpan belongs to continental warm climate with dry-desert. The characteristics are as follows: Temperature is high in spring with gentle breeze; it’s cool in summer compare to dry and hot Turpan plain. Its’ nickname is “Wet Island”. The temperature falls quickly in fall, sunny days and winter is cold and short, less wind and snow. The annual mean temperature in summer is 30 degrees centigrade; the maximum could be as high as 49.6 degrees centigrade. The annual mean temperature in winter is 0 degrees centigrade; the minimum could be as low as -29.6 degrees centigrade. The annual mean temperature is 14 degrees centigrade. The annual sunshine hours is as long as 3,100. The frost free days are 224. The average annual rainfall is 16.6 mm; the annual evaporation varies from 2,879 mm to 3,821 mm. All the year round, the wind direction is in north-west in April, May and June, there are over 31 times of strong wind which is over eight Beaufort Scale.

The water system in the whole city includes: Tianshan water system, flaming Mountain water system, the flame mountain water system and tube wells, the total runoff is 45 billion m$^3$ which could irrigate 430,000 mu of land area, of which, Tianshan water system includes the following snow and rainfall: Meiyaogou, Taerlangou, Longxugou and Dahango. These are all seasonal rivers and the run-off is unstable. The annual run-off is about 13 billion m$^3$; the flame mountain water system includes the following spring water system: Putaogou, Taoergou, Mutoygou, Dacaohu and Kankan. The annual run-off is about 13.2 billion m$^3$; Karez water system is mainly groundwater, which is the main source for agriculture production. The water level has been falling in recent years.

The mine resources in Turpan is rich, such as, salt, coal, oil, lime stone, plaster, quarts sand, iron, manganese and mirabilis. The wildlife in Turpan includes: snow leopard, fox, wild boar, wolf, snake and snow cock. There are over 180 varieties of Chinese medicine herbs in Turpan, the major ones are: Goat bush, liquorices, mulberry and grape.

2.1.2 Natural Geographical Characteristics of the proposed project inundation area

The Meiyaogou River was originated from south of Bogeda mountain with a catchment area of 481 km$^2$, the length of the river is 46 km. The two major branches joined in the upper reaches at the elevation of 2,130 meters. The Meiyaogou river belongs to the valley type of river and the average gradient is
the maximum runoff is 494 m$^3$/s and the average runoff is about 8.107 $\times 10^8$ m$^3$.

It is windy and worm in Meiyaogou reservoir area in spring and it is called “wet land” compare to the hot and dry summer in Turpan basin plateau. The temperature falls quickly in autumn and the sky is clear. During winter time, it’s dry with less wind and snow. The amount of rainfall during the whole year is not even and the difference between the minimum and maximum rainfall could be as big as 9.5 times, for instance, most of the rainfall occurs between May to Aug, which make up 65% of the total in a year. The annual mean temperature in the reservoir area is 10.9, the highest is 41.5 and the lowest is -28.5. The average annual rainfall is 68.4 mm and the evaporation is 2,112.8 mm.

The Meiyaogou reservoir is located on plateau area. The width of the river where the dam locates is around 100 meters and the water surface general slope is about 3‰. The major transportation is the paved road from Renmin irrigation channel to national road 212.

The major crops in the reservoir area is vegetable and grape, one crop per year with low yield and the arable land utilization rate is low.

2.1.3 Natural Geographical Characteristics of Inundation Areas

It is higher in north and lower in south of the reservoir and the riverbed gradient is 2.9%. The amount of water in the river is limited except for the flood during summer time and the water penetrates beneath the ground to form the runoff underground 700 meters ahead of the dam. The width of the rover bed varies between 100 to 200 meters. The main stem is located in the left side of the riverbed. There are discontinuous and flat terrace land on both side of the riverbed and the gradient is 4%. The width of the left tarrance varies between 50 to 100 meters and the right terrace 50 to 300 meters. Short of class terrace on the left bank and short of class on the right. The height is 60 to 70 meters.

2.2 Social and Economic Situation of the Project Affected Area

2.2.1 Social and Economic Situation of Turpancey

The total population in Turpan is 269,152 at the end of 2007, of which, 183,768 agriculture population, which make up 68.28% of the total. The non-agriculture population is 85,384, which make up 31.72% of the total. There are 27 nations in Turpan, such as Uygur, Han, Husic, Hui, Man, Mongolia. Uygur and Han make up the bulk of the population. The population of Uygur, Han and Hui is 191,180, 57,427 and 19,547 and make up 71.03%, 21.34% and 7.26% of the total population respectively. Other nations’ population is 998, which make up 0.37% of the total. The total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in Turpan was 1.09 billion Yuan, of which, agriculture was 873 million, forestry was 10.84 million, animal husbandry was 183 million, fishery was 1.78 million. The total output value of industry was 2.62 billion Yuan, the amount from township and above township level was 2.5 billion, the amount from village and below village level was 132 million.
The land resources in Turpan are rich and the total land area is 23.607 million mu, of which, cropping land area, grape land area, waste land area, forestry area, pasture land area, residential area and mines area, communications land area, water surface area is 208,100 mu, 228,100 mu, 1,035,600 mu, 224,500 mu, 3,402,200 mu, 296,800 mu and 47,700 mu, 155,300 mu, make up 0.88%, 0.97%, 4.39%, 0.95%, 14.41%, 1.26%, 0.2% and 0.66% of the total land area. Land area which is used for other purpose is 18 million mu, which make up 76.63% of the total land area. The unused land area makes up the bulk of the total land area, which include waste land, salt and alkaline soil, swampland, sand land and farmland.

### 2.2.3 Social-Economic Situation in the Inundation Area and Resettlement Area

The Meiyaogou reservoir area mainly affects the tourism resort in Yueliangwang Village of Qiquanhu Township, Turpan. In September 2008, the team of the Design Institute of Water Resources & Hydropower of Turpan Prefecture conducted a survey on the social-economic status in details in order to prepare a compensation cost estimate. The survey was reviewed again in Aug 2009. The survey result shows that the buildings and land belong to the State Assets Administration Committee of Turpan. There are no permanent residence living in the inundation area except for the people from outside renting the empty houses in the area to raise chickens.

Qiquanhu Township, which is 42 km away from Turpan, is a pleasant area with rich resources and less populated. The national road 202 and Lanxin railway go through the township. The area of the township is 290 square km and the population is 12,262, of which, 2,469 are agricultural population. The township administers two administrative villages and 3 village commutes. The total amount of arable land is 3,300 mu, of which, 2,950 mu is grape land and 330 mu is forestry land.

The major industries in the township are coal mine, chemical production and pudding. Agriculture covers grape and walnut growing. Tourism takes main part of the tertiary-industry. The walnut tourism zone in Meiyaogou is the newly developed tourism route that is only second to the Grape Valley Tourism Zone in the local area. Qiquanhu township is dominated by industrial development, among the major factories is Shenghong Industrial Park, Xiniang Beer Group, Turpan Glass Factory and Donghu Cement Factory. There are nine coal mines with the yield of over 10,000 tons per year.

The total population of Yueliangwang Village is 1,900, most of them are farmers specialized in grape and walnut growing. The annual average income of the farmers in 2007 was 4,320 Yuan.

There is no resettlement in the project area. No resettlement area has been selected.

### 2.3 The basic information on the households to be resettled

The buildings and land in the proposed project area belong to the State Assets Administration Committee of Turpan. Most of the buildings are empty and part of the building was released to the people from outside to raise chickens. One farmer called Alimu Halik is renting the forestry land for cropping and fruit production.
After the construction of the reservoir, the buildings, forestry land areas, orchards and arable land have to be reallocated, as a result, the life of people who contracted the land for agriculture production will be affected. The Turpan Water Conservancy Bureau, State Land Administration, Turpan city government and the Qiquanghu township government had two times of discussions respectively in Aug and Sept 2009 with the people contracted the land for agriculture production and then the agreement has been reached to solve the problem of inundation areas.

(1) The solution for the outsiders leasing land for raising chickens

A large scale chicken raising farm has been established in Dayuanhe township by Turpan city government in order to prevent bird flu and generate more profits for the farmers. It is the requirement of the government that all the chicken farms shall be reallocated to Dayuanhe township and other townships nearby are not allowed to raise any chickens in large scales. Dayuanhe township, which is 50 km away from Turpan, is in the north west of Turpan. The transportation in the township is very convenient with national road 312, Lanxing railway, Nanjiang Road and railway in it. The Turpan railway station is located in the township. Based on the “The Eleventh Five Year Plan for Social-Economic Development in Turpan City”, the Turpan city government shall fully utilize the good natural resources to develop industry, promote the development of Shenghong Industrial Park, Dayuanhe Industrial Park and Huoyuanshang Economic Zone. As a result, a solid foundation has been laid in infrastructure and economy for future development.

The 6 households raising chickens in the proposed Meiyaogou reservoir area have already moved to Dayuanhe township according to the survey. The construction of Meiyaogou reservoir will not affect the interests of these households.

(2) The solution for farmer Alimu Halik

The land area within the proposed project area belongs to the state. Farmer Alimu Halik has contracted the land for agriculture production, however; he has not managed it well. The yield has been decreasing year by year. At last, he just stays there in summer as a leisure place. This farmer and his brother are co-managing a coal mine with a good income every year and he does not rely on the income from the production land he rent, besides, he has another 10 mu of fertile land in Qiquanghu village. However, by the coordination of the township government, he agreed to take another piece of better land with irrigation which was developed by the township government in 1999 as an exchange of the land he contracted in the proposed project area. He will get 32.6 mu high yielding land in return to give up the land he contracted. The land area he will get is the same size as the land he contracted in the inundation area. The new area is 1 km away from the township.

Farmer Alimu Halik also wrote a certificate to prove that the land he contracted could be used by the Meiyaogou reservoir.

There is a certificate indicating that all the land within the proposed area belongs to the state.
3 Project Impacts

3.1 Impact Survey

3.1.1 Project Impact Area (Reservoir Inundation Area)

Based on the requirement of Norms for Design of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Construction of Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (SL290-2003), the flood control criteria in the inundation area are as follows:

- The designed flood control criteria is once every 5 years (P=20%) for arable land and orchard.

- The designed flood control criteria is once every 20 years (P=5%) for special sites.

- The designed flood control criteria is at normal water storage level for forestry land and unutilized land.

The reservoir inundation areas include: frequent inundation area, temporary inundation area, areas affected by land slide, bank corruption and inundation. The definition of inundation area is as follows:

- 1. Frequent inundation area: The areas which is below the normal water storage level, which is 962.5 meters. The total area is 0.45 km²

- 2. Temporary inundation area: The area which is over the 962.5 meters. The total area is 0.05 km²

Wave run-up: It refers to the area that is affected by waves. The average strongest north wind speed is 20.0 m/s in the main dam of Meiyaogou during flood season, and the average strongest north wind speed is 25.0 m/s in east dam and 10.0 m/s in west dam.

The fetch length: When the reservoir is filled, based on the geographical map at 1/1000, the maximum direct fetch length of the main dam is 0.75 km and 0.56 km on the west dam, 0.56 km on the east dam. The wave run-up is not serious.

The wave run-off calculation is based on the Norms for Design of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Construction of Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (SL290-2003).

\[ H_p = 3.2 \times K \times h \times \tan \alpha \]

\[ h = 0.0208 \times V^{0.54} \times D^{1.7} \]

In the formula

- \( H_p \) represents wave run-off (m)

- \( K \) represents bank roughness factor, \( K=0.80 \)

- \( V \) represents wind speed (m/s)
D represents the fetch length, \( \text{Km} \). 

\( \alpha \) represents slope of river bank.

The wave run-off of the main dam is 1.3 meter and 1.5 meter on east dam, 0.5 meter on the west dam in Meiyaogou reservoir.

There is no bout in Meiyaogou, so temporary inundation area is the area affected by wave run-off.

\( \text{3.1.2 Contents of survey} \)

The Physical Inundation Indexes surveys include physical index survey, special items survey and social-economic survey.

A: The rural survey include: Population, houses and land areas.

B: The special items survey includes: hydrological station, historical relics and mines.

C: Land acquisition scope and social-economic survey of resettlement area. The information was collected from the above areas which include: Detailed land information, biological resources, water resources, meteorology, topography and natural disasters; the social-economic data from 2005 to 2007, the development plans in the near future and long terms.

\( \text{3 1.3 Survey methods and requirements} \)

A. General requirement:

- The members of the group shall be familiar with the contents of TOR, the ways of surveying, criteria and procedures.

- The surveyors undertake survey on physical index and record it.

- The survey result shall be signed by surveyors and owners of the property. The signing of property could be classified as:

  - The host signed if the property belongs to farmer or resident.

  - The legal person signed if the property belongs to enterprises.

  - The person in charge signed if the property belongs to an organization.
- Classify the survey results and city government confirm it in the forms of document.

B. Physical index survey

The major physical index survey includes:

a) Survey of Houses and the Accessory Structures

(1) Classification of Houses

The inundation area of the reservoir is recognized in the terms of administrative villages and townships. The floorage measurement of houses and the accessory structures of the individual households, collectives and the state units will be conducted in unit of natural village or villager group. The data will be registered by categories. Any of the houses or the accessory structures that has already lost its due function will not be registered.

1. Ownership Classification: On the basis of the ownership and membership, the houses will be classified as private houses, the houses of rural collectives and the houses of the state ownership (i.e. the administrative and public institutions at and above township level).

2. Structure Classification: Based on the load-carrying building material of the building, the houses can be classified into 3 categories. Similar structure will be included into the most nearby category whenever possible. For the structure that is too special to be included into any of the said categories, there can be an additional category on the basis of the said categories.


□2 Classification by purpose of houses

□ Major House: Major house means the house in which person(s) is living. The height from the ground to the roof is more than 2.0 m. The floor, walls, doors and windows are in good condition.

□ The accessory structures includes (including the fencing walls around the production and livelihood zone), gate, ground, well, threshing ground, cellarage, simple-structured sheds/stables for poultry and livestock, toilets, stacking shed and so on. The measurement unit can be square meter, set, piece or cubic meter, considering the different categories.

□3 Calculation criteria of housing area

The construction area of a house is the periphery horizontally-projected area of the structure above the quadra of external walls. It includes balcony, cornice and basement, out door stairs and so on. This kind of permanent structure has roof, strong in structure, story height at/above 2.0m. The measurement tools can be tape rule or other qualified measuring instruments and tools. In addition to the policy in Measurement Regulations for Housing Property (GB/T17986.1-2000), the following regulations will be practiced considering the actual rural situation:
① The construction area of a house will be the measured area in unit of square meter with common difference of 0.01m².

② The area of dooryard indoors, no-pillar eave, canopy or simple outdoor baseless stairs will not be calculated as house floorage. For the stairs with base, the area can be calculated as half of the house floorage.

③ The area of no-pillar outdoor corridor will not be calculated, while the area of the pillared corridor can be calculated as half of the house floorage.

④ The area of the close outdoor balcony will be calculated as house floorage, while the area of the half-closed balcony can be calculated as half of the house floorage.

