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GOC/GEF/The World Bank
China Renewable Energy Scale-up Program

100MW HUITENGSILE WINDY POWER PROJECT IN INNERMOMGOLIA

Resettlement Action Plan

THE INSTITUTE OF POWER EXPLORATING AND DESIGNING,
INNERMOMGOLIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

The Huitengxile wind farm is located on the Huitengxile desert, which is between the south of Desheng Township of the middle banner of Chaha’er right wing in Wulanchabu city of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China and the north border of Hardatusumu and Baiyinchanghan Township of Zhuozi County. Its altitude is 2,000~2,131m. The geographic location of the center of the wind-farm is located at 41°05′N and 112°41′E. The wind-farm is 120km west to Huhhot, the capital of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and 60km east to Jining, in which the municipal government of Wulanchabu is located.

The Huitengxile wind farm is on the Huitengliang ridge area of the east part of Green Mountain, it belongs to continental monsoon climate; main climates affecting the area are cyclone of the bend of the Yellow River and Mongolia cold high pressure. It is long controlled by the strong Mongolia cold high pressure and is the main path for cold air down to the south. The area has rich wind resources and become one of the areas
with richest wind resources in China due to its special natural geographic characteristics such as relative high altitude of the area, open terrain, low vegetation, few buildings, speed increasing effect when north-south air flows through the raised landform, elevation suddenly lowers when air passing here and small ground friction.

The project is technical transformation project of Huitengxile wind farm and also the commercialization promotion project of China’s renewable energy supported by GEF and the World Bank. The Huitengxile wind farm was built in 1996 with total planned capacity of 200MW, by the end of 2003, the total installed capacity of the existing wind-farm was 42.7 MW with 72 wind-mill generators in which 9 NEG.MICON-600kW generators were built and supported by the mixed loans of Denmark government, 33 NEG.MICON-600 kW generators by domestic loans, 9 VESTAS-600kW generators supported by the loans from Netherlands, the United States and German government, 10 ZOND-550 kW generators from the United States and 9 NORDEX-600 kW sets from Germany and 2 test sets (each is 600kW) erected by MICON Company and Beijing Multi-Electricity Company. Currently, the wind-farm has one substation (110kV, Caoduooshan substation), its capacity is 76MVA(1×16+1×20+1×40) and the voltage is 110/35/10kV, the power from the wind-farm through 110kV line and access the 110kV bus bar of Gaoshun 220kV Substation, thus feed in the west main electric network of Inner Mongolia.

The engineering of this stage is to erect 67 windmill generators with total capacity of 100MW (power per unit is 1500kW). By reference to
experiences of wind farm already built domestically and abroad, the row distance and line width of windmill generators are 5 and 7 times of the diameter of the wind propeller separately; at the same time, it will build transmission and substation project, that is, one 110kV substation (2×630MVA) and one 110kV line to Desheng 220kV substation.

1.2 THE AREA OF INFLUENCE

The permanent land occupied by this project is about 23.62 hm², including 1.72 hm² for the generator foundation, 1.5 hm² for the substation and 20.4 hm² for the maintenance road, and the temporary land use for construction about 15.36 hm². The land that has been taken by Huitengxile wind farm is the pasture of Huitengliang stud farm, no land from other villages and no plow land.

Inner Mongolia autonomous is a minority autonomous, with 10 percent Mongolian people. Mongolian population is very small in Chayouzhong County, only occupies 2 percent of the whole population.

1.3 MEASURES ON DECREASING LAND USE IMPACT

1.3.1 MEASURES ON DECREASING LAND USE IMPACT

In the design of this project, in consideration of the one-time planning on maintenance road and construction road, the construction road will not take up the land individually; the road should be planned on the basis of the existing village road, to reduce the damage to the pasture. The signal cable will be laid under the 35kV circuit or along the road, and
will not take up the land; during the engineering process, the land should be used strictly according to the plan, without random trample or taking up the pasture. Through the above measures, the land use for this project can be shortened to the minimum.

1.3.2 MEASURES ON REDUCING LOCAL ECONOMIC INFLUENCE

In order to reduce the impacts on income of the land owner and resident’s living condition, we will take following measures:

1. To strengthen the collection of basic information, analyze local social economy and draw up appropriate action plans according to the practical condition.
2. To strengthen internal and external supervision, setting up an effective feedback system and reducing data processing time to ensure all sorts of problems can be settled in time when they occur.
3. During the project construction period, local building materials, transport equipments and labors are prior to be used for the purpose to benefit local inhabitants whose life affected by project.

1.4 PUBLIC OPINIONS

Inner Mongolia Wind Power Energy Co. Ltd. Company with the help from Huitengliang stud farm and some related institutes took an extensive investigation on public opinions and requirements about this project by
means of handing out *PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OPINION FORM* from 24th to 26th of May, 2003.

At present, the Huitengxile wind farm has been developing in a large scale, with 72 wind turbines and installation capability has reached 72MW by the end of 2003. The land taken up by the farm are pasture, mostly are state-owned land used for Huitengliang stud farm and few are village-owned. The wind farm has a good relationship with local government, Huitengliang stud farm and villagers. Local villages are always given priority to be haired and they are willing to work here for a little addition of income. In addition to that, wind turbines improve the natural scene greatly and some departments set up some tour sites as by-production. It is estimated that the tour sites can bring more than one million Yuan for local financial income. Therefore, local residents support the project very much and no disagreement.

