

Loan from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Presented to
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.

July 2024

Letter of Commitment

The Hubei Provincial Government has applied for a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "AIIB") through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to implement the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). With the assistance of consulting advisors, Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. have prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project. The RAP represents a key requirement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and will serve as the foundation for all land acquisition and resettlement activities related to the Project. To better facilitate resettlement, the RAP also includes additional measures and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. hereby confirm that the RAP complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly the ESF requirements on involuntary resettlement.

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. hereby confirm the contents of the RAP and ensure that the resettlement budget under the RAP will be included in the overall project budget. The resettlement funds will be raised and provided on time by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. The RAP is based on the latest feasibility study report (May 2024). The Ezhou AIIB PMO and Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. have discussed the RAP with relevant entities and obtained their approval. Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. is overall responsible for the implementation of the Project and the coordination of the corresponding resettlement work. Relevant government departments of Ezhou City are responsible for the specific implementation of the Project and the corresponding resettlement work within their responsibilities.

Institution	Signature	Date
Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.		2024.6

Foreword

I. Purpose of RAP Preparation

1 The RAP has been developed in accordance with the relevant national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, and the provisions of ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement" under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The purpose of this document is "to develop an action plan for the resettlement and restoration of persons affected by the Project, ensuring that they benefit from the Project, their living standards are improved, or at least restored to pre-project levels upon completion."

II. Definitions of Terms

Involuntary Resettlement

2 Involuntary resettlement refers to land acquisition, including restrictions on land and assets as well as natural resources, which result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or residence) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on the use of land, assets, or natural resources, leading to loss of income sources or livelihood). Involuntary resettlement includes these impacts as well as the processes to mitigate and compensate for these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary if affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, resulting in physical or economic displacement.

Land Acquisition

3 Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes. This may include direct purchase, expropriation of property, acquisition of usage rights such as easements or rights of way, and changes in land use rights. Land acquisition may also include: (a) expropriation of unoccupied or unused land, regardless of whether the landowner relies on it for income or livelihood purposes; (b) reclaiming public land that individuals or households are using or occupying; and (c) project impacts that result in land being flooded, rendered unusable, or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on, or permanently affixed to, the land, such as crops, buildings, and other improvements, as well as legal water bodies associated with the land.

Livelihood

4 Livelihood refers to the various means by which individuals, households, and communities sustain themselves, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based activities, small-scale trade, and bartering. The mitigation hierarchy is a tool commonly used in environmental and social assessments. It provides a step-by-step approach to addressing risks and impacts, including: (a) anticipating and avoiding risks and impacts; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimizing or reducing risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigating them; and (d) compensating for or offsetting any residual risks or impacts where technically and financially feasible.

Replacement Cost

5 Replacement cost is defined as a valuation method that generates compensation sufficient to replace an asset, plus the necessary transaction costs associated with asset relocation. Where an active market exists, replacement cost is the market value determined by an independent and competent real estate appraisal, plus transaction costs. Where an active market does not exist, replacement cost can be determined through other methods, such as calculating the productive value of land or assets, or the un-depreciated value of materials and labor for constructing buildings or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In cases where physical displacement results in the loss of housing, the replacement cost must be at least sufficient to purchase or construct housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost shall be documented and included in the relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative fees, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any other similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, it may be necessary to update the planned compensation rates in project areas with high inflation rates or where there is a significant time gap between the calculation of compensation rates and the delivery of compensation.

6 Deadline: For the Project, this refers to the date when the land acquisition and demolition announcement is issued. After this date, resettlers are not permitted to construct, expand, or renovate houses; change the use of houses and land; lease land; or lease or sell houses. Additionally, individuals who move into the area after this date are not eligible for resettlement.

Executive Summary

1. Project Introduction

The Ezhou Municipal Government intends to apply for a USD 400 million loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "AIIB") to implement the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). According to the latest Feasibility Study Report for the AIIB-funded Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (May 2024), the project implementation period is from 2024 to 2028, with a construction period of 5 years.