⑤ For the houses still in construction, it could be calculated by construction areas if the groundwork has been completed, but a remark of “on-going” is required.

□ 4 □ Survey Methods for Houses and Accessory Structures

A survey group will undertake an overall field survey. One village as a unit, the houses will be measured and recorded one by one. At the same time, the accessory structures such as fruit trees will also be surveyed and recorded. The survey records shall be signed by both the property owner (The host) and the survey staff.

b) The land survey

In terms of ownership, there are state land and rural collective land. In terms of the present land situation, there are farmland, orchard, forestry land, pasture, housing land, public purpose land and land for special purposes, land for transportation, water surface, land of irrigation and drainage and land for other purposes. In principle, the land type shall be recognized on the basis of the description of land ownership registration. For the land that is not registered by the owner or its purposes has already been changed without timely updating the registration, the land type shall be recognized on the basis of the present land. The land ownership should be surveyed in details. The measurement unit will be mu.

□ 1 □ Arable land: Crop land includes cultivated land, newly reclaimed farmland and fallow field. At least one crop in a year should be guaranteed on this kind of arable land.

Irrigated land: It refers to the farmland with assured water supply. It includes normal crop land and greenhouses planting vegetable.

□ 2 □ Orchards: It refers to orchards and nurseries that the coverage of target plants are more than 50%.

(3) Forestry land: It refers to the land with arbor trees and shrubs. Forest land refers to the land with the crown density of trees ≥20% or with the shrub coverage ≥40%.

With the land use map (1/5000) in hand, the forest land within the scope of land requisition will be measured in the field by the project staff and the officials from land administration sector. The measurement will be conducted by administrative village.
The project owner will be responsible to conduct the survey of forest land.

4. Pasture land area: It refers to natural pasture land areas and man-made pasture land areas and other kinds of pasture land areas.

Man-made pasture land areas: The areas for man-made pasture production.

Natural pasture land areas: Areas for grazing and cutting-and-carry

Survey Methods: The field measurements of arable land, orchards and man-made pasture will be conducted by the survey group by administrative villages, while the measurement results shall be jointly confirmed by the signatures of the households and the survey group. The natural pasture areas shall be measured by the project staff and the officials from land administration sector based on the topographical map (1/5000).

5. Residential land: It refers to land for houses construction both in rural and urban areas. The reservoir will inundate some rural residential land areas.

Survey Methods: The surveyors conduct field survey and record it afterwards.

6. The land for transportation: It refers to the land that is occupied by roads and parking lots. In the project, the land for transportation refers to the road access to Meiyaogou. The land for transportation will be measured by the project staff and the officials from land administration sector, using the topographical map (1/5000).

(7) The land for public purpose: It refers to the land occupied by governmental/institutional agencies, publishing houses, scientific and educational institutions and the structures of recreation and sight-seeing.

The land for scientific and educational institutions refers to the land occupied by hydrological station. Since the facility is of simple structure without special building, the land is not recognized as the land occupied by the project.

(8) The land for special purposes: It refers to the land for purposes such as military structures, foreign affairs, religion, prisons and tombs.

There is no land for special purposes in this project.

(9) The land for other purposes: It includes idle land, salt-alkali lands, land for agriculture production, swamp or well and, desert/sand land, barren land and farmland ridges.

Survey Methods: The surveyors shall be comprised of the project survey staff, measurement staff and village leaders. The topographical map (1/1000) in hand will be compared with the current land use map and the field reality. On the above basis, the land for other purposes is measured on the topographical map (1/1000).

c) Special site survey

The special sites within the scope of land requisition in the project mainly include hydrological stations, cultural/historical sites and mineral resources. The baseline
information will be provided by the respective line bureaus of Turpan city government. The field survey will be conducted by technical category and by unit. The ownership will be marked for reference.

(1) Survey of Cultural/Historical Sites

The survey includes the cultural/historical sites’ names, historical date, patterns of construction, structure, scale, quantity, value, protection grade. The survey results shall be signed by the people in charge of the site and also recommendations in terms of how to protect the relics shall be put forward.

Survey Methods: The surveyors and the cultural relic’s management staff conduct survey in the field.

(2) Survey of transmission lines

It was the requirement from the Turpan city water conservancy bureau to conduct survey of transmission lines. The survey has been done and then submitted to the city power supply bureau for approval.

(3) Survey of Hydrological station includes: Briefing of the station, ownership, river which it locates, the grade, name of the station and facilities.

3.2 Land areas affected

The total land area shall be occupied by Meiyaogou reservoir is 1,201 mu, which include reservoir area(permanent land area) and construction area(temporary land area). All the land areas belong to the state. The table 3-1 shows the land areas which shall be inundated.

Table 3-1 Land areas inundated by Meiyaogou reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Grade</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Ratio (%)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inundation area</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Land areas</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Water surface</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture production land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchard</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable land for veg</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable land for greenhouse veg</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special site land area</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutilized land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>983.4</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River surface</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>990.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Permanent land requisition area

The Meiyaogou reservoir construction will requisite 1,065 mu land permanently, of which, reservoir inundation area is 751 mu and construction area is 314 mu. The land area belongs to the state.

3.4 Temporary requisition land area

The temporary land area refers to the land during the engineering construction period, which includes: screen separation is for concrete and skeletal material. Concrete mix and stir area, stock ground and spoil area. It also includes temporary roads and construction and living areas. The temporary land area is 136 mu which belongs to the state.

3.5 The affected houses and Accessory Structures

The existing houses in Meiyaogou are made brick concrete. The total area is 23,879 m² the accessory is the wall and the total length is 1.97 km. They all belong to the state. These houses would be recorded by the unified standards.

3.6 The public institutions affected

The public institutions affected are the State Assets Administration Committee of Turpan and the Turpan water resources bureau. The buildings belong to the State Assets Administration Committee of Turpan and the Hydrological station belongs to Turpan water resources bureau.

3.7 People affected

There is no permanent residence in the inundation area, the people affected is farmer Alimu Halik. He shall be compensated based on the land areas he contract in the proposed project area.

3.8 The agriculture land affected

The Meiyaogou reservoir inundation area includes arable land, orchard, forestry land and vegetable land. The table 3-2 below shows the land areas in details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Aable land</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Veg land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial veg land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>orchard</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Forestry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Shelter belt</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 Special sites
There are only two special sites in the proposed project area. A: The hydrological station in Meiyaogou is a state level basic station which bear a important task, such as water level, water flow, water quality, rainfall, temperature, evaporation and ice. Based on the data collected, the station needs to be reallocated. B: The disused thermal power station. It was an out-dated thermal power station with very low efficiency. The Xinjiang Grid has covered the area, so there is no need to recover it and it will be removed. The table 3-3 shows the special sites inundated in Meiyaogou.

Table 3-3 The Special Sites to be Inundated by Meiyaogou Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disused thermal power station</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hydrological station</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.10 Other impacts of the project

The other impacts of the project include some small scale water conservancy facilities, such as 4.2 km of transmission line, 1 transformer, inundate 1.6 km of Renmin channel, 2 km of field ditch, 3 flood passing ditches, 1 km flood control dam and 2,900 m² water surface. The table 3-4 shows the physical inundation indexes of Meiyaogou reservoir.

Table 3-4 Physical Inundation Indexes of Meiyaogou Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Renmin Channel</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Field ditch</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Flood passing ditch</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Flood control dam</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transformer</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Water pond</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11 The impact analysis of land requisition to local social-economy

A Analysis of impact on the society

The proposed project land requisition covers 1 administrative village and 32.6 mu of land in the village will be requisited. This piece of land was contracted by farmer Alimu Halik and he agreed to give up the land by getting another piece of land as compensation. The proposed project land requisition will not generate much negative impact to the society.

The other kind of land which the project will requisite is the desert area without pasture, so it does not have much negative impact to animal husbandry development.

More people will be involved in the project construction and there will be more opportunities for the local residence to increase their income as the construction start.

The Meiyaogou reservoir will promote the local economy development, increase job opportunities and as a result, improve the living standards of the local people.
The Meiyaogou reservoir will not only provide water for industry, but also solve the problem of “spring drought, summer flood and autumn water shortage”. The reservoir will not bring much negative impact to agriculture production.

The Meiyaogou reservoir will raise the flood-fighting ability from once every 3 years up to once every 20-50 years, which is a strong protection the people’s life and properties. Additionally, construction of the reservoir will not affect the local Kazez.

B The impact on the temporary residence

1 )The impact to the people raising chickens

There were 6 households leasing land to raise chickens in the proposed project area from March to Nov. It is the requirement of Turpan government to reallocate all chickens raising households to Dayuanhe township in order to prevent bird flu, as a result, the State Assets Administration Committee of Turpan didn’t sign further contract with these 6 households, because these households have to move to Dayuanhe township according to the requirement of Turpan city government.

Based on our survey this time, the 6 households raising chickens will move to Dayuanhe township, so the construction of Meiyaogou reservoir will not affect their lives.

2 )The impact to the person who contracted the land

Farmer Alimu Halik was renting the proposed project area for agriculture production. There are 4 people in the family. Mr. Alimu Halik and his brother are co-managing a coal mine with a good income every year and he does not rely on the income from the production land he rent, besides, he has another 10 mu of fertile land in Qiquanghu village. However, by the coordination of the township government, he agreed to take another piece of better land with irrigation which was developed by the township government as an exchange of the land he contracted in the proposed project area. He will get high yielding land in return to give up the land he contracted. The land area he will get is the same size as the land he contracted in the inundation area.

Farmer Alimu Halik also wrote a certificate to prove that the land he contracted could be used by the Meiyaogou reservoir. The Meiyaogou reservoir will not affect the life of the original land contractor.
RAP of Meiyaogou Reservoir

4 Resettlement Policy Framework

Preparation and implementation of this RAP will strictly follow relevant requirements in the World Bank OP 4.12, and the compensation standards defined in this RAP shall be strictly followed in the resettlement process. Prior consent by the World Bank must be obtained if any change to the defined standards in the resettlement implementation process.

4.1 Policies Used as References

4.1.1 National Laws and Regulations

(1) Law of the People’s Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy (effective as of Feb. 28, 2001)


(3) Regulations for Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Management (effective as of Jan. 01, 1999)

(4) Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China (effective as of July 01, 1998)

(5) Grassland Law of the People’s Republic of China (effective as of March 01, 2003)

(6) Tentative Regulations for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax of the People’s Republic of China (effective as of Jan. 01, 2008)

(7) Detailed Rules for Implementation of the Tentative Regulations for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax of the People’s Republic of China (Document No. 49 jointly issued by MOF and National Tax Administration)

(8) National Norms for House Property Measurement of the People’s Republic of China (GB/T17986.1-2000)

(9) Regulations for Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Big and Medium Size Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (State Council Decree No. 471)

(10) Circular on Issues Relevant to Land Uses by Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (Document No. 2001-355 issued by Ministry of National Land Resources)

(11) Circular on Distribution of the ‘Management Method on Collection and Usages of Forest and Vegetation Recovery Fees’ (Document No. 2002-73 issued by MOF and National Forestry Bureau)


(13) Circular of NDRC on Strengthening Management on Setting “Price Contingency” in the Cost Estimation of Big and Medium Size Infrastructure Construction Projects (NDRC Document No. 1999-1340)

(14) Classification of Current Land Uses (GB/T21010-2007)

4.1.2 Relevant Legal Regulations

(1) Method to Implement the Law of the Republic of China on Land Management in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (effective as of October 01, 1999)
(2) Circular by Xinjiang DRC ((Development and Reform Commission) and Finance Bureau on Distribution of the Standard for Administrative Charging for Land Management by Xinjiang Land Resources Management System (Xinjiang DRC Document 2001 No. 500)

(3) Circular by Xinjiang Forestry Bureau on Distribution of the Circular by State Forestry Administration on Strengthening Management on Review and Approval of Forest Land Acquisition and Occupancy in Line with the Law (Xinjiang Forestry Bureau Document No. 2005225)

(4) Implementation Method for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (effective as of September 09, 2008)

(5) Schemes for Implementation of Supportive Policies for Late Stage Resettlement of Construction of Big and Medium Size Reservoirs in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

4.1.3 World Bank Policies

World Bank OP 4.12 “Non-voluntary Resettlement” and its annexes (effective as of January 01, 2002).

4.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations

4.2.1 Provisions in the Law of People’s Republic of China on Land Administration

Ownership of land and Right to Use Land

Article 8

Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by farmers, including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by farmers.

Article 10

Lands collectively owned by farmers and allocated to villagers for collective ownership according to law shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers’ committee; lands allocated to two or more farmers’ collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers’ groups; and those allocated to township (town) farmers’ collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

Article 11

People's government at the county level shall register and put on record lands collectively owned by farmers and issue certificates to certify the ownership concerned.
People’s government at the county level shall register and put on record the use of land collectively owned by peasants for non-agricultural construction and issue certificates to certify the right to use the land for construction purposes.

People’s government at the country level shall register and put on record uses of land owned by the State by units or individuals and issue certificates to certify the right of use. The State Council shall designate specific units to register and put on record State-owned land used by central government organs.

Certifications of ownership or use right of wooded land and grassland and the uses or of water surface and beach land for breeding purpose shall be managed according to related provisions of the "Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China", the "Grassland Law of the People’s Republic of China" and the "Fisheries Law of the People’s Republic of China".

Article 12

Changes of owners and usages of land, should go through the land alteration registration procedures.

Article 13

The ownership and use right of land registered according to law shall be protected by law and no unit or individual is eligible to infringe upon it.

Article 14

Land collectively owned by farmers shall be contracted out to members of the collective economic organizations for use in crop farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries production under a term of 30 years. The contractees should sign a contract with the correspondents contractor to define each other’s rights and obligations. Farmers who have contracted land for operation are obliged to use the land rationally according to the purposes agreed upon in the contracts. The right of operation of land contracted by farmers shall be protected by law.

Within the validity term of a contract, the adjustment of land contracted by individual contractors should get the consent from over two-thirds majority vote of the villagers’ congress or over two-thirds of villagers’ representatives and then be submitted to land administrative departments of the township (town) people’s government and county level people’s government for approval.

Overall Plans for Land Utilization

Article 19

Overall plans for land use should be mapped out according to the following principles:

(1) Strictly protect the basic farmland and control the occupation of agricultural land for nonagricultural purposes.

(2) Raise the utilization rate of land.
(3) Make an overall plan and arrangements about the use of land in various kinds and various areas.

(4) Protect and improve the ecological environment to ensure a sustainable use of land.

(5) Keep a balance between cultivated land occupied and cultivated land developed and reclaimed.

Article 22

The amount of land used for urban construction shall conform to the standards prescribed by the State so as to make full use of the existing land for construction purposes, not to occupy or occupy as less agricultural land as possible.

Urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns should be in line with the general plans for land use. The amount of land for construction use in the urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns shall not exceed the amount of land used for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns fixed in the general plans for the utilization of land.