From the investigation data we draw the conclusion that:

1. All interviewees support the project construction and believe that the project will benefit country, village and villagers as well.

2. All interviewees want to be given priority to be haired when the construction starts. They also concern government resettlement policies and economic compensation system.

3. All interviewees ask wind farm to protect grassland during front–end construction, design roads well and reduce damages on grassland.
4. All interviewees care about temporary occupied land. They demand that construction should be done strictly according to the plan. Cars employed by the project cannot run at random on grassland.

5. All interviewees think the installation of wind turbines will improve local landscape and will be greatly helpful to development tourism.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN THE DISTURBED AREA

Chayouzhong County is located at north of Yin Mountain, 92.2 km$^2$ from north to south, 76.45 km$^2$ from east to west. The Chayouzhong County totally covers 4200 km$^2$ with the population of 215,000. 211,300 are Chinese and 3700 are minorities. The county is a kind of county governed by Mongolia people but Chinese people take a big part of population. Economy relies on both agriculture and husbandry. Typical plant is potato and wheat; typical livestock is sheep, horse and cow.

In 2003, GTP in Chayouzhong County was 960,430,000 Yuan. First industry produced 605,740,000 Yuan, second industry produced 182,540,000 Yuan and the third industry produced 172,150,000 Yuan. In 2003 average income for herdsman was 1,709 Yuan, 5,308 Yuan for inhabitant of city and town. In 2003, the income of the Huitengxile wind farm was 803,440,000 Yuan, tax was 5,300,000 Yuan.

The Huitengliang stud farm was set up in 1953, it is state-owned stud and the land for the stud is also state-owned, it mainly keeps stub horse
and breed Inner Mongolia fine-wool sheep. The total area of the stud is 72,000 Mu, the area of grasslands is 6.472 million Mu in which the high quality meadow is more than 10,000 Mu, the forage grass land is 2,500 Mu, the area of covered pen is 6,615 m², the area of living quarters for staff and workers is 3,554 m² and the area of other infrastructure is 3,911 m². Total employees of the stud is 332 people, in which 120 are workers, 5 peoples are administrative management personnel, 6 peoples for studhorse feeding and management, 6 peoples are technical staffs, 74 people for feeding and management of half fine-wool sheep, 30 people are teachers and service people and 16 people are retired. The current mode of production: the stud farm contract studhorses, half fine-wool sheep and fodder land to staff and workers in the stud farm, but the meadow is not contracted and is used collectively. The stud farm has infrastructures such as administrative office, livestock veterinary station, guest house, canteen, living quarter, covered pen, ammoniating stove and grass storage yard. The stud farm is mainly animal husbandry production, the annual total income is about 0.6 million Yuan and per capita income is more than 3,000 Yuan.

3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROJECT

Land needed in the Huitengxile wind farm can be divided into two parts: permanent land and temporary land. The land that has been taken by Huitengxile wind farm is the pasture of the Huitengliang stud farm, neither land from other villages nor plow land. The permanent land of
this project is about 23.62 hm² (354.7 acre), including 1.72 hm² (25.8 acre) for the generator foundation, 1.5 hm² (22.5 acre) for the substation and 20.4 hm² (306 acre) for the maintenance road, 250 m² (0.4 acre) for power lines’ foundation and the temporary land use for construction about 15.36 hm² (230.4 acre).

Currently, the Huitengliang stud farm has a meadow with area of about 4.3 million m²; the permanent land occupied of this project is about 2.362 m² and accounts for 0.55% of meadow area of the stud farm and produces very small influence to animal husbandry production of the stud farm. During construction, the temporary land will be only used for one or two years, plus recover time, the maximum time will be 3 years, the land will be returned to Huitengliang stud farm after construction is completed, moreover, planned region and area will be strictly used during construction and not randomly tread on or occupy the meadow, therefore, it will produce very small influence to production and living of local villagers.

4. COMPENSATION POLICY FOR LAND REQUISITION

4.1 PRIMARY POLICY

1. LAND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
2. GRASSLAND LAW OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

4.2 MAIN ARTICLES
(1) The main articles in the LAND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article 8. Land in urban areas of cities belongs to the state. Land in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding those belonging to the state prescribed by law belongs to peasants’ collective ownership; house sites, land allotted for personal needs and hilly land allotted for private use belongs to peasants’ collective ownership.

Article 9. State-owned land and land collectively owned by peasants may be determined in accordance with law to be used by units or individuals. Units and individuals using the land have the obligation to protect, manage and rationally utilize the land.

Article 10. Peasants’ collectively-owned land that belongs to peasants’ collective ownership of a village according to law shall be managed and administered by the village collective economic organization or villagers’ committee; the land that belongs separately to more than two rural collective economic organizations and owned collectively by peasants shall be managed and administered by the respective rural collective economic organizations or villagers' teams; the land that belongs to village (township) peasants’ collective ownership shall be managed and administered by the village(township) rural collective economic organization.

Article 11. People's governments at the county level shall enter into registration in a register, issue certificates in confirmation of the ownership for the land collectively owned by peasants.

People's governments at the county level shall enter into registration in a register, issue certificates in confirmation of the land use right for
construction for land collectively owned by peasants to be used for non-agricultural construction in accordance with law.

People’s governments at or above the county level shall enter into registration in a register and issue certificates in confirmation of the right to use for state-owned land used by units and individuals in accordance with law; among which the specific registration and certificate-issuing organ for state-owned land used by the Party and state organs shall be determined by the State Council.