The Project is located within the Ezhou Airport Comprehensive Bonded Zone in Ezhou City, Hubei Province, China. It covers an area of approximately 1.349 km² and is planned to be constructed in two phases. Among them, Phase I occupies an area of 0.727 km² and has been partially completed. The Type-B Bonded Logistics Center in Phase-I passed on-site acceptance on April 9, 2024. The remaining works are expected to be further expanded in 2024, with the main civil works to be funded by the Client's own funds and scheduled for completion by November 30, 2024. The AIIB project will be built in Phase II, covering an area of 0.622 km². It will incorporate green and smart elements throughout the project to support low-carbon and digitalized operations.

The main construction contents of the AIIB project include customs infrastructure, bonded warehousing and processing facilities, trade and cargo service facilities, low-carbon smart facilities, earthworks, supporting facilities, and capacity building. The photovoltaic system in the self-constructed area of Phase I is also included in this project.

2. Resettlement Impacts of the Project

(1) The Project (including Phase I and Phase II)

According to the resettlement impact survey, the resettlement impacts of the Project are primarily caused by the acquisition of rural collective land. The plan involves the acquisition of 1,598.3 mu of rural collective land (665.2 mu for Phase I and 933.1 mu for Phase II), affecting two villages under one township of the Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone, with a total impact on 386 households and 1,503 persons. Among them, 23 households and 59 persons have been preliminarily identified as vulnerable groups. The Project also involves the use of 425.2 mu of existing state-owned land and does not involve any house demolition impacts. According to the feasibility study report, during the actual construction process, the temporary land use for the Project will be controlled within the land acquisition scope and will not involve temporary land use

outside the red line boundary. Since the construction camps, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earth stockpiles will be located on existing state-owned vacant land or on rural collective land planned for permanent acquisition, no additional temporary land use impacts will be generated. Additionally, the project construction will involve minor impacts such as the relocation of graves and the felling of trees and other ground attachments.

Based on the socio-economic survey, a comparative analysis was conducted on the amount of cultivated land in the affected villages before and after the land acquisition. After the land acquisition for the Project, the per capita cultivated land in each village will remain above 0.6 mu. The land loss rates for Chehu Village and Duwan Village, affected by the land acquisition, are 1% and 13.5%, respectively. Overall, the impact of rural collective land acquisition on the cultivated land resources of the affected villages is minimal, with relatively low land loss rates. Through the assessment of annual income loss for villages affected by land acquisition for the Project, it was found that the per capita income loss for Chehu Village and Duwan Village is RMB 297.7 and RMB 278.5, respectively, with income loss rates of 1.2% and 1.1%. The income loss rates are relatively low.

(2) Associated Facilities

According to the relevant environmental and social management policies of the AIB, the associated facilities of the Project have been identified as Phase I of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project and Wuchu Avenue. For detailed information on the specific construction content, resettlement impacts, and implementation status of the associated facilities, please refer to the Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project attached to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report. Unresolved resettlement impacts, compensation and resettlement plans for Phase I of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project are covered in this report.

3. Compensation and Resettlement Policies and Entitlements

This Resettlement Action Plan is formulated in accordance with the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective January 1, 2020), the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law* (effective September 1, 2021), the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management* (GF [2004] No. 28), the *Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Reissuing the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Standards for the Entire Province* (EZG [2023] No. 16), the *Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Houses on Expropriated Collective Land in Ezhou City (Revised)* (EZZG [2020] No. 9), the *Letter from the Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou on Submitting the Compensation Standards for Young*

Crops in Our Zone (EZLKGH [2021] No. 78), and other relevant policies in the project impact area. The comprehensive land acquisition price for the area is RMB 55,200 per mu, and the compensation fee for young crops on general cultivated land is RMB 2,100 per mu. All compensation standards are set at replacement cost. If the local government introduces higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected households.