The land for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns within the planned areas of cities, villages and market towns shall conform to the city planning and the planning of villages and market towns.

Article 24

People’s governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes.

Article 26

Revision of the general plans for land use shall be approved by the original organ of approval. Without approval, the usages of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land shall not be changed.

Whereas the purpose of land use defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by the State Council, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the State Council.

If the purpose of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the provincial level people’s governments if it falls into their terms of reference.

Protection of Cultivated Land
Article 31

The State protects the cultivated land and strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land into non-cultivated land.

The State fosters the system of compensations to cultivated land to be occupied. In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied according to the principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land occupied. Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned should pay land reclamation fees prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for reclaiming land for cultivation the land reclaimed.

Article 32

The local people’s governments at and above the county level may demand units which occupy cultivated land to use the topsoil of the land occupied for use in the newly reclaimed land, poor land or other cultivated land for soil amelioration.

Article 33

People’s governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall strictly implement the general plans for the utilization of land and annual plan for the use of land, adopt measures to ensure not to reduce the total amount of cultivated land within their jurisdictions. Whereas reductions occur, the State Council shall order it to organize land reclamation within the prescribed time limit to make up for the reduced land in the same quantity and quality and the land administrative department of the State Council shall, together with agricultural administrative department, examine and accept it.

Whereas individual provinces and municipalities find it difficult to reclaim enough land to make up for the land occupied due to scarce reserve resources, the total amount of land due to be reclaimed in their own regions may be reduced with the approval of the State Council but the rest of land for reclamation shall be made up for elsewhere.

Article 36

Land shall be used sparingly for non-agricultural construction purposes. Whereas wasteland can be used, no cultivated land should be occupied; whereas poor land can be used, no good land should be occupied.

Article 41

The State encourages land consolidation. People’s governments of counties and townships (towns) shall organize rural collective economic organizations to carry out comprehensive consolidation of fields, water surface, roads, woods and villages according to the general plans for the utilization of land to raise the quality of cultivated land and increase areas for effective cultivation and improve the agricultural production conditions and ecological environment.
Local people’s governments at all levels shall adopt measures to ameliorate medium- and low-yielding land and consolidate idle and scattered and abandoned land.

Article 42

Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the units or individuals occupying the land should be responsible for reclamation according to the relevant provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

Land for Construction Purposes

Article 43

Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

The term "apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law" used in the preceding paragraph refers to land owned by the State and also land originally owned by peasant collectives but having been requisitioned by the State.

Article 44

Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of agricultural land is involved.

Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people’s governments of cities or counties.

Land to be occupied for construction purposes other than those provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this article shall be approved by the people’s governments of provinces, autonomous region and municipalities whereas conversion of agricultural land into construction land is involved.

Article 45
The requisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

1) Basic farmland;

2) Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;

3) Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Requisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

Requisition of agricultural land should first of all go through the examination and approval procedure for converting agricultural land into land for construction purposes according to the provisions of Article 44 of this law. Whereas conversion of land is approved by the State Council, the land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed concurrently with the procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the conversion of land is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities within their terms of reference, land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed at the same time and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the terms of reference has been exceeded, separate land requisition examination and approval procedures should be completed according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.

Article 46

For requisition of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.

Owners or users of the land requisitioned should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for requisitioned land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

Article 47

In requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land requisitioned.

Compensation fees for land requisitioned include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land requisitioned by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per
hectare of land requisitioned shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land requisitioned.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land requisitioned shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In requisitioning vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned according to the social and economic development level.

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people’s governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land has been requisitioned.

Article 49

Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land requisitioned and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 50

Local people’s governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and peasants in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

Article 51

The standards for land compensation and method of resettlement for land requisitioned for building large and medium-sized water conservancy projects and hydroelectric power projects shall be determined separately by the State Council.
Article 52

In the process of the feasibility study for construction projects, land administrative departments may examine the related matters concerning the land for construction purposes and put forward their proposals according to the general plans for the utilization of land, the annual plan for the use of land and standards for land used for construction purposes.

Article 53

Whereas a construction project approved needs land owned by the State for construction purposes, the construction unit should file an application with land administrative department of the people’s government at and above the county level with the power of approval on the strength of related documents required by law and administrative decrees. The land administrative department shall examine the application and submit it to the people’s government at the same level for approval.

Article 54

A paid leasing should be go through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people’s governments at and above the county level according to law:

1) Land for use by government organs and for military use;

2) Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;

3) Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State.

4) Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

Article 55

Construction units that have obtained State-owned land by paid leasing can use the land only after paying the land use right leasing fees and other fees and expenses according to the standards and ways prescribed by the State Council.

Starting from the date when this law comes into effect, 30% of the land compensation fees for new construction land shall be handed over to the central finance, with the rest 70% to be retained by related local people’s governments, for the development of land for cultivation.

Article 56

In using State-owned land, construction units should use the land according to the provisions of the contract for compensated use of leased land use right or according to the provisions of the documents of approval concerning the allocation of land use right. The change of the land to construction purposes should get the consent from the land administrative departments of the related people’s governments and be submitted to the people’s governments that originally give the approval for the use of land. In
changing the purpose of land within the urban planned areas, the consent should be obtained from the related urban planning administrative departments before submission for approval.

Article 57

In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people’s governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

Article 58

In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people’s governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people’s governments that originally gives the approval or the people’s governments with the power of approval:

1) Use land for the sake of public interests;

2) Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;

3) When the term for the land use right expires according to what is agreed upon in the contract for compensated use of land, the land user has failed to apply for extension or failed to get approval for extension;

4) The use of land originally allocated has been stopped due to cancellation or removal of units;

5) Roads, railways, airports and mining sites that have been approved to be abandoned.

Proper compensation should be given to land use right users whereas the use right of State-owned land is recovered according to the provisions of 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 61
In using land for building public facilities and public welfare facilities, townships (towns) shall file an application with land administrative departments of local people’s governments at and above the county level after being examined by the township (town) people’s governments at and the application shall be approved by the local people’s governments at and above the county level according to the term of reference provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Where occupation of agricultural land is involved, the examination and approval procedures provided for in Article 44 of this law are required.

Article 62

One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Construction of rural houses should conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages should be used as much as possible for building houses.

The use of land for building houses should be examined by the township (town) people’s governments and approved by the county people’s governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required.

The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved.

Article 63

The land use right of peasant collectives shall not be leased, transferred or rented for non-agricultural construction, except in the case of legal transfer of the land that conforms to the general plan for the utilization of land and legally obtained by enterprises due to bankruptcy or acquisition.

Article 64

Buildings or structures put up before the general plan for the utilization of land and unconformable to the general plans are not allowed to be rebuilt or expanded.

Article 65

In one of the following cases, the rural collective economic organizations may recover the land use right with the approval of the people’s government that gives the approval for the use of land:

1) Land needed for building public facilities and public welfare undertakings of townships (towns) and villages;

2) Land not used according to the purposes approved;

3) Land not used any more due to cancellation or removal of the original units.
Proper compensation shall be given to land users in the case of recovering the land owned by peasant collectives provided for in item 1 of the preceding paragraph.

4.2.2 Relevant Regulations in the Tentative Regulations on Collecting Tax of Cultivated Land Occupation in the People’s Republic of China

Article 2

“Cultivated land” in this Regulations refers to land used for planting crops. Land ever used to plant crops within 3 years before the acquisition is also regarded as cultivated land.

Article 3

Units or individuals that acquire land for house building or other non-agricultural construction purposes are the obligors of tax payment (hereinafter called tax payers) for cultivated land acquisition, and should pay the cultivated land acquisition tax in line with provisions in this Regulations.

Article 4

The cultivated land acquisition tax should be calculated based on land area that is actually acquired by the tax payers, and collected once for all based on the defined amount of tax.

Article 5

The amount of cultivated land acquisition tax is defined as follows:

(1) Based on the relevant county as the calculation unit (this apply to the following items), for areas where per capita cultivated land is within 1 mu (including 1 mu), the tax is 2 to 10 yuan per square meter;

(2) For areas where per capita cultivated land is 1 to 2 mu (including 2 mu), the tax is 1.6 to 8 yuan per square meter;

(3) For areas where per capita cultivated land is 2 to 3 mu (including 3 mu), the tax is 1.3 to 6.5 yuan per square meter;

(4) For areas where per capita cultivated land is above 3 mu, the tax is 1 to 5 yuan per square meter.

Article 9

Financial department will be responsible for collection of the cultivated land acquisition tax. Land administration department should notify in a timely manner financial departments at its corresponding level in all relevant areas of its approval of cultivated land acquisition by any units or individuals. Units or individuals that are permitted to acquire or occupy cultivated land should declare and pay the tax to the financial department and, in doing so, the approval document issued by the land administration department above county level should be brought and presented to the
financial department. Land administration department shall transfer and allocate land based on tax payment receipt or land acquisition approval document.

### 4.2.3 Relevant Provisions in the “Method to Implement the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Administration” Issued by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

#### Chapter 1 General Provisions

**Article 2**

This Method must be observed in carrying out activities relating to protection, development and utilization, supervision and management of land resources within the territory of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

**Article 6**

The state introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State. No unit or individual is allowed to occupy, trade or illegally transfer land by other means.

Governments at all levels should manage to make an overall plan for the use of land to strictly administer, protect and develop land resources and stop any illegal occupation of land.

#### Chapter 2 Ownership and Right of Use of Land

**Article 8**

Users of state-owned land and owners and users of collectively owned land should register to the land administrative departments at above county government level to obtain certificates for use of state-owned land or for use and ownership of collectively owned land.

#### Chapter 4 Protection of Cultivated land and Reclamation of Land

**Article 20**

The Regional Government introduces the system of compensated land use. In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming or supplementing through land improvement the same amount of land of the same quality as that acquired; Whereas units that occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned should pay land reclamation fees of 15000—45000 yuan per hectare for reclamation of new land.

**Article 21**

In the cases of basic farmland occupancy approved in accordance with law, the payment made for land reclamation shall be 150% of the payment made for common cultivated land occupancy.
Article 25

Reclamation of the following types of land shall be strictly prohibited:

(1) land in areas that are defined with reclamation ban in the overall land use plan;

(2) Natural clipping pasture, sown pasture, fenced pasture and good quality grassland;

(3) Forest land and beach land of rivers and lakes;

(4) Sloping land with slope of more than 25 degrees and sandy wasteland at the edge of the sandbank;

(5) Land in areas of disputed ownership.

Chapter 5 Land for Construction Purposes

Article 31

Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the following examination and approval procedures shall apply:

(1) For occupying land for purposes of construction of village enterprises, village level infrastructures, public facilities, rural roads, water structures within the village or township territory of construction land defined in their overall land use plan and for construction of villagers’ houses within the territory of land collectively owned by the farmers, approval by the prefecture, city governments or prefecture administration according to controlling limitation as defined in their annual land use plan shall be required;

(2) For the purposes of implementing the overall land use plan within the urban construction land areas, the land occupancy shall be approved by the regional autonomous government. In the cases of approval by the State Council for land occupancy according to the law and regulations shall be required, the law and regulations shall govern.

Article 35

Land acquisition for national construction purposes shall be compensated according to the following standards:

(1) Acquisition of basic farmland, the compensation shall be 8 to 10 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land;

(2) Acquisition of irrigated cultivation land, fish pond other than basic farmland, the compensation shall be 7 to 9 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land;

(3) Acquisition of dry-land other than basic farmland, the compensation shall be 7 to 8 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land;
(4) Acquisition of forest land, sown grassland, housing building land, rural roads and threshing floor spaces, the compensation shall be 6 to 7 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land;

(5) Acquisition of natural pastures, the compensation shall be 6 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land.

For acquisition of land referred to in Items (1) through to (4) of the preceding paragraph for purposes of construction of big size projects including transportation and water resources development projects, the compensation shall be made as 6 times of the annual production value of the local cultivated land.

Annual production value of cultivated land and grassland of various types shall be taken as the average of those annual production values in the previous three years, and shall be publicized regularly by the regional people’s government.

Article 36

The green crops and ground attachments on the land acquired shall be compensated using the following standards:

(1) Compensation for green crops of a common type shall be the average annual production value of the previous three years of the specific crop, for green crops of a perennial root crop type, the compensation shall be 2 to 3 times of the average annual production value of the previous three years of the specific crop;

(2) Buildings, constructed structures, other facilities and trees on the land acquired shall be compensated according to actual losses and relevant regulations.

In the cases of relocating tombs on the land acquired, the local government shall make an announcement for relocation within a time limit and pay for the relocation according to relevant regulations; tombs that are not relocated within the time limit or are ownerless shall be relocated by relevant department of the local government.

Article 37

Resettlement compensation fee for cultivated land acquisition shall follow the standards as defined in Item 2 of Article 47 of the Law of P. R. China on Land Administration. In the cases of per capita cultivated land occupation of the people whose cultivated land is to be acquired is less than 0.1 ha before the acquisition, compensation for the resettlement can be appropriately increased, as long as the total of the land compensation and resettlement compensation does not exceed 30 times of the average annual production value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

Resettlement compensation for acquisition of fish pond space shall be made according to the compensation standards for adjacent cultivated land. Resettlement compensation for acquisition of forest land and grassland shall be calculated according to calculation of resettlement compensation for cultivated land. For acquisition of house building land, rural roads, threshing ground, no resettlement compensation shall be made.

Article 39
For acquisition of land owned by rural collective economic organizations, the land compensation shall go to the rural collective economic organization; compensation for the ground attachments and green crops on such land shall go to the owners of the ground attachments and green crops.

Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land requisitioned and accept their supervision. It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation and other related payments to the units or organizations whole land is requisitioned.

Article 40

In the cases of rural collective economic organizations organize and take responsibilities to resettle the people of the units or organizations whose land is requisitioned, the resettlement compensation shall go to the rural collective economic organization and shall be managed and utilized by the rural collective economic organization; if other unit makes arrangements to resettle the people, the resettlement compensation shall go to the unit. In cases of no unified resettlement is needed, the resettlement compensation shall be allocated to the individuals to be resettled or be used to pay their insurance premiums after having obtained consent of the individuals. Resettlement compensation should be used for the specified purposes, no appropriation is allowed.

Governments at the city, county and township levels should strengthen supervision on use of the resettlement compensation.

Article 46

Areas for rural house building of the villagers shall be defined according to the following standards (calculation of per capita cultivated land is based on county unit):

1. House building land should be within 200 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation less than 0.04 ha;
2. House building land should be within 300 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation less than 0.07 ha but more than 0.04 ha;
3. House building land should be within 400 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation less than 0.1 ha but more than 0.07 ha;
4. House building land should be within 500 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation less than 0.14 ha but more than 0.1 ha;
5. House building land should be within 600 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation less than 0.34 ha but more than 0.14 ha;
6. House building land should be within 800 m² per household in areas with per capita cultivated land occupation more than 0.34 ha.