Confirmation of ownership or the right to use of forest land and grassland, confirmation of the right to use for cultivation and breeding of water surface and beaches and shoals shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the ((Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China)), the ((Grassland Law of the People’s Republic of China)) and the ((Fishery Law of the People’s Republic of China)).

Article 12. Whoever changes land ownership and use in accordance with law should go through formalities of change in registration of land.

Article 14. Members of the respective collective economic organization for cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production shall contract Land collectively owned by peasants for management. The duration of land contracting and management shall be 30 years. The contract issuing party and the contractor should conclude a contract agreeing on the rights and obligations of both parties. Peasants who contract management of the land have the obligation to protect and utilize the land pursuant to the agreement in the contract. Peasants’ right to contract land for management is protected by law.
Within the duration of land contracting and management, in the event of appropriate adjustment of land contracted among individual contractors, it must have the consent of over two thirds of the members of the villagers’ conference or over two thirds of the villagers' representatives, and be submitted to the competent department of agriculture administration of village (township) people's government and people's government at the county level for approval.

Article 15. State-owned land may be contracted for management by units or individuals for cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production. Land collectively owned by peasants may be contracted and managed by units or individuals other than those in the collective economic organization for cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production. The contract issuing party and the contractor should conclude a contract agreeing on the rights and obligations of both parties. The duration of land contracting and management shall be agreed on in the contract. The units and individuals that contract the land for management have the obligation to protect and rationally utilize the land pursuant to the use agreed on in the contract.

For land collectively owned by peasants contracted out for management by units or individuals other than those in the respective collective economic organization, it must have the consent of over two thirds of the members of the peasants' conference or over two thirds of the villagers' representatives and be submitted to the village (township) people's government for approval.

Article 43. Any unit or individual that needs to use land for construction must apply for the use of state-owned land in accordance with law; however, use of land collectively owned by peasants by the respective collective
economic organization approved in accordance with law for the establishment of rural and township enterprises and construction of residences by villagers, or use of land collectively owned by peasants approved in accordance with law for the construction of village (township) public facilities and non-profit undertakings is excluded.

Application for the use of state-owned land in accordance with law referred to in the preceding paragraph includes the state-owned land and the land that originally belonged to collective ownership by peasants and has been requisitioned by the state.

Article 44. For occupation and use of land for construction involving turning agricultural land into land for construction, formalities of examination and approval for turning agricultural land into other uses should be completed.

Occupation and use of land involving turning agricultural land into land for construction for construction projects of roads, pipelines, cables and big-size infrastructure approved by people’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and construction projects approved by the State Council shall be subject to the approval of the State Council.

Turning agricultural land into land for construction for the implementation of the said planning within the scale of land for construction for municipalities and villages and townships determined by the overall planning for land utilization shall be subject to the approval of the organ that originally approved the overall planning for land utilization in batches in accordance with the annual land use plan. Within the scope of agricultural
land turning into other uses already approved, municipal and county people’s governments can approve land for specific construction projects.

Occupation and use of land involving turning agricultural land into land for construction for construction projects other than those prescribed in the Second Paragraph and Third Paragraph of this Article shall be subject to the approval of people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Article 46. For land requisitioned by the state, local people's governments at or above the county level shall, upon approval pursuant to legal procedures, make an announcement and organize its implementation.

Owners and persons of the right to use of the requisitioned land should, within the specified time period of the announcement, bring the ownership certificates to the competent department of local people's government to enter into registration for compensation for land requisition.

Article 47. For requisition of land, compensation shall be given in accordance with the original use of the requisitioned land.

Compensation fee for the cultivated land requisitioned include land compensation fee, subsidy for resettlement as well as compensation fee for ground appendixes and young crops. Land compensation fee for the cultivated land requisitioned shall be six to ten times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to requisition. Subsidy for resettlement for the cultivated land requisitioned shall be calculated on the basis of the agricultural population that requires resettlement. The agricultural population that requires resettlement shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of cultivated land requisitioned divided by the average per capita occupancy of cultivated land.
of the unit requisitioned. The rate of subsidy for resettlement per head of the agricultural population that requires resettlement shall be four to six times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to requisition of the said cultivated land. However, the maximum subsidy for resettlement for cultivated land requisitioned per hectare shall not exceed fifteen times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to the requisition.

The rate of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement for the requisition of other lands shall be fixed by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, taking the rate of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement for the requisition of cultivated land as reference.

The provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix rate of compensation for ground appendixes and young crops on the requisitioned land.

For requisition of suburban vegetable plots of municipalities, the land use unit should, pursuant to relevant state provisions, pay to the new vegetable plot development and construction fund.

Additional subsidy for resettlement may be provided for those peasants who require resettlement and cannot maintain their original living standards on the basis of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement the payment of which is effected pursuant to the provisions of the Second Paragraph of this Article subject to the approval of people’s governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement shall not exceed thirty times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to requisition of the land.
The State Council may, in accordance with the level of socio-economic level, increase the rate of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement under extraordinary circumstances.

Article 48. Upon determination of the scheme for compensation and resettlement for land requisition, the local people’s government concerned should make an announcement and seek the views of the rural collective economic organization and peasants of the requisitioned land.

Article 49. The rural collective economic organization of the requisitioned land should publish the revenue and expenditure of the compensation fee of the requisitioned land for the members of the respective collective economic organization and accept supervision.