4. Livelihood and Impact Restoration Plan

During project preparation, socio-economic surveys and public consultations were conducted with the affected village committees and households to assess the extent of the impact, available resources, and the expectations of the affected population. Based on this, the Project has developed a comprehensive livelihood restoration plan for the affected resettlers. In addition to the monetary compensation received for land acquisition, within the applicable legal and policy framework, the PMO will coordinate with relevant local government departments (such as the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau) to provide additional livelihood assistance measures for affected households. These measures may include agricultural support, employment promotion, and pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers, to ensure the sustainable livelihoods of the affected families after land acquisition.

For the relevant infrastructure affected by the Project, the PMO and the PIU will provide monetary compensation to the owners based on the replacement cost assessment. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by the relevant industry management and service agencies or the property owners, with efforts made to minimize negative impacts. For trees, graves, and other ground attachments, monetary compensation will be provided to the affected individuals or collectives based on replacement cost. Relevant impact information will be communicated to the affected units/individuals one month in advance.

Meanwhile, the Project will place great emphasis on mitigating negative impacts on women and vulnerable groups, implementing various support measures during the project implementation process to ensure their participation and benefits.

5. Agency Setting

The Ezhou AIIB Project Management Office (referred to as the PMO) is the executing agency for the Project, and Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. is the implementation unit. The PMO is responsible for project preparation, management, and coordination, while the Linkong Economic Zone Branch of the Ezhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau is responsible for land acquisition compensation and resettlement activities. The resettlement funds will be raised by Ezhou Linkong

Group Co., Ltd. The relevant departments of the Management Committee, the township governments, and the affected villages are jointly responsible for the specific implementation of the RAP for the Project.

6. Information Disclosure and Public Participation

During project preparation, the PMO and PIU have publicized the Project through government websites and news media, widely disclosing relevant information about the Project and the RAP to the affected villages and households. Key points of the RAP were discussed with affected communities, households, and other stakeholders through various means, such as consultation meetings, interviews, and discussions. The expectations and suggestions of the affected communities and households have been well incorporated into the Project design and the RAP. Meanwhile, the Project has also developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the implementation phase, which will further carry out information disclosure and public participation activities during the project implementation.

7. Complaints and Grievances

The Project will establish a grievance redress mechanism to resolve disputes related to compensation and other resettlement benefits, aiming to respond to the grievances of affected individuals in a timely and transparent manner. Potential complaints from the Project may arise from land acquisition and compensation for ground attachments. In response, the PMO, Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd., the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, and the affected townships and village committees are responsible for coordinating and resolving complaints and grievances during the resettlement process. The main grievance redress mechanism includes four stages, from the village committee to relevant government departments. At any stage, affected individuals may directly file a lawsuit in accordance with the litigation law. Resettlers may file grievances regarding any aspect of the resettlement process, including compensation standards and other related issues. The Project will establish grievance redress channels to address various resettlement and social issues. Grievances and complaints from affected individuals will be accepted free of charge by institutions at all levels, and reasonable costs incurred will be covered by the Project's contingency funds.

Meanwhile, the Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by AIIB, providing an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by affected individuals. Relevant information can be found at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.