The area for house building using unused land can be appropriately increased, but the maximum increase should not go beyond more than 1 time of the area prescribed in the previous items.
4.2.4 Relevant Regulations in Document No. 〔2001〕500 Jointly Issued by Xinjiang DRC and Finance Bureau

Table 1 Indexes for Calculation of Cultivated Land Compensation (Unit: yuan/mu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Level-1 Cultivated Land (High Yield Farm Land)</th>
<th>Level-2 Cultivated Land (Medium Yield Farm Land)</th>
<th>Level-3 Cultivated Land (Low Yield Farm Land)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index for Calculation</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Indexes in this table is for cultivated land used for planting of grain crops.
2. Production values of for cultivated land planted with special crops, vegetable land and orchards should be higher than that of the level-1 cultivated land in this table; and the indexes for cotton land, orchards, vegetable land and grape land should not exceed 1.5, 2, 3 and 4 times of that of the level-1 cultivated land, respectively. Indexes of other cash crops should be calculated based on their actual production values.

Table 2. Indexes for Calculation of Grassland Compensation (Unit : Yuan/mu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation Indexes</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good and Fair</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Calculation Indexes for Resettlement Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Capita Cultivated Land (mu)</th>
<th>Multiple of Average Three Years' Production Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3.5</td>
<td>4 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 to 3.5</td>
<td>6 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 to 3.0</td>
<td>8 to 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 to 2.5</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 to 2.0</td>
<td>13 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 to 1.5</td>
<td>16 to 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 to 1.0</td>
<td>19 to 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Compensation Indexes for Arbor and Economic Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Size of the Trees (Chest Diameter, cm)</th>
<th>Compensation Indexes (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad Leaved Forest</td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&lt; 5 cm</td>
<td>10—15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>5-15 cm</td>
<td>15—25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>15-30 cm</td>
<td>25—35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferous Forest</td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&gt; 30cm</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&lt;5cm</td>
<td>20—30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>5-15cm</td>
<td>30—50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>15-30cm</td>
<td>50—70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&gt; 30cm</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&lt;5cm</td>
<td>20—40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>5-15cm</td>
<td>40—60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>15-30cm</td>
<td>60—100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Trunk</td>
<td>&gt; 30cm</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Per Cluster</td>
<td>Less than 3 years and without fruits</td>
<td>30—70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Cluster</td>
<td>More than 3 years and with fruits</td>
<td>70—110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Compensation for trees in protected forest land will be 50% more than trees in ordinary forest land.

4.2.5 Provisions in the World Bank Policy OP 4.12

Policy Objectives

2. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Impacts Covered

3. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by

(a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;
(ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or
(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

4. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents.

Required Measures

6. To address the impacts covered under para. 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework (see paras. 25-30) that covers the following:

(a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

   (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

   (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

   (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

   (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

   (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

   (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and

   (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
8. To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

9. Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see para. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (see Annex A, para. 11).

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see para. 30).

11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

13. For impacts covered under para. 3(a) of this policy, the Bank also requires the following:

(a) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

(b) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility
and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

(c) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers’ preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

Eligibility for Benefits

14. Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the Annex A, para. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.

15. Criteria for Eligibility. Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (see Annex A, para. 7(f)); and

(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

16. Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cutoff date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Resettlement Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring

17. To achieve the objectives of this policy, different planning instruments are used, depending on the type of project:
(a) a resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified;

(b) a resettlement policy framework is required for operations referred to in paras. 26-30 that may entail involuntary resettlement, unless otherwise specified; and

(c) a process framework is prepared for projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) (see para. 31).

18. The borrower is responsible for preparing, implementing, and monitoring a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework (the “resettlement instruments”), as appropriate, that conform to this policy. The resettlement instrument presents a strategy for achieving the objectives of the policy and covers all aspects of the proposed resettlement. Borrower commitment to, and capacity for, undertaking successful resettlement is a key determinant of Bank involvement in a project.

19. Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement component or subcomponent. In preparing the resettlement component, the borrower draws on appropriate social, technical, and legal expertise and on relevant community-based organizations and NGOs. The borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.

20. The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the “without-project” circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective.

21. The borrower ensures that the Project Implementation Plan is fully consistent with the resettlement instrument.

22. As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner.

23. The borrower’s obligations to carry out the resettlement instrument and to keep the Bank informed of implementation progress are provided for in the legal agreements for the project.

24. The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises
resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment takes into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives may not be realized, the borrower should propose follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for continued Bank supervision, as the Bank deems appropriate.

**Resettlement Instrument**

**Resettlement Plan**

25. A draft resettlement plan that conforms to this policy is a condition of appraisal for projects referred to in para. 17(a) above. However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower. The information disclosure procedures set forth in para. 22 apply.

**Resettlement Policy Framework**

26. For sector investment operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the project implementing agency screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the borrower submits, prior to appraisal, a resettlement policy framework that conforms to this policy. The framework also estimates, to the extent feasible, the total population to be displaced and the overall resettlement costs.

27. For financial intermediary operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the financial intermediary (FI) screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the Bank requires that before appraisal the borrower or the FI submit to the Bank a resettlement policy framework conforming to this policy. In addition, the framework includes an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the FIs that will be responsible for subproject financing. When, in the assessment of the Bank, no resettlement is envisaged in the subprojects to be financed by the FI, a resettlement policy framework is not required. Instead, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the FIs to obtain from the potential subborrowers a resettlement plan consistent with this policy if a subproject gives rise to resettlement. For all subprojects involving resettlement, the resettlement plan is provided to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

28. For other Bank-assisted project with multiple subprojects that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that a draft resettlement plan conforming to this policy be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project unless, because of the nature and design of the project or of a specific subproject or subprojects (a) the zone of impact of subprojects cannot be determined, or (b) the zone of impact is known but precise siting alignments cannot be determined. In such cases, the borrower submits a resettlement policy framework consistent with this policy prior to appraisal. For other subprojects that do not fall within the above criteria, a resettlement plan conforming to this policy is required prior to appraisal.
29. For each subproject included in a project described in para. 26, 27, or 28 that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

30. For projects described in paras. 26-28 above, the Bank may agree, in writing, that subproject resettlement plans may be approved by the project implementing agency or a responsible government agency or financial intermediary without prior Bank review, if that agency has demonstrated adequate institutional capacity to review resettlement plans and ensure their consistency with this policy. Any such delegation, and appropriate remedies for the entity’s approval of resettlement plans found not to be in compliance with Bank policy, are provided for in the legal agreements for the project. In all such cases, implementation of the resettlement plans is subject to ex post review by the Bank.

**Process Framework**

31. For projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) above, the borrower provides the Bank with a draft process framework that conforms to the relevant provisions of this policy as a condition of appraisal. In addition, during project implementation and before enforcing the restriction, the borrower prepares a plan of action, acceptable to the Bank, describing the specific measures to be undertaken to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation. The plan of action could take the form of a natural resources management plan prepared for the project.
5 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

The construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir will not be involved in resettlement issue. However, the farmland within the scope of reservoir inundation should be compensated for. Concerning the farmland, fruit plantation and forest land within the scope of reservoir inundation, the impacted will include Turpan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC) and Mr. Alimu Halike (villager of Qiquanhu Village of Qiquanhu Township). The 32.6 mu of farmland, fruit plantation and forest land within the scope of reservoir inundation belong to Turpan City SASAC but has been contracted to Mr. Alimu Halike for management.

Through the coordination by Turpan City Bureau of Water Resources, Turpan City SASAC and Qiquanhu Township Government, Mr. Alimu Halike agreed to get the 32.6 mu of inundation-impacted land replaced by a piece of state-owned land of the same area 1 km from Qiquanhu Township Town.

In accordance with Resettlement Regulations on Land Requisition for the Construction of Large and Medium-sized Projects of Water Resources and Hydro Power, the land compensation fund and resettlement subsidy (Yuan 1,247,100 in total) for the 32.6 mu of inundation-impacted land will belong to Turfan City SASAC, while the compensation fund of Yuan 37,500 for the crops on it will belong to Mr. Alimu Halike, who in addition will have the management contract of the replacing land. The Turfan City Government will coordinate the relations of the state land use and related compensation funds between the City SASAC and the Qiquanhu Township.

5.2 Plan of Special Structure Reconstruction

5.2.1. Reconstruction of Hydrological Station

Meiyaogou Hydrological Station is located around 200 m south of the planned dam toe. The hydrological station will be impacted by the reservoir. Therefore, it is necessary to resettle the hydrological station. Turpan Prefecture Bureau of Water Resources will be responsible for the site selection, design and reconstruction of the hydrological station.

5.2.2. Abandon of Small-sized Thermal Power Station

There is a set of small-sized thermal power station within the reservoir-impacted area. Due to the completely aged facilities, the operation efficiency of this very old power station is very low, it is not in line with the current policy of environmental protection, and the power station has already been abandoned. Since the service area of the station has already been covered by Xinjiang primary electric grid, it is not necessary to recover the abandoned station except some subsidy for demolishment.

5.2.3. Other Small-sized Hydro-Power Facilities

Since the functions of the existing small-sized hydro-power facilities will be replaced by Meiyaogou Reservoir, the small facilities will become useless. It is not planned to reconstruct these small facilities except some subsidy for demolishment.
6 Compensation Budget Estimation for Land Requisition and Structure Demolishment

6.1. Compensation Basis

(1) Law of the People’s Republic of China on Land Administration (revised on 2004)


(3) Regulations for Compensation to Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Big and Medium Size Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Projects (State Council Decree No. 471)

(4) Tentative Regulations on Standards for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax of the People’s Republic of China (State Council Decree 511)

(5) Method to Exercise Land Management in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (put into effect on October 01, 1999)

(6) Implementation Method for Collecting Arable Land Occupation Tax in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (put into effect on September 09, 2008)

(7) Circular by Xinjiang DRC ((Development and Reform Commission) and Finance Bureau on Distribution of the Standard for Administrative Charging for Land Management by Xinjiang Land Resources Management System (Xinjiang DRC Document 2001 No. 500)

(8) Circular on Distribution of the Method of Collection and Utilization of Forest Vegetation Recovery Fees (issued by MOF and the State Forest Bureau as Document (2002)73)

(9) Circular on Further Define the Standards for Collection of Forest Vegetation Recovery Fees in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (issued by Xinjiang Forest Bureau as Document No. (2006)503)

(10) Implementation Method for Collecting Arable Land Occupation Tax in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (put into effect on September 09, 2008)

6.2. Compensation Principles

The following principles will be respected in estimating the compensation budget for land requisition and structure demolition for the construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir:

(1) Resettlement planning should be based on physical objects to be inundated and resettlement plan for the resettlers, and should be in line with relevant national laws and regulations and policies issued by the state council;

(2) Construction scales and standards for rural resettlement and recovery of specialized structures should follow the principle of resuming the original scale and standards, and the investment for such purposes should be listed in the investment
plan for compensation to land acquisition and resettlement of the reservoir. Additional investments needed to allow for extended construction scale or upgraded construction standards should not be listed into the above mentioned investment plan. For inundated objects that do not need recovery or reconstruction should be given proper compensation.

(3) Investments for development of profiting making businesses using the water area of the reservoir by relevant departments should be assumed by the concerned departments in accordance with the principle of “he who benefits shall invest”.

(4) Annual investment for resettlement compensation should be defined as per the construction schedule of the reservoir.

(5) Cost estimate for land acquisition and resettlement compensation is based on policies and prices in the third quarter of 2009.

6.3. Compensation Criteria and Costs

6.3.1. Compensation for Land Requisition and Structure Demolishment

A. Land Compensation Fund and Resettlement Subsidy

(1) Compensation Criteria for Farmland Requisition

The compensation for farmland requisition will be composed of resettlement subsidy and the compensation fund for land as well as the properties on it (such as growing crops). In accordance with Resettlement Regulations on Land Requisition for the Construction of Large and Medium-sized Projects of Water Resources and Hydro Power, the sum of land compensation fund and resettlement subsidy is 16 times of the annual output value on the basis of the previous 3 year’s average. The properties on the land such as growing crops belong to the original owner. On the basis of survey in the project area, the output value of 3 years average of the vegetable production in open field and greenhouse amounted to 2000 Yuan/mu and 5000 Yuan/mu, respectively. Therefore, the compensation base for vegetable open field and greenhouse was set as 2000 Yuan/mu and 5000 Yuan/mu, respectively. Thus, the compensation criteria for occupying vegetable open field and greenhouse were set as 32,000 Yuan/mu and 80,000 Yuan/mu, respectively.

(2) Compensation Criteria for Fruit Plantation

In accordance with Circular by Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission (DRC) and Finance Department on Distribution of the Standard for Administrative Charging for Land Management by Xinjiang Land Resources Management System (Xinjiang DRC Document 2001 No. 500), the compensation for fruit plantation land is twice the compensation for farmland. The compensation fund and resettlement subsidy will be calculated on the basis of 16 times. The fruit plantations in the project area are mainly vineyards. The compensation base for vineyards is no more than 4 time as much as that for Grade-1 farmland, namely 4800 Yuan/mu. On the basis of survey in the project area, the output value of 3 years average of the vineyards amounted to 2000 Yuan/mu. Thus, the compensation criteria for occupying vineyard were set as 32,000 Yuan/mu.
(3) Compensation Criteria for Forest Land

In accordance with Method of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on Implementing Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China, the compensation for forest land is composed of forest land compensation fund, resettlement subsidy, tree compensation fund and forest vegetation rehabilitation charge. The construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir will occupy 5 mu of forest land. Altogether, there are 3500 pieces of poplars on this piece of land with BHD above 30 cm. On the basis of Method to Implement the Law of the Republic of China on Land Management in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Circular by Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission (DRC) and Finance Department on Distribution of the Standard for Administrative Charging for Land Management by Xinjiang Land Resources Management System (Xinjiang DRC Document 2001 No. 500), the compensation rate for trees is 45 Yuan/tree. The forest land compensation fund and resettlement subsidy in the project area is calculated 16 times as much as the farmland compensation base and the compensation for farmland is 480 Yuan/mu. The forest vegetation rehabilitation charge is calculated on the basis of 6/m².

The forest land compensation in the project area is calculated to be 215,900 Yuan, including 14,400 Yuan of forest land compensation fund, 24,000 Yuan of resettlement subsidy, 157,500 Yuan of tree compensation fund and 20,000 Yuan of forest vegetation rehabilitation charge.

(4) Compensation for Growing Crops:

The compensation for growing crops is considered on one year basis. The compensation rate for vegetable land requisition is 2000 Yuan/mu, while that for greenhouse – 5000 Yuan/mu.

B. Compensation for Houses and Auxiliary Structures

There are some houses and auxiliary structures in Meiyaogou Reservoir area built in 1960s~1970s. Due to long time of service in addition to the flood impact of Meiyaogou River, these houses and structures are quite worn out. No body is living in them permanently. Therefore, the compensation should be calculated on the basis of comprehensive estimation of the depreciation and the current status. The houses of brick-wood structure will be compensated on the basis of 200 Yuan/m², while the auxiliary structures and fencing walls – on the basis of Yuan/m². The compensation for the above houses and structures will total to 4,815,200 Yuan.