Article 52. The competent department of land administration may, during the feasibility study and authentication of a construction project, examine the matters related to the land for construction and put forth suggestions in accordance with the overall planning for land utilization, the annual land use plan and standards for land for construction.

Article 53. For an approved construction project that needs to use state-owned land for construction, the construction unit should bring the relevant documents prescribed by laws and regulations and file an application at the competent department of land administration of people’s government at or above the county level that has the authority of approval which shall be submitted to the people's government at the corresponding level for approval upon examination by the competent department of land administration.
Article 55. A construction unit with the obtainment of land use right of state-owned land in the form of paid-for use such as transfer may use the land only upon the payment of fee for paid-for land use and other fees such as land use right transfers fund in accordance with the standards and measures prescribed by the State Council.

As of the date of coming into effect of this Law, of the paid-for land use fee of newly-added land for construction, 30% shall be handed over to the central finance and 70% shall be retained by the local people’s government concerned, and both shall be used specifically for the development of cultivated land.

Article 56. A construction unit that uses state-owned land should use the land in accordance with the agreement in the contract for paid-for use for the transfer of land use right or the provisions of the approval document on the appropriation of land use right; where change in the use for construction of the said plot of land is necessitated, it should be subjected to the consent of the competent department of the people’s government concerned and submitted to the people’s government that originally approved the land use for approval. Among them, for change in the use of land within an urban planning zone, consent of the competent department of urban planning should be sought first prior to submission for approval.

Article 57. Construction of a construction project and geological survey that need to temporarily use state-owned land or land collectively owned by peasants, it should be subject to the approval of the competent department of land administration of people’s government at or above the county level. Among which, for temporary use of land within an urban planning zone, consent of the competent department of urban planning should be sought first.
prior to submission for approval. The land user should conclude a contract for the temporary use of the land with the competent department of land administration concerned or the rural collective economic organization and villagers’ committee in accordance with the ownership of the land, and effect the payment of compensation fee for the temporary use of the land.

User of temporary use of the land should use the land according to the use agreed on in the contract for the temporary use of the land and shall not construct permanent constructions thereon.

The duration of temporary use of land shall generally not exceed two years.

The main articles in the **GRASSLAND LAW OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**.

Article 9. The grasslands are owned by the state, with the exception of the grasslands that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law. The State Council shall exercise the ownership right of the grasslands in the whole country on behalf of the country.

Without permission by law, any unit or individual may not occupy, buy or sell and in other illegal way to transfer grasslands.

Article 10. The grasslands owned by the state may be assigned to the units under ownership by the whole people and collectives’ economical organizations for long-term use.

The units, which use the grasslands, shall carry out their obligation to protect, improve and utilize the grasslands rationally.

Article 11. With respect to the part of the state-owned grasslands legally assigned to be used by units under ownership by the whole people and collectives’ economical organizations, the local people's governments at the county level or above shall register such grasslands, issue certificates to the
said units after verification and thus establish their right to use such grasslands.

With respect to the part of the state-owned grasslands not assigned to be used by any units, the local people’s governments at the county level or above shall register such grasslands, and be in charge of the protection and administration concerning the grasslands.

With respect to grasslands under collective ownership, the local people’s governments at the county level shall register such grasslands, issue certificates to the collectives after verification and thus establish their rights to own such grasslands.

The right of ownership of grasslands can be transferred in accordance with law. But such an action must be registered.

Article 12. The right registered by governments to own or use grasslands shall be protected by law and may not be infringed upon by any unit or individual.

Article 13. With respect to grasslands under collective ownership and those under ownership by the whole people that are assigned to collectives for long-term use, family or families jointly in the collectives may manage such grasslands on a base of contract.

Any adjustments to the grasslands in the contract-base use should not occur. If there is needs for adjustment, such an event must be agreed by more than two over three members on a meeting by the villagers in the collectives concerned, or agreed by more than two over three villagers in the collectives concerned, and must be reported to the grassland departments-in-charge of the local people’s governments both at the county and town level for approval.
With respect to the part of the grasslands under collective ownership and those under ownership by the whole people that are assigned to collectives for long-term use, such part of grasslands must be agreed by more than two over three members on a meeting by the villagers in the collectives concerned, or agreed by more than two over three villagers in the collectives concerned, and must be reported to the grassland departments-in-charge of the local people’s governments both at the town level for approval.

Article 14. For the grasslands that are contracted to some units for use there shall be written contract between the units and owners of the grasslands. There shall be such following things to be included, that are rights and obligations for both sides, the borders to the four directions of the grassland under the contract, the area and class of the grassland, the contract period, the start and end dates of the contract, the purpose of using the grassland, and the responsibilities be paid in breaking the contract. Upon the expiration of a contract period, the original contractor holds the priority to continue contract the relevant grasslands among the all applicants.

The units or individuals who contract to use grasslands shall fulfill the obligation to protect and improve the grasslands, and in accordance with the contract to utilize the grasslands rationally.

Article 15. The right of using grasslands under contract shall be protected by law and may be transferred on the principles of voluntaries and mutual benefit. The side, which accepts the transfer, must have the ability to be engaged in animal husbandry production. The side shall fulfill the obligation to protect and improve the grasslands, and in accordance with the contract to utilize the grasslands rationally.
The transfer of the right of using grasslands under contract must be agreed by the owners of the grasslands. The period of the agreement about the transfer must be covered by the original contract period for the grasslands concerned.