8. RAP Budget

The estimated budget for the RAP of the Project is RMB 267.997 million (based on May 2024 prices). This includes compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for young crops, compensation for ground attachments, costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation, training expenses, relevant taxes and fees, as well as contingency funds. The direct costs for resettlement amount to RMB 99.096 million (37% of the total budget), including compensation for permanent land acquisition at RMB 87.908 million (32.8% of the total budget), compensation for young crops at RMB 3.197 million (1.2% of the total budget), and compensation for ground attachments at RMB 7.992 million (3.0% of the total budget). Taxes and fees related to resettlement amount to RMB 133.637 million (49.9% of the total budget), costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation amount to RMB 5.946 million (2.2% of the total budget), training expenses amount to RMB 4.955 million (1.8% of the total budget), and contingency funds amount to RMB 24.363 million (9.1% of the total budget). The land acquisition approval plan for the Project will be carried out in four batches: August 2024 (Phase I: 665.2 mu), December 2024 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), July 2025 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), and December 2025 (Phase II: approximately 333.1 mu). The land acquisition and compensation work is scheduled to begin by the end of October 2024 and be completed by the end of May 2026. The resettlement cost has been included in the project feasibility study report and will be fully borne by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. The Company has allocated RMB 267.997 million from the existing deposit for the payment of resettlement-related costs of the Project, and all funds have been in place; it will be paid timely in batches according to the land acquisition batch.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, the Project will conduct both internal and external monitoring of the resettlement activities (including the outstanding issues in due diligence on resettlement). The internal monitoring of resettlement for the Project will be jointly carried out by the PMO, Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd., and other relevant departments (such as the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau). During the project implementation period, internal monitoring progress reports on resettlement will be submitted to the AIIB quarterly in the first year. After AIIB's assessment and approval, the reports will be submitted every six months from the second year onward. These reports will be submitted as independent documents and as part of the project implementation report. The Ezhou AIIB PMO will commission an external independent monitoring agency with extensive experience in resettlement monitoring to conduct regular external monitoring and evaluation. The external independent monitoring agency will regularly submit external monitoring and evaluation reports to the Ezhou AIIB PMO and AIIB. The reporting cycle will be the same as that for internal monitoring reports, with quarterly reports in the first year

and, after AIIB's assessment and approval, semi-annual reports from the second year onward.

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Abbreviations

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
PPM	Project-affected People's Mechanism
RAP/RP	Resettlement Action Plan/Resettlement Plan

Weights and Measures

μg	microgram
mg	milligram
g	gram
kg	kilogram
t	ton
cm	centimeter
dm	decimeter
m	meter
km	kilometer
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
h	hour
d	day
a	year
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree centigrade
dB(A)	A-weighted sound level in decibels
pcu	passenger car unit

1. Project Overview

1.1 General

To advance the construction of the Ezhou International Air Cargo Logistics Hub, enhance cross-border connectivity and collaborative innovation, and support the development of the "Belt and Road" international logistics and trade system, the Ezhou Municipal Government has applied for a USD 400 million loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "AIIB") to implement the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). The Project is located in the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City, Hubei Province, China. Specifically, it is situated within the Ezhou Airport Comprehensive Bonded Zone, in the eastern part of Echeng District, Ezhou City, and to the north of Ezhou Airport. It is 8.5 km from Ezhou East Station, 14 km from Huahu Station, and 16 km from Ezhou Station. This area lies at the core of the Wuhan Metropolitan Area and serves as a strategic hub for Ezhou's external development. The Project implementation period is from 2024 to 2028, with a construction duration of 5 years.

According to the latest *Feasibility Study Report for the AIIB-funded Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project* (May 2024), the Project covers an area of approximately 1.349 km² and is planned to be constructed in two phases. Among them, Phase I occupies an area of 0.727 km² and has been partially completed. The Type-B Bonded Logistics Center in Phase-I passed on-site acceptance on April 9, 2024. The remaining works are expected to be further expanded in 2024, with the main civil works to be funded by the Client's own funds and scheduled for completion by November 30, 2024. The AIIB project will be built in Phase II, covering an area of 0.622 km². It will incorporate green and smart elements throughout the project to support low-carbon and digitalized operations.

The main construction contents of the AIIB project include customs infrastructure, bonded warehousing and processing facilities, trade and cargo service facilities, low-carbon smart facilities, earthworks, supporting facilities, and capacity building. The photovoltaic system in the self-constructed area of Phase I is also included in this project. The specific construction contents are as follows:

1. Customs infrastructure

The main construction contents include: T01 Customs Inspection Warehouse (10,911.00 m²), 2# Customs Kiosk (949.00 km²), and Customs Perimeter Fencing (7,730.00 m).