C. Small-sized Hydro-Power Facilities

The compensation for small-sized hydro-power facilities is estimated on the basis of local price. The compensation of 160,000 Yuan for Renmin Canal is calculated on the basis of 100,000 Yuan/km, the compensation of 20,000 Yuan for farmland canal is calculated on the basis of 10,000 Yuan/km, the compensation of 15,000 Yuan for aqueducts is calculated on the basis of 5,000 Yuan/set, the compensation of 100,000 Yuan for flood prevention dyke is calculated on the basis of 100,000 Yuan/km, the compensation of 145,000 Yuan for water ponds is calculated on the basis of 50 Yuan/m², and the compensation of 210,000 Yuan for electric transmission line is
calculated on the basis of 50,000 Yuan/km. Since the transformer is still usable, only the expenses of resettlement is calculated, namely 1000 in total.

**6.3.2. Compensation for Temporary Land Use**

The temporary land use as engineering sites will be the Gobi desert along highways. Since Gobi desert and river beach are state-owned lands and nobody is using them, there will be no compensation for them.

**6.3.3. Compensation for Special Structures**

The special structures in the inundation-impacted area of Meiyaogou Reservoir mainly include one set of abandoned small-sized thermal power station and Meiyaogou Hydrological Station.

**A. Abandoned Small-Sized Thermal Power Station**

Since it is not necessary to recover the abandoned small-sized thermal power station, only the demolishment cost will be calculated. The cost is estimated to be 50,000 Yuan.

**B. Hydrological Station**

In accordance with Turpan Prefecture Bureau of Water Resources on the estimation basis to build a hydrological station of the same scale, same standard and same function at another place, the resettlement of Meiyaogou Reservoir will cost 1,444,910 Yuan in total. Since this cost has already been listed in the budget for hydrological station resettlement, it is not re-calculated here.

**6.3.4. Reservoir Bed Clearance**

The targets of reservoir bed clearance include the structures, trees, and floatable matters as well as sanitation management. The budget of reservoir bed clearance in this project is calculated at the reference of the domestic successful experiences under the considerations of the actual situation.

The basic unit prices of reservoir bed clearance are 50 Yuan/workday, 2 Yuan per kg of bleaching powder and 0.2 Yuan per kg of calcium oxide.

(1) Sanitation Management

- **House Disinfection**: In accordance with the actual situation of the impacted houses and on the basis of the disinfection technical specifications, the area of house disinfection is twice as much as the building area of the house. The work amount of disinfection is 721m², and the labor cost is 50 Yuan/workday. The floor is sprayed with 4% bleaching powder supernatant at the rate of 0.3 kg/m². The disinfection time should be no less than 30 minutes. The unit cost of house disinfection is calculated to be 0.25 Yuan/m² (building area).

- **Clearance of Floatable Matters**: In accordance with the actual situation, the work amount of floatable matter clearance is 0.5 ton/workday and the labor cost is 50
Yuan/workday. The cost of clearing the floatable matters on reservoir bed is 100 Yuan/ton.

(2) House and Structure Clearance: In accordance with the survey, the work amount of house demolition is 50 m²/workday and the labor cost is 50 Yuan/workday. The walls will be leveled by bulldozers. One set of bulldozer levels 100m² of house per day, and the rental cost of one bulldozer amounts to 1000 Yuan/day. The unit cost of house clearance is calculated to be 20 Yuan/m².

(3) Forest Land Clearance: In accordance with the actual situation, the clearance of forest land is calculated on the basis of 100 Yuan/mu.

6.3.5. Other Expenditures

A. Expenditure for Technical Training

The expenditures for technical training is calculated on the basis of 0.5% of the sum from Item 6.3.1 to Item 6.3.2. This activity is to upgrade the production skill and education level of the resettlers as well as the professionality of the project staff.

B. Cost of Planning and Design

The costs of planning and design is calculated on the basis of 2% of the sum from Item 6.3.1 to Item 6.3.4. This is for the activities of resettlement arrangement.

C. Management Expenditure for Project Implementation

The management expenditure for project implementation is calculated on the basis of 3% of the sum from Item 6.3.1 to Item 6.3.4. It is for the office rooms and equipments of the resettlement office in addition to management expenditures such as salary, officing expenditures, traveling costs and so on.

D. Initial Expenditure for Resettlement Office

Since this sub-project is not involved in resettlement and it is not necessary to set up a resettlement office, the initial expenditure for resettlement office will not be calculated.

E. Expenditures for Monitoring and Evaluation

To satisfy the requirements of the World Bank guidelines on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the expenditures for monitoring and evaluation is calculated on the basis of 1% of the sum from Item 6.3.1 to Item 6.3.4. It will be the working expenditure of the external M&E agency in the process of resettlement.

6.3.6. Contingency

A. Physical Contingency

The physical contingency is calculated on the basis of 10% of the sum from Item 6.3.1 to Item 6.3.5.
B. Price Contingency

In accordance with the “price contingency management in large and medium-sized projects of water resources and hydro power” from National Commission of Development and Reform, the investment price index is calculated on the basis of “zero”.

6.3.7. Taxes and Charges Related

The taxes and charges related include forest vegetation rehabilitation charge, farmland occupation tax and farmland reclamation charge.

A. Forest Vegetation Rehabilitation Charge

In accordance with Circular on Distribution of the ‘Management Method on Collection and Usages of Forest and Vegetation Recovery Fees’ (Document 2002 No. 73 issued by MOF and National Forestry Bureau) and Circular on Further Defining Collection Standard for Forest Vegetation Recovery in Xinjiang issued by Xinjiang Forestry Bureau (Xinjiang Forestry Bureau Document 2006 No. 503), the forest vegetation rehabilitation charge is calculated on the following basis:

Afforested land belongs to protective forest. The forest vegetation rehabilitation charge is calculated on the basis of 6 Yuan/m$^2$.

B. Farmland Occupation Tax

On the basis of Tentative Regulations for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax of the People’s Republic of China (State Council Decree No. 511) and Implementation Method for Collection of Arable Land Occupancy Tax in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Regional Government Order No. 159), the occupation tax is set to be 20 Yuan/m$^2$ for fruit plantations and farmland (the tax for basic farmland is 1.5 times as much as that for ordinary farmland and 5 Yuan/m$^2$ for forest land and grassland in Changji, Shihezi, Kelamayi, Turpan and Wujiqiu prefectures. The construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir will follow these criteria.

C. Farmland Reclamation Charge

On the basis of Circular on Issues Relevant to Land Uses by Water Resources and Hydropower Projects (Document 2001 No. 355 issued by Ministry of National Land Resources) and Circular by Xinjiang DRC (Development and Reform Commission) and Finance Bureau) on Distribution of the Standard for Administrative Charging for Land Management by Xinjiang Land Resources Management System (Xinjiang DRC Document 2001 No. 500), the farmland reclamation charge is calculated on the basis of 1000 Yuan/mu, when ordinary farmland and fruit plantation artificial pasture are requisited for engineering construction. If the reservoir construction is mainly for flood prevention and water supply (including irrigation), the farmland reclamation charge for the inundated land can be calculated at 70% of the above criteria. Therefore, the farmland reclamation charge in this sub-project will be 700 Yuan/mu.

6.4. Compensation Total Budget
The compensation total budget for the land requisition for the construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir amounts to 9,005,300 Yuan, which is composed of 6,750,800 Yuan of compensation fund for rural resettlement, 50,000 Yuan for the reconstruction of special structures, 535,300 Yuan for reservoir bed clearance, 473,900 Yuan for other expenditures, 781,000 Yuan of contingencies and 414,300 Yuan of taxes and charges. The overall compensation budget estimation of land requisition and resettlement for the construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir as well as the breakdowns are illustrated in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Overall Compensation Budget Estimation of Land Requisition and Resettlement for the Construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Budget (RMB)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for rural resettlement</td>
<td>6,750,800</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reconstruction of special structures</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reservoir bed clearance</td>
<td>535,300</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other expenditures</td>
<td>473,900</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survey, design and scientific research</td>
<td>146,700</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation management</td>
<td>220,100</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical training</td>
<td>33,800</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial expenditure for implementation agency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>73,400</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of 1~4</td>
<td>7,810,000</td>
<td>86.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>781,000</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical contingency</td>
<td>781,000</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Price contingency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tax and charge</td>
<td>414,300</td>
<td>4.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total investment</td>
<td>9,005,300</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-2. Breakdowns of Resettlement Compensation for the Construction of Meiyaogou Reservoir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price (Yuan)</th>
<th>Investment (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Package 1. Compensation for rural resettlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,750,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land requisition compensation and resettlement subsidy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,284,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Greenhouse vegetable</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>80000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fruit plantation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>451,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>195,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Compensation for forest land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7680</td>
<td>38,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Compensation for trees</td>
<td>pc</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>157,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Growing crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RAP of Meiyaogou Reservoir

### 4.1. Vegetable land
- **mu**: 10, **2000**: 20,000

### 4.2. Greenhouse vegetable
- **mu**: 3.5, **5000**: 17,500

### II Compensation for house and auxiliary structures
- **4,815,200**
  1. **House (brick-concrete)**
     - **m²**: 23879, **200**: 4,775,800
  2. **Auxiliary structure (fencing wall)**
     - **m**: 1970, **20**: 39,400

### III Compensation for small-sized hydro-power facilities
- **651,000**
  1. **Renmin Canal**
     - **km**: 1.6, **100000**: 160,000
  2. **Farmland canal**
     - **km**: 2, **10000**: 20,000
  3. **Aqueduct**
     - **set**: 3, **5000**: 15,000
  4. **Flood prevention dyke**
     - **km**: 1, **100000**: 100,000
  5. **electricity transmission line (below 380 V)**
     - **km**: 4.2, **50000**: 210,000
  6. **Transformer**
     - **set**: 1, **1000**: 1,000
  7. **Water pond**
     - **m²**: 2900, **50**: 145,000

### Package 2. Reconstruction of Special Structures
- **50,000**
  1. **Abandoned small-sized thermal power station**
     - **set**: 1, **50000**: 50,000
  2. **Hydrological Station (listed in the budget line for the construction of hydrological station)**
     - **set**: 1

### Package 3. Reservoir Bed Clearance
- **535,310**
  1. **Sanitation management**
     - **55,900**
  2. **Clearing structures**
     - **477,500**
  3. **Clearing trees**
     - **1,910**

### Package 4. Other Expenditures
- **473,921**
  1. **Survey, design and scientific research**
     - **%**: 2, **7336110**: 146,722
  2. **Implementation management**
     - **%**: 3, **7336110**: 220,083
  3. **Technical training**
     - **%**: 0.5, **6750800**: 33,754
  4. **Initial expenditure for implementation agency**
     - **Yuan**: 0
  5. **Monitoring and evaluation**
     - **%**: 1, **7336110**: 73,361

### Package 5. Contingencies
- **781,003**
  1. **Physical contingency**
     - **%**: 10, **7810030.6**: 781,003
  2. **Price contingency**
     - **-**

### Package 6. Taxes and Charges
- **414,309**
  1. **Forest vegetation rehabilitation charge**
     - **Yuan/m²**: 3335, **6**: 20,000
  2. **Farmland occupation tax**
     - **384,859**
  2.1. **Farmland**
     - **Yuan/mu**: 13.5, **13340**: 180,090
  2.2. **Fruit plantation**
     - **Yuan/mu**: 14.1, **13340**: 188,094
  2.3. **Forest land**
     - **Yuan/mu**: 700, **13.5**: 9,450
  3. **Farmland reclamation charge**
     - **Yuan/mu**: 3335, **16,675**

### Package 8. Total Investment
- **9,005,343**
7 Implementation Procedures and Plan

7.1 Resettlement action in step with project physical progress

The resettlement schedule must be formulated in accordance with the construction content, quantity, period and the resettlers, resettlement mode, and so on. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be in step with that for each of the subproject. The basic principles for the scheduling are as follows:

- For land acquisition and resettlement in rural areas, the implementation schedule will be properly arranged in the light of agricultural production situations so as to diminish impact on agricultural production.

- House removal will be conducted by phases, but must be finished before the start of subproject construction.

- The payment of compensation fee will normally be started about five days before house removal.

- Land acquisition and house removal will be finished before construction.

- Land adjustment and reallocation will be finished during the rotation of crops.

- The rebuilding of special facilities will be arranged for the period of completion of the various section bids so as to reduce construction impact on the reconstruction.

- For relocation of industrial enterprises and public service institutions, the departments in charge will make arrangement and select their locations for reconstruction in accordance with the project construction schedule.

7.2 Key tasks of land acquisition and temporary land occupation in resettlement

- The scope of land acquisition and resettlement will be finally determined in accordance with the design drawings of each of the subprojects and needs to be finished before the beginning of the physical measurement and calculations for land acquisition and demolition.

- The physical measurement and calculations will be carried out jointly by the project resettlement office, the resettlement implementer and the property owner in accordance with the red line maps of the land acquisition and resettlement prior to the signing of the resettlement compensation agreements.

- The project resettlement office and the resettlement implementer will jointly hold a resettlement mobilization meeting participated by the resettler households or organizations to make public the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policies and the resettlement measures, which will be conducted before the signing of the resettlement compensation agreement. After the mobilization meeting, the land acquisition announcement and resettlement announcement will be officially issued.

- Relevant procedures for temporary land use will be completed prior to construction and then land can be temporarily used.

7.3 Key tasks of house removal and reconstruction
(1) The project resettlement department and the resettlement implementer will jointly hold a resettlement mobilization meeting participated by the resettler households or organizations to make public the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policies and the resettlement measures, which will be conducted before the signing of the resettlement compensation agreement. After the mobilization meeting, the land acquisition announcement and resettlement announcement will be officially issued.

2 The resettlement party and the resettler party will sign a compensation agreement after the physical measurement and calculations and the issuance of land acquisition and resettlement announcements.

3 The compensation fee will be paid and distributed after the agreement is signed by both parties and before the relocation takes place.

4 The work of resettlement will be inspected for implementation to make sure that the resettlers are happy.

7.4 Rural resettlement plan

In accordance with the general schedule of the construction design, Meiyaogou Reservoir will be constructed for a period of two years. The resettlement will be finished and the related charges will be paid before March 2010 according to the rural resettlement plan.

7.4.1 The plan for restoration of temporarily occupied land

The land to be temporarily occupied for Meiyaogou Reservoir construction is bare land and will be restored in accordance with the measures set forth by the soil and water conservation assessment report.

7.4.2 The plan for house removal and reconstruction

There is no plan for house reconstruction but that for compensation for the houses to be inundated within the submerged area. The implementation of the plan for house removal will be started in March 2010 and finished in June 2010.

7.4.3 Plan for reconstruction of temporarily affected building

There is no temporarily affected building in the Meiyaogou Reservoir inundation area.