Article 38. Grasslands area for mining and building construction shall be occupied as less as possible, or even not be occupied. When grasslands are to be requisitioned for rational purposes, the matter must be approved by the grasslands departments-in-charge of the people’s governments at the provincial level or above in accordance with the provisions of the regulations and laws concerning land management and administration.

Article 39. The requisition of grasslands under collective ownership for construction shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Land Law the People’s Republic of China. The requisition of grasslands under state ownership for construction shall be compensated to the contractors of the grasslands in accordance with the provisions of the relevant regulations of The State Council.

Any unit to requisition grasslands for construction shall pay charge for re-vegetation. The Re-vegetation Fee must be used specially for grasslands rehabilitation by Grasslands Administrative Departments-in charge. Any other unit or individual shall not have the right to intercept, hold, and use for other purposes. The methods to levy, use and manage the Re-vegetation Fee shall be made by price departments and finance departments with grasslands departments-in-charge of the State Council.
Article 40. The temporary use of grasslands shall be examined and verified by the grasslands departments-in-charge of the local people’s governments at the county level or above.

The period for temporarily used grasslands shall not be longer than two years. Any permanent buildings or structures must not be set up in the grasslands for temporary use. When the period of temporary use expires, the unit that has used the grasslands shall restore the grassland vegetation and return them.

5. BUDGET FOR COMPENSATION

5.1 THE STANDARD OF COMPENSATION

When making preparation for this plan, Inner Mongolia Wind Power Energy Co. Ltd. Company. (IMWPE) and the relevant design units have jointly researched the compensation policy and the standards for requisitioning land, and consult with related local official department as well in The Chayouzhong County. Based on the research results and in accordance with CHINA LAND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW and CHINA GRASSLAND LAW, the IMWPE and the units have eventually made the compensation standards. No such a case that refers to the situation of putting down and moving out some buildings, or migrating people is involved in the project. What needs to be coped with is only to transfer the possessive right of the land, and the land is all grassland.

5.1.1 LAND COMPENSATION FEE STANDARDS

- To the Land Permanently Used for the Project
The grassland of The Huitengliang stud farm is a kind of high plateau meadow, which is in the first class among the pastures in China. According to Item 39 of the \textit{GRASSLAND LAW} and the Agreement between the government of Chayouzhong County and the Huitengliang stud farm, IMWPE has made the Land Compensation Fee Standard to the land permanently used for the project. The standard is 37.03 Yuan per square meters, or 24,712.4 Yuan per Mu (Mu is a Chinese unit for area, 1 Mu equals to 1/15 Ha).

Table 5.1-1 Land Compensation Fee Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Compensation Fee (Yuan)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation to the land for the construction</td>
<td>24,240</td>
<td>36.34 Yuan/m$^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unpredictable expenses</td>
<td>472.4</td>
<td>0.71 Yuan/m$^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>24,712.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO THE LAND TEMPORARILY USED FOR THE PROJECT**

According to the agreement between the government of Chayouzhong County and the Huitengliang stud farm, IMWPE has made the Land Compensation Fee Standard to the land temporarily used for the project. That is 2 Yuan per square meters or 1333.4 Yuan per Mu.

5.1.2 OTHER EXPENSE(S)
Fee for supervision and evaluation: Calculate as 1% of the compensation fee.

Fee for technological training: Calculate as 0.5% of the compensation fee.

Fee for the management in implementing the project: Calculate as 5% of the compensation fee. This budget will go for equipments purchasing, traffic, meeting, communication, official trip and other activities related to the resettlement.

5.1.3 PREPARATION FEE

Calculate as 15% of the total expenses listed above. As one of the basic Fees the preparation fee will be listed into the project budget. The fee will be mainly used for those unpredictable expenses in the implementation of resettlement.

5.2 THE GENERAL BUDGET OF THE INVESTMENT FOR THE LAND REQUISITION AND THE RESETTLEMENT.

The general budget of the investment for the land requisition and the resettlement for this step of technological transformation to the Huitengxile Wind Farm is estimated to be 11,067,209.15 Yuan. (Detailed information about the budget is in the table as follow.)

Table 5.2-1 The General Budget Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Expenses (Yuan)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation to the land</td>
<td>8874329.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Permanently used</td>
<td>8765488.28</td>
<td>24712.4Yuan/Mu×354.7=3513850Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Temporarily used</td>
<td>307215.36</td>
<td>1333.4Yuan/Mu×230.4=307215.36Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other Expense(s)</td>
<td>576831.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluating</td>
<td>88743.30</td>
<td>Item 1×1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Technological training</td>
<td>44371.65</td>
<td>Item 1×0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>The management</td>
<td>443716.46</td>
<td>Item 1×5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Preparation fee</td>
<td>1417674.10</td>
<td>Item 1 and 2×15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td>11067209.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 The Funds Payment Plan

5.3.1 Payment Principles

- The compensation to the land which is permanently or temporarily used for the project will be paid three months earlier than land requisition.

- In order to ensure the implementation of the RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN works smoothly, a financial supervision department should be set up in IMWPE. The department will be responsible to guarantee each sum of the funds paid accurately.

5.3.2 THE FUNDS FLOW

According to the compensation policy and standards which have been determined on the base of the RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN, the Huitengxile wind farm should submit an application for land requisition to the Administration Bureau of Land in Chayouzhong County and make agreement with the Huitengliang stud farm. Then the Huitengxile wind farm pays the Huitengliang stud farm through bank in accordance with the payment content, quantity and time regulated in the agreement. The Huitengxile wind farm will have to pay the administrative fee to The
Administration Bureau of Land. The administrative fee will finally go to the local government.