2. Bonded warehousing and processing

E01-04 Bonded Processing Warehouse (individual building area: 14,296 m²), E05 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 27,798.00 m²), M01 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 25,396.00 m²), H01-04 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 31,974.00 m²), L01 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 36,150.00 m²), J01 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 22,866.00 m²), K01 Logistics Warehouse (individual building area: 19,914.00 m²), Container Truck Ramp 3 (individual building area: 1,589.34 m²), Container Truck Ramps 4-5 (individual building area: 2,111.37 m²). Overhead Platform 2 (building area: 30,059.00 m²), Overhead Platform (building area: 13,058.59 m²), Gatehouse (building area: 113.00 m²), and Equipment Room (building area: 762.00 m²).

3. Trade and Cargo Service Facilities

It mainly includes S01 Duty Free Service Center (10,450.00 m²), W01 Comprehensive Office Building (39,432.16 m²), and the Greening Project for the Business Logistics Center within the self-built area.

4. Low-carbon Intelligent Facilities

It mainly includes the photovoltaic facilities, intelligent operation system, and comprehensive information platform for the self-built area and the Project.

5. Earthworks

6. Supporting Facilities

1# Elevated Connecting Road with a total length of 430.00 m, 2# Elevated Connecting Bridge with a total length of 511.00 m, Planned Road No.2 with a total length of 518.60 m, Planned Road No.3 with a total length of 990.00 m, Planned Road 4# with a total length of 1075.00 m, Planned Road No. 5 with a total length of 354.00m, and outdoor works.

7. Capacity Building

It mainly includes: LEED certification consulting, green building three-star certification consulting, project management, project monitoring and evaluation, and other capacity building services.

Phase I is located on the south side of the AIIB project. The main construction contents include an International Cargo Terminal, International Express Center, Type-B Bonded Logistics Center, Customs Inspection Center, Quarantine Treatment Center, Business Logistics Center, Bonded Processing Plant, Bonded Logistics Warehouse, Dangerous Goods Warehouse, Garbage Disposal Station, 1# Customs Kiosk, and 3# Customs Kiosk. Phase I commenced construction in September 2023. As of April 9,

2024, the Type-B Bonded Logistics Center in Phase I has passed on-site acceptance. The remaining works are expected to be completed by December 2024.

See Figure 1-1 for details.