7.4.4 Plan for restoration of vulnerable group

There is no vulnerable group in the Meiyaogou Reservoir inundation area, so there is no compensation plan for that purpose.

7.4.5 The plan for reconstruction of special facilities

Special hydrological station: in accordance with the construction schedule of Meiyaogou Reservoir, its reconstruction will be completed before December 2010.

7.5 Social security for the resettlers and land loss farmers
The county and city PMOs (resettlement offices) have actively encouraged public participation, strengthened information disclosure, and received public supervision. Internal and external monitoring has been strengthened and highly efficient and effective feedback mechanism and channel have been established so as to make information processing time as short as possible and ensure timely resolution to various problems arising in the construction.

7.6 Resettlement implementation plan

The resettlement is planned to start at the beginning of 2010 and complete at the end of 2010. For the overall plan and investment schedule by phase and by year, see Table 7.
Table 7.1 Resettlement schedule for Meiyaogou Reservoir construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Work planned</th>
<th>Completion time</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Measure and determine reservoir inundation boundaries and lay permanent boundary markers</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Check and verify current land use and quantity</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Make studies on compensation policies</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Make studies on compensation policies</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sign the land acquisition compensation agreement</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pay compensation for the land acquisition</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Go through procedures for land acquisition</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Allocate land and homestead</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Make public by posting notices land compensation policies and compensation rates</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II</strong></td>
<td>House removal and reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Check and ratify the quantities of houses and their appurtenant works</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Make public by posting notices personal property losses of the resettlers</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Make public by posting notices compensation policies and rates</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pay compensation for houses and their appurtenant works</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Demolish houses in the inundation areas</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sign the resettlement compensation agreement</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pay the compensation</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Reservoir bottom clean-up</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Construction of water gauging</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pay crop compensation to resettlers</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Financial Balance and Funds Appropriation for Resettlement

8.1 Resettlement funds budgeting (financial balance)

The total static investment in compensation for land acquisition and resettlement for Meiyaogou Reservoir amounts to 9.0053 million yuan, including 6.7508 million yuan of compensation for rural resettlement, 50,000 yuan for restoration and reconstruction of special facilities, 535.3 thousand yuan for Reservoir bottom clean-up, 473.9 thousand yuan for other costs, 781 thousand yuan for preparations, and 414.3 thousand yuan for relevant taxes.

The compensation for land acquisition and subsidy for resettlement (excluding crop compensation) total 1.2471 million yuan all to Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission. The 37.5 thousand yuan of crop compensation will be paid to Mr. Alimu Halike, villager of Qiquanhu Village, Qiquanhu Town. The inundated woodland area is all forestland, which is owned by the state, belonging to shelter forest. Therefore the compensation for land acquisition, subsidy for resettlement and compensation for forest are all paid to Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission. The fund for forest vegetation restoration is used for afforestation on suitable land. Compensations for house and appurtenant structure, small-scale water and hydropower works and special project restoration and reconstruction are all paid to Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission.

8.2 Annual investment plan

A Principles for allocation

1 All expenses incurred on land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the total budget of the project. Compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and other costs will be paid by the project owner to the relevant organizations or individuals through the project resettlement office.

2 The land acquisition cost will be paid by the project resettlement office to the owner through a bank.

3 The compensation for the resettlers’ houses will be paid to the resettlers one month before the demolition.

4 The compensation for land will be paid three months before the land is acquired.

5 The compensation for all the special facilities will be paid three months before the construction.

6 In order to ensure smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, the PMO must set up financial and supervisory organizations at all levels to ensure timely disbursement of all the funds.

B The organization responsible for resettlement finance
1. The organization responsible for compensation for rural land acquisition will be the special finance departments of the project resettlement office and the city Land and Resources Bureau.

2. The organization responsible for compensation for rural house removal and for the various special facilities will be the special finance department of the project resettlement office.

3. The funds for resettlement will be disbursed in a top-down manner through all levels. Agencies at all levels will strictly implement financial settlement and audit rules and regulations and make inspections and reports on funds availability and use on a regular basis. For unexpected issues rectification and remedial measures will be adopted to ensure the disbursement and use of funds as planned.

4. It is ensured that the earmarked resettlement funds are used for the specified purposes. Intermediate agencies may not be allowed to retain or appropriate the funds for any other purposes.

C. Annual investment plan

It is preliminarily planned that the resettlement investment in Meiyaogou Reservoir construction will be completed in one year, i.e. in 2010.

8.3 Source and flow of funds

In accordance with the project progress arrangements, the resettlement funds will come from the local input.

In accordance with the compensation policy and standards specified in the resettlement plan, the project resettlement office will sign an “Agreement on Compensation for Project Land Acquisition” with Turfan City Land and Resources Bureau, which will sign an agreement on compensation for land acquisition and attachment to land with the project affected organization; at the same time the project resettlement office will sign an “Agreement on Compensation for Project Affected Houses and Land Attachment Demolition” with Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission and sign an “Agreement on Compensation for Special Facilities Restoration and Investment” with the various special facilities departments. The compensation will be paid in accordance with the item, quantity, time and amount stipulated in the agreement on compensation for land acquisition and house removal. The compensation for land acquisition will be paid by the project resettlement office through a bank to the owner; and the compensation for house removal will be paid by the project resettlement office directly to Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission; compensation for special facilities restoration and investment will be paid by the project resettlement office through a bank to departments in charge of special facilities. The cash flow chart is shown as below:
Cash flow of Resettlement Compensation for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction

- compensation for land
  - PMO: city Land and Resources Bureau
  - Turfan City State-owned Assets S and A Commission

- subsidies on resettlement
  - PMO: city Land and Resources Bureau
  - Turfan City State-owned Assets S and A Commission

- Compensation for crops and land attachment
  - PMO: city Land and Resources Bureau
  - Town (township) village committee

- compensation for houses and appurtenant works
  - PMO: Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission

- compensation for special facilities
  - PMO: department in charge of special project
  - construction organization

- Reservoir bottom clean-up cost
  - PMO: construction organization

- planning and designing cost
  - PMO: design institute

- M & E cost
  - PMO: M & E org.

- technical training cost
  - PMO: Technical training org.

- implementation and management cost
  - PMO: Turfan City State-owned Assets S and A Commission

- supervision cost
  - PMO: supervision org.
9 Organizational Arrangement

9.1 Organizational setup

For the purposes of preparing this RAP and successful implementation of the RAP to achieve anticipated results, a complete set of resettlement organizations must be set up for the convenience of planning, coordinating and monitoring the resettlement activities. The organizations responsible for land requisition and resettlement in the project are:

1. Foreign funded Project Management Division of Xinjiang Development and Reform Committee (DRC), Foreign funded Project Management Division of Xinjiang Finance Bureau, and Foreign funded Project Management Division of Xinjiang Water Resources Bureau (PMO).

2. Turpan Prefecture Leading Group for the Resettlement for the Construction of Alagou Reservoir

3. Tuokexun County Alagou Reservoir Project Office

4. Tuokexun County Project Resettlement Office

5. Project design institute

6. External independent agency for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Among them, the provincial divisions are responsible for the coordination and decision-making as well as checking and supervision in the project implementation. Tuokexun County leading group is in charge of coordinating the resettlement activities and formulating the relevant policies. Tuokexun County Alagou Reservoir Project Office is responsible for guiding, organizing, coordinating and supervising the resettlement activities. Tuokexun County Project Resettlement Office is responsible for formulating and implementing the RAP. The project design institute is Huan Province Survey and Design Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower. The external independent M&E agency is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement activities.

9.2 Organizational chart for resettlement

In the process of preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, in order that the relevant organizations are clear about their own responsibilities and tasks, Turfan City Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Management Bureau has signed task letters, entrustment agreements or contracts respectively with the project resettlement office, the design institute, and the M & E agency, with the project resettlement office responsible for all the work of land acquisition and resettlement. During implementation, the project resettlement office will also sign agreements on compensation for land acquisition and resettlement with the resettlement implementers. The land acquisition and resettlement organizations’ agreement signing process is as follows:
(1) Turfan City Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Management Bureau sign a “Land Acquisition and Resettlement Task Letter of Turfan City for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project” with the project resettlement office;

(2) Turfan City Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Management Bureau sign an “Engineering Design Task Letter of Turfan City for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project” with Xinjiang Turfan Prefecture Water and Hydropower Survey and Design Institute;

(3) Turfan City Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Management Bureau sign an “Entrustment Letter of Turfan City for Independent Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project” with Turfan Prefecture Water and Hydropower Survey and Design Institute;

(4) The project resettlement office sign an “Agreement on Compensation for Land Acquisition” with Turfan City Land and Resources Bureau;

(5) Turfan City Land and Resources Bureau sign “Agreement on Land Acquisition and its Compensation” with the resettlement offices of the townships (towns);

(6) The resettlement offices of the townships (towns) sign “Agreement on Compensation for Land Acquisition” with Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission; the project resettlement office sign “Agreement on Compensation for House removal” with the settlers Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission;

(7) The project resettlement office sign “Agreement on Compensation for Market Town Relocation and Reconstruction” with Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission; sign an “Agreement on Compensation for Special Facilities Restoration and Investment” with the special facilities departments.

The above task letters, entrustment letters or contracts specify the contents, responsibilities, rights and obligations of the relevant organizations. The linkage between the resettlement organizations at various levels is shown in the following diagram:
9.3 Resettlement Organizations and their responsibilities

9.3.1 resettlement organizations and their responsibilities

A Turfan Prefecture Resettlement Leading Group for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project

The members of the group are the representatives of (i) Turpan Prefecture Government, (ii) bureaus under the prefecture government such as the bureaus of land administration, water resources, environmental protection, transportation, forestry, telecommunication, postal service, broadcast/TV, civil affairs, public security, legislation, development office and (iii) relevant townships. The major responsibilities of the group include strengthening the leadership in favor of the project construction, making sure that the land requisition and structure demolition are smoothly practiced, formulating the resettlement policy, coordinating all the relevant sectors and institutions in land requisition and structure demolition, and managing the daily affairs.
B Turfan City PMO for Meiyaogou Reservoir Project

Turfan City PMO for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project is set up in Turfan City Water Bureau as the project management organization. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1 formulating policies of land requisition and structure demolishment;
- 2 entrusting the design institution to identify the scope to be impacted by the project and to make field surveys related with the land requisition and resettlement;
- 3 applying for certificate of land use and planning and certificate of land use for construction;
- 4 upgrading the capacity of the staff practicing land requisition and resettlement by means of technical training;
- 5 organizing and coordinating the preparation and implementation of the RAP;
- 6 managing the resettlement fund and supervising its use;
- 7 guiding, coordinating and supervising the progress of RAP implementation; and
- 8 directing and checking the activities of internal monitoring; formulating progress report of land requisition and resettlement.

(9) appointing external M&E agency and assisting its M&E activities.

C Turfan City Project Resettlement Office

The project resettlement office is set up in Turfan Water Bureau, which is specially responsible for its staffing. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1 assisting the design institution to identify the scope to be impacted by the project and to make field surveys related with the land requisition and resettlement; keep the data;
- 2 formulating and implementing the RAP;
- 3 upgrading the capacity of the staff practicing land requisition and resettlement by means of technical training;
- 4 organizing public consultation and information publicity of resettlement policies;
- 5 guiding, coordinating and supervising the progress of RAP implementation;
- 6 practicing resettlement and releasing resettlement fund on the basis of the agreement;
- 7 carrying out internal monitoring and formulating report on internal monitoring;
- 8 assisting the activities of external monitoring.
D Resettlement offices of townships (towns)

With the township head in charge at the leading position, the township resettlement office is composed of (i) the representatives of the land administration station, police station, civil affair station and forestry station and (ii) the heads of the villages related. The major responsibilities of the township resettlement office include:

1. participating in the project surveys and assisting the preparation of the RAP;
2. organizing public participation and information publicity of the resettlement policies;
3. implementing, checking, monitoring and recording the resettlement activities in the township;
4. proceeding the procedures of resettlement;
5. releasing and managing the compensation fund;
6. supervising the land requisition, the demolition of houses and the accessory structures and the reconstruction of new houses in the resettlement area;
7. reporting the activities of land requisition, structure demolition and resettlement to county bureau of land administration and county resettlement office; and
8. coordinating to settle the conflicts and problems in the practical works.

E Village Committees and villagers groups

There is a resettlement working group under village commission and villager group. The members of the working group are the major heads of village commission and villager group. The responsibilities include:

1. participating in the socio-economic investigation and the surveys of project impacts;
2. organizing public participation and information publicity of the policies on land requisition and resettlement;
3. selecting the sites of resettlement and distribute house sites to the resettlers;
4. implementing the resettlement activities such as of the reclamation, adjustment and distribution of land resources; and organizing production development;
5. managing and releasing the resettlement fund;
6. forwarding the opinions and proposals of the resettlers to the upper authorities;
7. reporting the progress of RAP implementation; and
8. helping the resettlers solve difficulties.
**F. Design institute for the project**

The design institute for the project is Turfan Prefecture Water and Hydropower Survey, Design and Research Institute. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1. conducting project designs;
- 2. identifying the scope of demolishment and resettlement;
- 3. surveying the properties to be impacted by the demolishment and resettlement; carrying out socio-economic investigations and impact analysis; and
- 4. assisting the resettlement offices to complete the resettlement tasks.

**G. Independent external monitoring agency**

The external independent agency of monitoring and evaluation will be responsible for:

- 1. observing all the aspects related with the RAP implementation. It will submit monitoring and evaluation report to the World Bank through the project resettlement office. Its responsibilities will be described in details in the chapter on independent external monitoring;
- 2. assisting the project resettlement office to prepare the RAP; and
- 3. providing technical assistance to the project resettlement office in the aspects of data investigation and process.

**9.3.2 Staffing**

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project and its resettlement, the main staff of Meiyaogou Reservoir construction resettlement organization is shown in the Table 9-1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ding Youming</td>
<td>People’s government of the city</td>
<td>Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nie Zicheng</td>
<td>Prefecture finance bureau</td>
<td>Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang Hongchuan</td>
<td>City water bureau</td>
<td>Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin Chengzhi</td>
<td>City water bureau</td>
<td>Han</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.4 Measures for strengthening organizational capacity**

(1) Strengthen Staffing of the Institutions
All levels of resettlement institutions will be equipped with adequate staff relative rich in technical and administrative experiences.

(2) Strengthen Training

A. All levels of resettlement management institutions will upgrade the capacity of their staff by means of technical training, so that they will have better knowledge of the resettlement policies of both the World Bank and the local authorities.

B. Technical training of the township resettlement office staff will also be organized to upgrade their operation qualifications and capabilities dealing with policy implementation issues.

(3) Provide sufficient financial and equipment support

(4) Establish database and strengthen information feedback, so that communication from the top down and bottom up are smooth, the Resettlement Leading group shall be responsible for making decisions on major issues on resettlement, if any.

(5) Strengthen reporting system and internal monitoring to allow for timely solution to issues that arise in the process of resettlement.

(6) Establish external M&E mechanism and early warning system.