The funds flow is showed as below:

The fee for resettlement → Huitengxile wind farm → Huitengliang stud farm
Resettlement Office Resettlement Office

The fee for grassland re-cultivating → Huitengxile wind farm → Huitengliang stud farm
Resettlement Office Resettlement Office

The fee for temporary use land → Resettlement Office → Resettlement Office

The fee for land management → Huitengxile wind farm Resettlement Office → The Development & Reform Commission of the Chayouzhong County and Resettlement Office
→ The Government Chayouzhong County

6. Production Resuming

6.1 AN ANALYSIS TO THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The impact on land of the project is pasture of the Huitengliang stud farm. The Huitengliang stud farm possesses 4300ha of pasture and 120 workers, for each worker the pasture area is 35.83ha. In the area involved in for this step of the project there is no building putting down and moving out, or migrating to be dealt with. But there is grassland, which is state-owned to be transferred.

The permanent land occupied of this project is about 2,362 m² and accounts for 0.55% of meadow area of the stud farm and produces very
small influence to animal husbandry production of the stud farm. Therefore, it would not create much unemployment.

6.2 THE MEASURES FOR PRODUCTION RESUMING

When the setting-up of the windmill is finished, the land destroyed due to the construction must be watered in time. Then loosen the land naturally. Some suitable grass seeds should be sown in the area. During its recovering, the access to the grassland should be prevented, for example, grazing or other people activity in the area should not be permitted, or new damages to the grassland will be caused. This note is especially important.

The Huitengliang stud farm will develop the stud farm by making good use of the compensation, for example to increase the number and variety of their livestock, repair shed, dig wells, purchase animal husbandry and medical equipments, etc. By this means, the production of the Huitengliang stud farm will be improved.

6.3 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

6.3.1 THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

- The land transfer and compensation will be fulfilled by relevant organizations co-operatively.

The procedure is explained as follows:

- The design unit provides land application chart. The representatives from the Administration Bureau of Land of the county,
the Huitengxile wind farm and the Huitengliang stud farm decide the range of the land for the project.

The Huitengxile wind farm discusses with the Administration Bureau of Land and the Huitengliang stud farm about the land requisition, transfer and compensation, and sign the relevant agreements.

The Huitengxile wind farm must apply for a license for the project plan from the Program Department, and apply for land use from the Land Management Department in the county.

The applications are approved.

The Huitengxile wind farm transfer and register the land for the project use with the Administration Bureau of Land of the county.

Payment of compensation.

The land allocation

□ GRASSLAND RECOVERING

1) The preliminary plan for the grassland recovering.
2) Experts evaluation
3) The implementation of the project

6.3.2 SCHEDULE

The land allocation must be done before the construction of the project. The grassland recovering must be implemented just after the windmill has been set up.

(The schedule is show in the table 6.3-1.)
### Table 6.3-1 Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discuss and decide the land area for the project</td>
<td>2004/10 till 2004/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handle the formalities for using the land</td>
<td>2005/01 till 2005/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project fund is in the place</td>
<td>2005/06 till 2005/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main part of the engineering is started.</td>
<td>2005/09 till 2005/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The temporarily used land recovery (15.36ha)</td>
<td>2005/10 till 2006/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Organization

7.1 SET-UP OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Resettlement is much stressed in the country’s policy, because it directly related to the people’s daily life and the success of the project. So based on the practical situation of this project, namely, no migrants, no building put-down, taking up small area of land for use, following structure of organization has been set up:

- The Resettlement Office of the IMWPE
- The Resettlement Office of the Huitengxile wind farm
- The Resettlement Office of the Administration Bureau of Land of the County of Chayouzhong,
- The Resettlement Office of the Huitengliang stud farm
- Independent supervision and assessment organization

### Table 7.1-1 The personnel of the organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Person-in-charge</th>
<th>Number of the people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2 RESPONSIBILITY

7.2.1 RESETTLEMENT OFFICE OF INNER MONGOLIA WINDY POWER CO. LTD COMPANY

It is an executive agency for resettlement. Its duty is to enhance project administration to ensure it goes smoothly. The agency charges for making policy, smoothing relation of agencies, asking design institute to determine disturbed area, making and processing ACTION PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT, explaining policy of resettlement, managing compensation fund and supervising payment, supervising the development of resettlement, organizing internal supervising activities, writing supervising report, assisting external supervising activities.

7.2.2 RESETTLEMENT OFFICE OF HUITENGXILE WIND FARM

It is an executive agency for resettlement. The agency charges for carrying out policy of resettlement, assisting making ACTION PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT, producing internal supervision and assisting external supervision.
7.2.3 RESETTLEMENT OFFICE OF CHAYOUZHONG COUNTY DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM COMMISSION

The agency charges for transferring of estate, assisting the implementation of the Resettlement.

7.2.4 RESETTLEMENT OFFICE OF HUITENGLIANG STUD FRAM

The agency charges for investigation on disturbed objects, collecting data concerned, organizing public participation, co-operating compiling ACTION PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT, producing grassland recovery and managing compensation fund.