9.5 Qualifications of resettlement organizations and individuals

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project resettlement work, Turfan City PMO for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction and Turfan City Project Resettlement Office have provided special staff for the project land acquisition and resettlement, so that the bottom-up information channel is established. The staff comprise technical members and management members with certain technical knowledge and management capacity as well as considerable experience in land acquisition and resettlement.

9.6 Measures for strengthening resettlement organizational capacity building

1. Strengthen Staffing of the Institutions

All levels of resettlement institutions will be equipped with adequate staff relative rich in technical and administrative experiences.

2. Strengthen Training

All levels of resettlement institutions will upgrade the capacity of their staff by means of technical training, so that they will have better knowledge of the resettlement policies of both the World Bank and the local authorities.

Technical training of the township resettlement office staff will also be organized to upgrade their operation qualifications and capabilities dealing with policy implementation issues.

(3) Provide sufficient financial and equipment support
(4) Establish database and strengthen information feedback, so that communication from the top down and bottom up are smooth, the Resettlement Leading group shall be responsible for making decisions on major issues on resettlement, if any.

(5) Strengthen reporting system and internal monitoring to allow for timely solution to issues that arise in the process of resettlement.

(6) Establish external M&E mechanism and early warning system.
10 Public participation and complaint

10.1 Public participation

10.1.1 Public participation during project preparation

A. In the process of social-economic survey, land acquisition and resettlement physical indicator survey, and other surveys, the city government (resettlement leading group) and the city land and resources bureau, transportation department, urban construction department, and so on has been fully consulted and the plans have been formulated with assistance and acceptance of the local government.

B. The local government and the project work team have organized workshops with various representatives to disseminate information about project necessity and so on.

10.1.2 Public participation in the preparation process of the “Resettlement Action Plan”

In the process of preparing the “Resettlement Action Plan”, the local government and resettlers participated in the following activities:

A. Demolition of special facilities: in November 2008 Turfan City Water Bureau reached an agreement in principle with Turfan Prefecture Hydrological and Water Bureau that Meiyaogou hydrological station will be relocated and Turfan Prefecture Hydrological and Water Bureau will be responsible for reporting to the Regional Hydrological and Water Bureau on the matter and filing an application for and selecting the site of the relocation.

B. House removal in the inundated area: the houses in the inundated area are owned by Turfan City State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission. Turfan City Water Bureau has held a number of meetings with the city state-owned assets supervision and administration commission on the issue of the house removal in the inundated area. Since the houses in the inundated area are in very bad conditions and of little use the city state-owned assets supervision and administration commission has agreed in principle on relocating the houses wherever necessary in the reservoir area. Turfan City Water Bureau has agreed that the site of Meiyaogou Reservoir will be shifted 200 meters northwards to avoid demolition of some of the training buildings.

C. In future, the city resettlement office and resettlement offices at various levels will take the following measures to strengthen dissemination of resettlement policies and actively encourage the masses to participate in:

— making public properties by posting notices

To post public notices about various physical figures before compensation payment is made to receive supervision of the resettlers at large.

— making public compensation policies by posting notices

To first put up public notices about all compensation policies before
compensation for various items in the inundated area is made so as to receive supervision.

— holding meetings

Mainly to continue providing extensive and intensive explanations to the masses about relevant policies, regulations, compensation standards and so on before land acquisition and resettlement are implemented so that the masses will be informed early and make arrangements early.

Before project implementation, public notices about project related land acquisition and resettlement will be issued through local newspapers, broadcast and TV programs; within the project affected townships and villages public notices in languages (Chinese and Uygur) which are the easiest to be understood by the local ethnic groups will be put up to disseminate the policies, guiding principles, compensation standards, complaint-making channels, and so on.

10.1.3 Public participation in the implementation of “Resettlement Action Plan”

Resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the entire process of implementation of the “Resettlement Action Plan”:

A. participate in the house relocation

a. standards for compensation for houses

The rate of compensation for houses is directed concerned with the interests of the resettlers. Before resettlement, relevant resettlement organization will consult with and sign agreements with the resettlers on the rate of compensation. Public notices must be posted about the consultation results before the agreements are signed so as to receive supervision of the masses.

b. dealing with old houses

All resettlers will be compensated for their houses at the relation prices. Within the specified time period, the resettlers can choose to demolish the houses before construction or the other way round as they wish. The used materials of the houses are at the resettlers’ disposal.

B. participation in the use and management of compensation funds for land

The compensation funds for land are collectively owned by the villages and will be arranged for use by the people’s governments at and above the county level. No organizations or individuals may retain or appropriate them.

C. participation in construction

The construction will more or less affect the local places. In order to ensure that the affected people benefit from the construction the project actively encourages the masses to participate and let the local people have the advantage in construction materials, labor use, and so on.
10.2 Complaint mechanism and channel

Under the project resettlers are always encouraged to participate in the process of preparing and implementing the “Resettlement Action Plan”. However, problems of various kinds may arise more or less from practical work. In order to ensure timely and effective solution to any problems and ensure smooth implementation of the construction and land acquisition and resettlement, a transparent and effective complaint channel for rural resettlement under the project has been established in addition to the existing complaint letter and visit system with the local governments at various levels. The specific procedures read as follows:

Step 1:
If a resettler is not satisfied with the decision made in Step 1, she/he may submit complaints to the respective administrative village or Township Resettlement Working Group. In cases of oral complaint, the administrative village should deal with it and record it in writing. Responsive actions should be taken by the village or working group within 2 weeks after having received reasonable requirements or suggestions.

Step 2:
If the resettler is not satisfied with the decision made in the first step, he/she may appeal to the County Resettlement Office and its Leading Group. The said office should make responsive decision within 2 weeks after having received the complaint.

Step 3:
If the resettler is still not satisfied with the decision made by the County Resettlement Office, he/she may appeal to the Prefecture Project Resettlement Office; The Prefecture Project Resettlement Office should make responsive decision within 2 weeks after having received the complaint.

Step 4:
If the resettler is, again, not satisfied with the decision made by the Prefecture Resettlement Office, she/he may can prosecute in a civil court after having received the decision made by the office.

The resettlers are entitled to prosecute appeal on any aspects of the resettlement, including the compensation standards.

The resettlers will be informed of the above appeal channels through meetings or other patterns, so that the resettlers will sufficiently realize their right of appeal. At the same time, information publicity will be strengthened through media tools. The opinions and proposals from all the stakeholders on the resettlement will be complied by categories for the reference of all levels of resettlement institutions.

The appeal will be free of charge to the resettlers. In the case some fee incurred in the process of appealing, it will be paid by the PMO using project preliminary fund.
11 Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

In order to ensure smooth implementation of RAP and realize the objective of resettling the resettlers properly, the whole process of land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be monitored and evaluated, and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) includes internal and external M&E as two separate parts to be conducted separately.

11.1 Internal monitoring and evaluation

1 Objectives

The objective of internal monitoring is to make all levels of the project resettlement institutions function properly in the project implementation. By means of internal supervision over the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, the progress of resettlement is timely managed to make sure that the works of land requisition and resettlement are smoothly completed as scheduled in the RAP.

2 Institutions and Staff

The internal monitoring agency for the project resettlement will be composed of the provincial project office, prefecture/county project offices and the relative institutions such as bureaus of land administration. These institutions will be equipped with leaders specially in charge of the resettlement in the project. These leaders should have rich experience in resettlement issues and be capable enough to coordinate all the sectors involved in resettlement. The staff in the institutions should also knowledgeable enough in dealing with resettlement and social issues to fulfill its due responsibility.

3 Contents of Internal Monitoring

According to the internal monitoring plan, the contents of internal monitoring will include:

- resettlement, the distribution of house sites and the construction of new houses;
- the release and use of the compensation fund for land requisition, and the progress and quality of the production development activities;
- the resettling progress of the public institutions, the release of the compensation funds, and the rehabilitation of the public structures;
- the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and the special structures, and the recovery of the production and livelihood of the vulnerable groups;
- the investigation and management of the major problems within the resettlers and the project resettlement institutions in RAP implementation;
- the income recovery of the resettlers after resettlement;
- the release and use of the resettlement compensation funds;
the public participation and consultation in the RAP implementation;

- technical training and the effect in the resettlers; and

- the working units, training, working time and efficiency of the local resettlement offices.

4 Implementation Procedures

In the project implementation, the project offices at county and prefecture levels should timely record and submit the information of the rural resettlement according to the monitoring formats so as to keep the monitoring activities continuous. All levels of the project offices from provincial to county levels will regularly check the project implementation.

In the above mechanism of monitoring operation, information tables of stipulated format should be prepared in favor of the continuous information flow from the grass-root level of the project implementation to the provincial project office. All levels of the project management offices and resettlement offices are important components of the internal monitoring system, and regular checks will be done.

5 Reporting Mechanism of Internal Monitoring

The project resettlement offices will submit quarterly reports of project progress to county and provincial project offices. Provincial project office will be responsible to submit semi-annual report of internal monitoring to the World Bank. The data in the report tables will be the latest information of the previous 6 months. By means of information comparison, the progress of land requisition, resettlement and compensation fund release will be presented. The some of the table formats are as follows.

Table 11-1 Progress Report of Land Requisition and Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County ________ Township ________</th>
<th>Up to the Date: Year Month Day</th>
<th>Date of Reporting: Year Month Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Quantity Planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent occupation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary occupation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of compensation fund</td>
<td>10,000 Yuan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolishment</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of compensation fund</td>
<td>10,000 Yuan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for infrastructure and special structures</td>
<td>10,000 Yuan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11-2. Progress of Financial Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County ________ Township ________</th>
<th>Up to the Date: _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Reporting: _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items Impacted</th>
<th>Description*</th>
<th>Unit/Quantity</th>
<th>Fund Required (10,000 Yuan)</th>
<th>Compensation Received (10,000 Yuan)</th>
<th>Compensation Adjusted</th>
<th>% of compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by: _____________________  Approved by: _____________________  Official seal: _____________________

Note: * describe the information such as of training, employment and/or subsidy to vulnerable groups and so on.

### 11.2 External monitoring and evaluation

The external monitoring and evaluation is mainly to carry out regular M&E over the activities of land requisition and resettlement from outside the resettlement institutions so as to evaluate whether the objectives of resettlement are achieved. Through external M&E, evaluation remarks and proposals will be contributed concerning to the whole process of resettlement and the rehabilitation of the production and livelihood conditions, so that it can also serve as a pre-warning system of the project implementation agencies and a channel through which the resettlers can express themselves.

#### 11.2.1 Baseline Investigation

The external M&E agency will make baseline investigations of the villages, villager groups and resettlers to be impacted due to land requisition, so that the baseline information of production and livelihood of the resettlers to be monitored will become available. The investigation of the production and livelihood will be carried out semi-annually so as to follow up the changes in the production and livelihood. The methodology of the investigation will include case study (Percentage of Random Sampling: 5% of the impacted households due to land requisition, and 20% of the impacted households due to house demolition), interview and field observation. The data collected will then be analyzed and the evaluation is made.

#### 11.2.2 Regular Monitoring and Evaluation

During the RAP implementation, the external M&E agency will carry out regular follow-up monitoring (twice a year) by means of field observation, case study and interview. The monitoring activities will include:
a. the release of compensation fund (including quantity);
b. the preparation of the resettlement site, whether it is sufficient;
c. the construction of residential houses;
d. the resettlement of the impacted people;
e. training;
f. the support to the vulnerable groups;
g. the rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures and special structures;
h. the arrangement and recovery of production;
i. the compensation for the lost properties;
j. the compensation for the lost time of work;
k. the subsidy for the transitional period;
l. the schedule of the above activities (applicable any time);
m. the organizational network of resettlement institutions;
n. the use of the compensation fund for collective land resources, and the income of the resettlers;
o. the employment of the labor forces, and income generating; and
p. whether the impacted people have benefited from the project?

3 Public Consultation

The external M&E agency will attend the meetings of public consultation in the RAP implementation so as to evaluate the effect of public consultation.

4 Complain Issue

The external M&E agency will regularly visit the impacted villages and villager groups. It will also visit all levels of the project management offices and the project resettlement offices that are to receive and deal with the complaints. The management of the complaints will be learnt. The agency will visit the complaining resettler. To solve the existing problems, the agency will contribute proposals so as further to push forward the RAP implementation.

11.3 Monitoring indicators

a. socio-economic indicators: per capita net income, GDP, employment rate and so on;
b. institutional indicators: staff constitution, staff capacity and capability, regulations and systems, equipments, rate of the managed issues;

c. impacts of land requisition on the resettlers: the releasing rate of compensation fund, patterns of production arrangement, change rate of economic income, employment rate, rate of satisfaction with the resettlement and so on;

d. resettler: the releasing rate of compensation fund, location of house sites, house reconstruction, rate of satisfaction with the resettlement and so on; and

e. infrastructure: the releasing rate of compensation fund, rate of function rehabilitation and so on.

11.4 Post monitoring and evaluation

After the completion of the project implementation and on the basis of monitoring and evaluation, the project will be post-monitored over the activities of resettlement. The contents of the evaluation will mainly include the successful experiences and learnt lessons in house demolition and land requisition so as to accumulate experiences in favor of the future similar projects. The institute that is to carry out the post-evaluation will formulate evaluation guidelines, set up system of evaluation indicators, make socio-economic investigation and analysis and prepare Post-evaluation Report on Resettlement due to the Construction of Ertanggou Reservoir Funded by the World Bank Loan. This report will be submitted to the provincial project office and the World Bank.
12 Report preparation plan

12.1 Resettlement action plan report

The resettlement action plan (RAP) of the project will be presented to the World Bank for comments through the Foreign Funds Management Division of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission, the Foreign Funds Management Division of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Finance Bureau and the Foreign Funds Management Division of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Water Resources Bureau; after improvement and revision according to the comments and requirements of the World Bank, the final resettlement action plan (RAP) will be submitted to the World Bank for appraisal.

12.2 Resettlement progress report

A. Periodic reporting

As of the date of resettlement implementation, resettlement organizations at all levels should submit their resettlement progress reports for the areas within their jurisdiction at least every three months to the higher level resettlement organizations. Based on the progress reports presented by the resettlement institutions at all levels, the Project Resettlement Office should submit to the World Bank “Resettlement Progress Report of Turfan City for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction” twice a year before June 30 and December 31 respectively.

B. Format of the report

In accordance with requirements of the World Bank, the progress report comprises two parts, the first is a text part to summarize the work of land acquisition and resettlement compensation, and so on and describe the situation, problems and difficulties in the process of the resettlement implementation plus solutions to and measures for the problems and difficulties; the second part consists of tables to summarize the semi-annual statistical data in accordance with the format provided by the World Bank and mainly provide the figures of actually completed activities of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation funds payment and so on in comparison with the plan. For the format, see Table 12 – 1 and Table 12 – 2.

Table 12 – 1 Progress on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Organizatio n</th>
<th>Quantity as planned</th>
<th>Quantity completed by the end of the period</th>
<th>Quantity accumulatively completed</th>
<th>Percentage completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund disbursement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Houses reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moved into new Houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Old houses demolished</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction of public interest works</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of power transmission line</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12–2  Statistics on Use of Compensation Funds for Land Acquisition and Subsidies on Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Quantity/unit</th>
<th>Investment (yuan)</th>
<th>Disbursement of compensation funds for land acquisition and subsidies on resettlement (yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Prepared by (person): ___________________________  Signed by (leader): ___________________________
Seal of organization: ___________________________

Note: “content” refers to meters of water works (canals) constructed, number of pump stations and so on constructed, number of pigs or chickens or ducks and so on raised by animal husbandry; Land reclamation (mu): construction of public interest works, construction of infrastructure, number of enterprises established, and so on.

12.3 Report on independent M & E of resettlement

The external M & E agency will submit its work report within one month after its work. The Project Resettlement Office should attach its M & E report to the report on resettlement progress they submit each year to the World Bank.

A. Periodic reporting

In accordance with the requirements of the World Bank and the arrangement of the external M & E agency, M & E surveys will be carried out once a year in October as of the implementation of resettlement. The reports on resettlement M & E will be submitted before November 30 each year. Land acquisition and resettlement under the project is planned to be finished before June 2010. The independent resettlement M & E work will be carried out twice in two years in line with the actual implementation of resettlement activities. In December 2010 the M & E TOR will be provided, samples for land acquisition and resettlement will be selected and baseline data of the selected samples will be collected with database established.

B. Content

(1) Baseline surveys of the resettlers;

(2) Progress on land acquisition and resettlement;
(3) Production arrangement and restoration;
(4) House removal and reconstruction;
(5) Living standards of the resettlers;
(6) Allocation and utilization of resettlement funds;
(7) Performance of resettlement implementation organizations and evaluation of benefits;
(8) Support provided to the vulnerable groups;
(9) Existing problems and recommendations.
13 Table of the resettlers’ rights

For responsibilities that the project owner will fulfill and the rights and interests that the project affected people will enjoy, see Table 13.1 and Table 13.2.

### Table 13.1 Responsibilities that the project owner should fulfill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible entity</th>
<th>Land acquisition and resettlement policies and responsibilities that the project owner should fulfill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Definition of the affected persons: the affected persons refer to those who have been or will be adversely impacted by project construction, whose various kinds of houses, land (including land, farmland and pastures attached to the houses) and various other chattels and real estates which they own or from which they enjoy the rights and interests or economic benefits are temporarily or permanently acquired and occupied, and whose production and operation, work location or living and residential areas are adversely impacted. The affected person can be a natural person or legal person, such as a company, a public organization, and so on. The affected person is not defined according to whether they are legally registered or permitted to engage in production or business operations or live in the affected areas, nor according to whether they have the right to own the properties they possess. The affected persons include all those that are affected by the project construction whether they legally own the properties to be acquired; or whether they legally own the properties, land and houses in the case of those who live in an affected area without permission. If a number of persons or families possess or use one piece of land or other properties to be acquired they will be compensated or the land or properties will be restored according to the extent of the losses, the rights they enjoy and living standards to be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Efforts should be made to create conditions to improve or at least restore the living standards of the affected persons and compensate for their material losses reasonably and for their properties at the relocation prices. The compensation should not be undervalued or skimmed or discounted on owing to some other reason. The affected persons who can not receive economic benefits any more due to land or other properties affected will be helped to restore their production and compensated reasonably for their financial and material losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Those who do not own or not authorized to or permitted to live in, farm on or construct structures on the affected areas should be helped to restore production and compensated reasonably for their financial and material losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. In the design, major resettlement and removal should be avoided by keeping away as much as possible from urban and town areas, densely-populated rural areas, schools, hospitals, mines and factories, large enterprises, and human landscapes, preserved key cultural relics and so on. Measures should be taken so that as little as possible affect quality farmland or mineral reserve areas should be occupied. And barren mountains, waste land, waste beaches and other non-profitable or non-farming land should be made full use of. Villages and townships where per capita land sharing is small should be avoided to reduce number of labor forces employment. Large-scale water and power works and other important infrastructures should be avoided to reduce the impact on the affected.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Surveys have been carried out on all the properties within the affected area including the project’s main route, mutual communication, connection route and service area within the entire part affected by the permanent land acquisition of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. The plan and design institute, local government, monitoring agency and the affected villages were organized to set up a joint survey team to conduct surveys on the physical objects. During the surveys, the resettlement offices where the team visited were organized to carry out large-scale dissemination activities and consulted fully with the masses and villages and villagers groups on issues of resettlement, design of structures, and so on. The relevant information has been fed back to the design institute and the local government, with the survey results regarding water system, roads, water supply, power supply, and so on provided to the design department, which will give full consideration to the requirements of the local government and the villagers in its design. Any disputes arising from the implementation will be verified and examined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Social and economic surveys have been conducted in the project affected area, for example, the location, type and area of the land to be acquired, the location, type, area and cost of the structures to be demolished, the location, type, quantity of the land attachments, the location, type, quantity and solutions of power and telecommunication works and the organizations who own them, the number of people (including their relation to the household heads, gender, age, ethnic group, occupation, education level, technical capacity, and so on), properties, houses, incomes and expenses of the affected households, basic facts and detailed information on the affected situation of affected enterprises and public service institutions, public opinions and suggestions on the project in the project area, basic facts of the affected area, and statistical data and local policies and regulations concerning land acquisition and resettlement, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turfan City Water Bureau
8. According to the surveys, the project affects one administrative village, i.e. Meiyaogou Village of Qiquanhu Town, Turfan City. There is no people to be resettled in the project area.

9. The resettlement action plan will be prepared and the resettlement in future will be carried out strictly in accordance with the relevant requirements of the operational guidelines, OP 4.12 of the World Bank. Resettlement will be conducted strictly in accordance with the compensation standards stipulated in this action plan. In the case of any changes in the process of implementation, consent of the World Bank will be first obtained.


11. Prefecture and city level resettlement organizations will be established to be responsible for the implementation of resettlement and bear their office expenses, with their respective responsibilities. Special funds will be set up to carry out employment training for the affected people.

12. The compensation funds for the resettlement will be directly disbursed to the resettlement agency of the affected county. The resettlement agency will open accounts of land acquisition and properties compensation for each of the affected villages and resettlers with the Bank of Construction. The compensation funds for land acquisition and properties will be protected against embezzlement and appropriation.

13. The compensation funds for land acquisition and properties will be publicized through a meeting and public notices and “three openness”, i.e. the openness of quantity of land acquisition, compensation rates and compensation amounts will be implement. Each of the affected villages and resettlers will be provided with a resettler’s information handbook, which contains mainly information about the project, resettlement policies and compensation standards, number of affected people, compensation amounts, rights of the affected people, obligations of the project owner, and addresses and telephone numbers for complaint of the resettlement offices at various levels. The resettlement action plan will be translated into the language that can be easily understood by the local residents and be kept in the libraries of the autonomous region and the relevant county or resettlement agencies for reading.

14. The affected people are encouraged to participate in the whole process of resettlement. The affected people or their representatives will be consulted with on the selection of the sites for reconstruction of their houses and their attached structures, relocation time arrangement, restoration time arrangement, funds payment, employment of labor forces, and other relevant problems so that agreement will be reached through consultation.

15. With regard to the restoration of the hydrological monitoring cross-section and other related structures under the project, the owner institution has been consulted with and compensation for the special facilities restoration has been decided. Turfan City Water Bureau will pay the compensation and the owner institution will be responsible for completing the reconstruction. No adverse impact or losses will be caused to the user.

16. Complaints or grievances in any form from the affected people will be accepted. The resettler’s complaint will not cost anything. If there is any question or discontent about compensation for houses, quantity of properties, land allocation, reconstruction site selection, measures for power, water system and road restoration, use of resettlement funds, and so on, a complaint can be filed to the relevant implement department and legal department.

17. Resettlement information management system will be set up and used for, collecting, analyzing and sharing information on resettlement activities progress and use of funds. If any problem is found or hidden, the reason will be analyzed and an solution or measure will be suggested. Two internal resettlement monitoring reports will be submitted to the World Bank each year.

18. An monitoring and evaluation agency will be engaged independently to keep track of and objectively evaluate the implementation of the resettlement action plan so as to help the World Bank, the owner and the resettlement agency to have more comprehensive understanding of the progress, quality and effect of funds use in resettlement activities with the focus on the monitoring of implementation of resettlement policies, performance of the resettlement organization, labor forces employment, house reconstruction, livelihood arrangement, restoration of incomes and production of the affected people, complaints and grievances, public participation, consultation, information disclosure, and so on. An external resettlement monitoring report will be submitted to the World Bank each year.
## Rights and interests of the project affected people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected item</th>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
<th>Land acquisition and resettlement policies and standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Houses and attached structures | Resettler | 1. Under the project a total of 23,879m² of brick and concrete structure single storey houses and 1.97km of walls will be demolished. The affected owner is mainly the city state-owned assets supervision and administration commission.  
2. The compensation for houses should be assessed comprehensively according to their depreciation and damages. Buildings of brick and wood structure is assessed at the price of 200 yuan/m² and the attached walls at 20 yuan/m. The compensation for the houses and their attachments amount to a total of 4.8152million yuan.  
3. The compensation for houses belongs to the owner. The business person who rent the building for commercial operations will be paid at a rate of 20 yuan/m² in accordance with the standard of business operation house area for losses of business termination and relocation.  
4. A copy of resettler’s handbook will be distributed to each of the resettlers. The local county resettlement agency will be entrusted to open an account of resettlement and property compensation with the local bank for each of the resettlers. The compensation funds will be paid to the resettler one month before the start of construction. If the compensation is paid in installments, the final installment should be paid before the completion of construction. The resettlement and property compensation will be protected against embezzlement or appropriation.  
5. Resettlers may file complaints about resettlement compensation including compensation standards, for which the resettlers do not bear any expenses. |
| Land | Collective or land contractor | 1. Due to the need of the construction, Turfan City Water Bureau will acquire land. The village the land of which is acquired will be paid compensation for land, crops or land attachments, and subsidies on resettlement, and so on.  
2. The compensation includes that for land and subsidies on resettlement. The farmland is rated as class III and compensated at the base rate of 480 yuan/mu in accordance with the Official Document (XinJiJiaFang) [2001] No.500. For special crop farmland, the rate may not exceed three times that base rate in accordance with the standard for vegetable land. For grape land, the price may not exceed four times the base rate. But according to survey, the output values of vegetable, green-housed vegetable and grape lands have been 2,000yuan/mu, 5,000yuan/mu and 2,000yuan/mu respectively, so the base rates of their compensation are 2,000yuan/mu, 5,000yuan/mu and 2,000yuan/mu respectively. The compensation for land is calculated ten times as much and subsidies on resettlement six times as much. Farmland is compensated at a rate sixteen times as much.  
3. The affected collective will be informed three months before the land acquisition and be paid compensation funds one month before the land acquisition. Each resettlement village will be provided with settlers’ information handbooks. The local county resettlement agency will be entrusted to open an account of land compensation with the local bank for each resettlement village. The compensation for land acquisition will be paid by the county PMO to a local bank, which will pay the funds to the affected village one month before the land acquisition.  
4. The compensation for resettlement will be protected against embezzlement or appropriation.  
5. The local prefecture and city resettlement agencies will be entrusted to supervise and inspect the village’s use of the compensation funds for land acquisition and publicize the information on the funds use to the beneficiaries. The compensation for land and funds for labor forces employment will be earmarked for specified purposes. |
### Grievance and complaint mechanism:

If there is any question or discontent about the resettlement-related matter, such as compensation for houses, quantity of properties, land allocation, reconstruction site selection, water system and road restoration, use of resettlement funds, and so on, the resettlers can file a complaint to the local resettlement agencies at various levels, for which the procedures are as follows:

1. **Step 1:** Submit an oral or written complaint to the administrative village and the local township, town or farm resettlement work group; in the case of an oral complaint, the village should deal with it with recording in writing. The administrative village or the local township, town or farm resettlement work group should give a response within two weeks upon receipt of the complaint.

2. **Step 2:** If the resettler is not satisfied with the response given in the first step, he/she may file a complaint to the County/City Resettlement Office and its Leading Group after receiving the decision made in Step 1. The said office should make a decision within two weeks upon receipt of the complaint.

3. **Step 3:** If the resettler is still not satisfied with the response made by the County/City Resettlement Office, he/she may file a complaint to the Regional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office within one month after receiving the response given in Step 2; the Regional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office (project resettlement office) The Prefecture Project Resettlement Office should give a response within two weeks after receiving the complaint.

4. **Step 4:** If the resettler is still not satisfied with the decision made by the project resettlement office, he/she may bring a lawsuit to a civil court in accordance with the law of civil procedures after receiving the decision made by the Regional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office (project resettlement office).

The agencies who deal with resettlement complaints will not charge for any such complaints. The expenses thus incurred will be covered by the project preparation funds of the PMO.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected item</th>
<th>beneficiary</th>
<th>Land acquisition and resettlement policies and standards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>special facilities</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>All the affected special facilities will be reconstructed in accordance with the requirements. The PMO will be compensated at the amount specified through consultation with the competent department for the special facilities. The compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and for relocation and reconstruction of the special facilities will be paid to the owner by the PMO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14 Annexes and attached maps

I. Annexes

Annex 1. Approval Document of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Resettlement Administration Bureau on “Consent to the Special Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction” (XinYiHan □2009□No.2);

Annex 2. Confirmation Letter Concerning “Special Plan for Land Acquisition in Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction” (TuZhengHan□2008□No.73);

Annex 3. “Preliminary Review Recommendations of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Land and Resources Department on Land Use for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project of Turfan City”□XinGuoTuZiYuanYuShenZi□2008□No.94□;

Annex 4. Official Document of Turfan Prefecture Hydrological Bureau Concerning the Relocation of Meiyaogou Hydrological Station;

Annex 5. “Letter of Recommendations for Cultural Relics Preservation in Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction Project of Turfan City”□XinWenWuBaoHan□2008□No.79□;


Annex 7. Official Document of Turfan City Forest Bureau Concerning the Issue of Submerging Forest in the Reservoir Area;


Annex 9. Official Document of Turfan City Agricultural Bureau Concerning the Issue of Inundating Land in the Reservoir Area;


Annex 11. “Circular of Qiqianhu Town People’s Government of Turfan City On Inundation and Land Occupation by Meiyaogou Reservoir” (QiZhenFaZi□2009□No.44);

Annex 12. “Certificate of Turfan City Land and Resources Bureau Concerning the Nature of the Land Used for Meiyaogou Reservoir Construction”;

Annex 13. “Certificate of Land Contractor Mr Alimu·Halik Concerning Consent for Transferring his Land to the Project Area”.

II. Maps
Attached map 1: map indicating the location of Meiyaogou Reservoir;

Attached map 2: map of the boundaries of the inundated area