7.2.5 INDEPENDENT SUPERVISION AND ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION

Independent Supervision and Assessment Organization refer to Inner Mongolia Electricity Research Institute. Its duties are:

- As an external independent supervision agency, it should supervise all aspects of the processing of resettlement and frequently submit assessment report to the project sponsor and WORLD BANK.
- It should assist the owner of project to compile ACTION PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT.
- It should provide technology counsels about data’s collection and disposal to the owner of project.

7.3 SKETCH MAP OF ORGANIZATION

7.3.1 Sketch Map of Organization
7.4 MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN ABILITY OF AGENCIES

- Strengthen the buildup of Personnel
  Personnel in the agency can be divided into two classes: technician, and administers. All personnel should be experienced and qualified to their job.

- Strengthen training
  Arrange training for work staffs who pursuit at resettlement to improve their professional competent.

- Provide guarantee for the issue of fund and equipment.

- Buildup database and boost information feedback.
Establish report system to strengthen internal supervision in order to resolve problems in time
Set up external supervision mechanism and risk preventing system

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation will be taken seriously during the phrases of resettlement policy making, resettlement plan making and the implementation process. Suggestion and opinions from social committees, government department and migrant inhabitants should be taken into account. Respect disturbed resident’s right, and do great effort to make them benefit from the project.

8.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PRELIMINARY STAGE OF PROJECT

During the process of feasibility study, Huitengxile Wind farm ever will accept the suggestions on site selection and grassland protection requirements from Chayouzhong County government, parliament, social organization and local representatives people. The final version will reflect their opinions.

Disseminate the introduction of the project and collect more suggestions and opinions from all sorts of people in the society. Huitengxile wind farm ever organized special seminars to disseminate the knowledge of the project, inviting Chayouzhong County government officials, local villagers, managers and workers of the stud farm. They provided an elaborated introduction on the necessity of the project construction and the compensation policy.
With the help of local government we continually welcome any kind of suggestion concerned with the impacts on local inhabitants life and production.

8.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATION OF ACTION PLAN

In the preparation of ACTION PLAN, public’s opinions and suggestions are still be respected. Disseminating meetings and seminars have been ever held by Huitengxile wind farm and Chayouzhong County government focused on present national and local compensation policies and WORLD BANK policies. The attendants included officials and public representatives from Chayouzhong County Development and Reform Commission and Huitengxile stud farm. A lot of good opinions and suggestions on reducing the impacts of the project and compensation standard were adopted.

With the help of Huitengliang stud farm and some related institutes, Inner Mongolia Wind Power Energy Co. Ltd. Company took an extensive investigation on public opinions and requirements about this project by means of handing out PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OPINION FORM from 24th to 26th of May, 2003.

8.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN
8.3.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF COMPENSATION

All kinds of compensation only belong to collective union. After the fund was allotted to the Huitengliang stud farm, it will be managed and used only by local collective union. The use of the compensation must be approved and monitored by the Worker Representative Convention. Any agency and social group should not take them away or invest for other purpose.

8.3.2 PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANT RESIDENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

It is no doubt that the project will bring more or less impacts on the local resident area. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage local residents to take part in the construction of the project and provide them with job opportunities as much as possible.

9. APPEAL MECHANISM AND PROCEDURES

Although public participation is always welcome in the compile and implementation of the ACTION PLAN, some problems will occur inevitably in the practice. In order to resolve these emergencies in time and ensure the project goes well, besides an appeal agency established in local government, a special appealing mechanism is needed for inhabitants to complain and appeal their requests. The detailed procedures are as following:
Step one If Huitengliang Stud farm dissatisfies the life and production condition caused by the project; they could appeal directly to the Resettlement Office of Chayouzhong County Land Administration Bureau. It was issued that any complains must be settled within 15 days.

Step two If the stud farm not dissatisfies the solution given by the Resettlement Office of Chayouzhong County Land Administration Bureau, they could continue to appeal to the Huitengxile Wind Farm Resettlement Office within 15 days after receiving written reply signed by the Resettlement Office of Chayouzhong County Land Administration Bureau. The Huitengxile Wind Farm Resettlement Office must provide a solution within 15 days.

Step three If the stud still do not feel happy with the result, they could appeal to local court within 15 days after receiving written reply signed by the Huitengxile Wind Farm Resettlement Office according to the ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL LAW OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

10. SUPERVISION AND RAPORT

In order to ensure the project goes well and the right of the displaced residents can be respected, a comprehensive supervision system is needed during the implementation of the RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN. The supervision system includes two parts: internal supervision and external supervision.

10.1 INTERNAL SUPERVISION AND REPORT
10.1.1 PURPOSE AND DUTY

Inner Mongolia Wind Farm Co. Ltd. Company Resettlement Office charges for the internal supervision. The purpose is to keep the resettlement agencies working in a good condition and the losses of disturbed people can be compensated as promised. The implementation of this internal supervision also can force every resettlement department to comply with the requirements of the \textit{RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN}. Therefore, it is very necessary to set up a comprehensive supervision system.

Table 10.1.1
Contact person List of internal supervision system of the Wind Power Company Resettlement Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Technical title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shupeng.Zhuang</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>Deputy manager</td>
<td>Senior engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liping.Pan</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>director</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiangdong.Wu</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>director</td>
<td>Senior engineer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.1.2 SUPERVISING OBJECTS

\begin{itemize}
\item According to the compensation standard in the \textit{RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN}, whether the disturbed people get the compensation on time;
\item Whether the land requisition is carried out appropriately according to the requirements of the \textit{RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN} and how the work is going;
\end{itemize}
Public participation;
Personnel equipment, training and schedule;

10.1.3 SUPERVISING PROCEDURE

Inner Mongolia Wind power Co. Ltd. Company Resettlement Office should build up a basic database on land allotment and resettlement and take a comprehensive supervision during the implementation of the project.

Resettlement organizations are responsible for recording and reporting the regular information table written about the process of land allotment and resettlement. By this means the organizations can keep on supervising the project and report the processing to the project sponsor.

10.1.4 REPORT

FREQUENCY OF REPORTING

The period of construction is two years. No houses and facilities moving, no migrant resettlement. In view of this situation, it is issued that resettlement executive agencies should do two reports in the first year of implementation. Then one report must be done per year for the following years. And continuous reports must be done when special condition occurs.

FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE REPORT
The report must be compiled in a special format which is adopted by WORLD BANK. The report includes two parts: literary illustration and form. The literary illustration provides an elaborate description on the pace of resettlement action plan and compensation, describing problems and difficulties occurred, resolution and measures applied in the work; Data in the table shows the comparisons between the finished and planned on land allocation, compensation payment and resettlement.

Format examples are as table10.1-2 and table10.1-3

Table10.1-2 Land Occupying and Allocation Progress
Register unit:
Date: from dd /mm /yy to dd/mm/yy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planed number</th>
<th>Monthly finished number</th>
<th>Totally finished number</th>
<th>Finished proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund payment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Register person: Date: Manager Signature: Unit Seal:

Table 10.1-3 Statistic Form on Compensation Fund
Register unit:
Date: from dd /mm /yy to dd/mm/yy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Investment fund</th>
<th>Received fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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10.2 EXTERNAL SUPERVISION AND REPORT

10.2.1 PURPOSE AND DUTY

The external supervision is to do assessment on resettlement. Consultants will offer conclusion and suggestion by assessing the range of disturbed area and the influenced degree. The external supervision can work as an early warning system for project management and provide a feedback channel for disturbed people. The external supervision assessment agency will act as consultant of the sponsor, supervising, assessing and providing opinions on decision making.

10.2.2 EXECUTIVE AGENCY

External Supervision will be done by Inner Mongolia Electricity Science Institute which is an independent agency from government and the sponsor.

10.2.3 DUTY

According to the objective law of social economic development, meet with the international regulations and WORLD BANK requirements, the institute should provide technical aid and supervision on land requisition and production recovery plan to make them practical and reasonable. Moreover the institute is responsible for organizing society and economy
investigation in the early stage and doing progress comparison between the finished and planed in the later stage, proving development policies and suggestion, doing a comprehensive assessment for land requisition and compensation and production recovery.

10.2.4 TARGETS OFEXTERNAL SUPERVISION AND ASSESSMENT

☐ SUPERVISING TARGETS

☐ Progress

It includes land ownership transferring, land occupying and grassland resuming.

☐ Quality

It includes quality of grassland resuming and attitude of migrant residents during the implementation of the RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.

☐ Investment

It includes payment and usage of all kinds of compensation fund.

☐ ASSESSMENT TARGETS

. Environment

It refers to the condition of water and soil conservation and grassland resuming after the project finished.

. Community development
It refers to the production condition in the stud farm and the economic development in community.

10.2.5 MEANS OF MONITORING ASSESSMENT

Monitoring assessment is based on investigation data produced by investigation agency and executive agency of the project. The assessment will be implemented by the means of comprehensive investigation and quick assessment. Assessment target should be established in accordance with the production and life condition around the site, inviting professional experts of resettlement to weight the target, analyze and calculate investigation results and contrasting analyze the calculate results with reference to the latest scientific research on environmental living quality.

Activities for Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute

Public Consultation
Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute will take part in the public consultation held in the stud farm. The consultation will focus on the area of influence and public participation during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. It is issued that this kind if consultation must run through the whole process of the plan.

Public Opinion
Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute will often visit the officers and workers in the stud farm, getting their opinions of the project
and discussing with the people who have complains about the project. Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute will consider all public suggestion and requirements and provide improving suggestion to make the implementation go smoothly.

☐ Other Responsibility

Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute should provide the Resettlement Office of Inner Mongolia Wind Power Energy Co. Ltd. Company with timely advices and suggestion, supervising follow activities during the implementation of the *RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.*

1) Grassland resuming
2) The payment and number of compensation
3) Disturbed people’s living condition change

10.2.6 PROCEDURE

☐ Make outline of supervision assessment;

☐ Background investigation;

☐ Build up supervision assessment system;

☐ Supervise and invest:
   ---- Regional social economic;
   ---- Production resuming system;

☐ Sort out monitoring materials and set up database;
Contrasting analysis;

Executive agencies should do two reports in the first year of implementation. Then one report must be done per year for the following two or three years;

10.2.7 EXTERNAL SUPERVISION AND REPORT

Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute should submit their work report within a month after the beginning of the plan. Inner Mongolia Wind Power Energy Co. Ltd. Company should report to WORLD BANK about progress of the project every year and attach the report made by Inner Mongolia Electricity and Science Institute.

FREQUENCY OF REPORTING

According to the regulation of WORLD BANK, executive agencies should do two reports in the first year of implementation. Then one report must be done per year for the following two or three years. Supervising assessment investigation must be done every September. The dead line to submit report is the end of every December.

CONTENT

Background investigation
Progress of land allocation
Grassland resuming
The payment and the management of compensation fund.
The production and living condition of disturbed people.
Problems and advices.