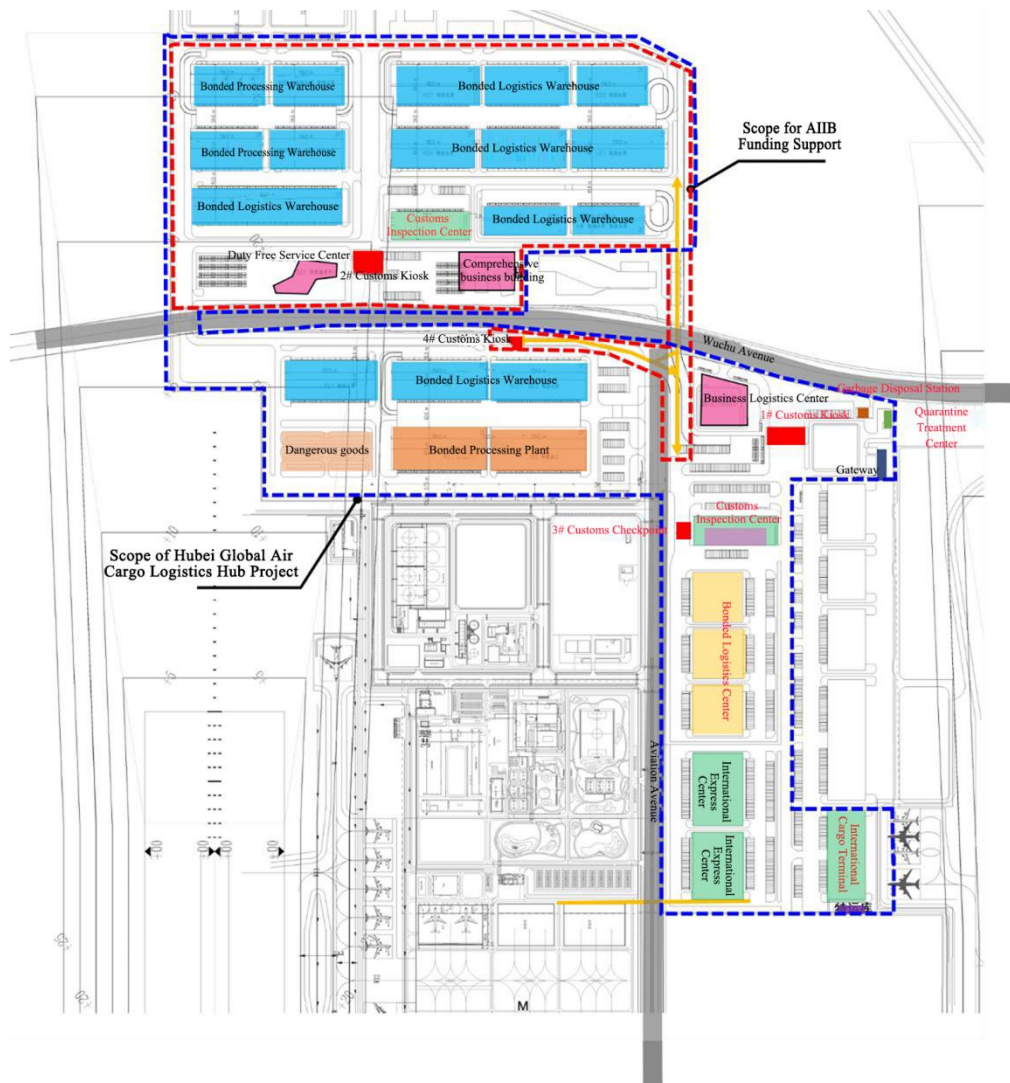


Figure 0-1 General Layout Plan of the Project

1.2 Resettlement Impact and Report Preparation

1.2.1 The Project (including Phase I and Phase II)

According to the resettlement impact survey, the resettlement impacts of the Project are primarily caused by the acquisition of rural collective land. The plan involves the acquisition of 1,598.3 mu of rural collective land (665.2 mu for Phase-I project and 933.1 mu for Phase-II project), affecting two villages under one township of the Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone, with a total impact on 386 households and 1,503 persons. The Project also involves the use of 425.2 mu of existing state-owned land (for details, see *Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project* attached to the *Environmental and*

Social Impact Assessment Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project); it does not involve house demolition impacts. According to the feasibility study report, during the actual construction process, the temporary land use for the Project will be controlled within the expropriated land area and will not extend beyond the red line boundary. Construction camps, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earth stockpiles will be situated on existing state-owned idle land or on rural collective land planned for permanent acquisition. Therefore, no additional temporary land use impacts have been identified currently. Additionally, the project construction will involve minor impacts such as the relocation of graves and the felling of trees and other ground attachments.

1.2.2 Associated Facilities

According to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and related Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of AIIB, "Associated Facilities" refer to activities not included in the Project description as defined in the Project agreement, but intrinsically linked to the Project's construction. These activities are determined through consultation between AIIB and the PMO based on the following main criteria: (a) directly and materially related to the Project; (b) carried out or planned to be carried out concurrently with the Project; and (c) necessary for the Project's viability, meaning that without the Project, these activities would not be constructed or expanded.

According to the definition of associated facilities, any related works within the project area but not included in the construction scope of the Project, as well as any related works adjacent to the Project, will be considered as the identification objects of associated facilities. Specifically, it includes three categories: (1) Phase I of Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project, (2) Wuchu Avenue connected with the Project, and (3) Ezhou Huahu Airport on which the Project's air cargo transportation relies. The location relationship between the above identification objects and the Project is shown in Figure 1-2.

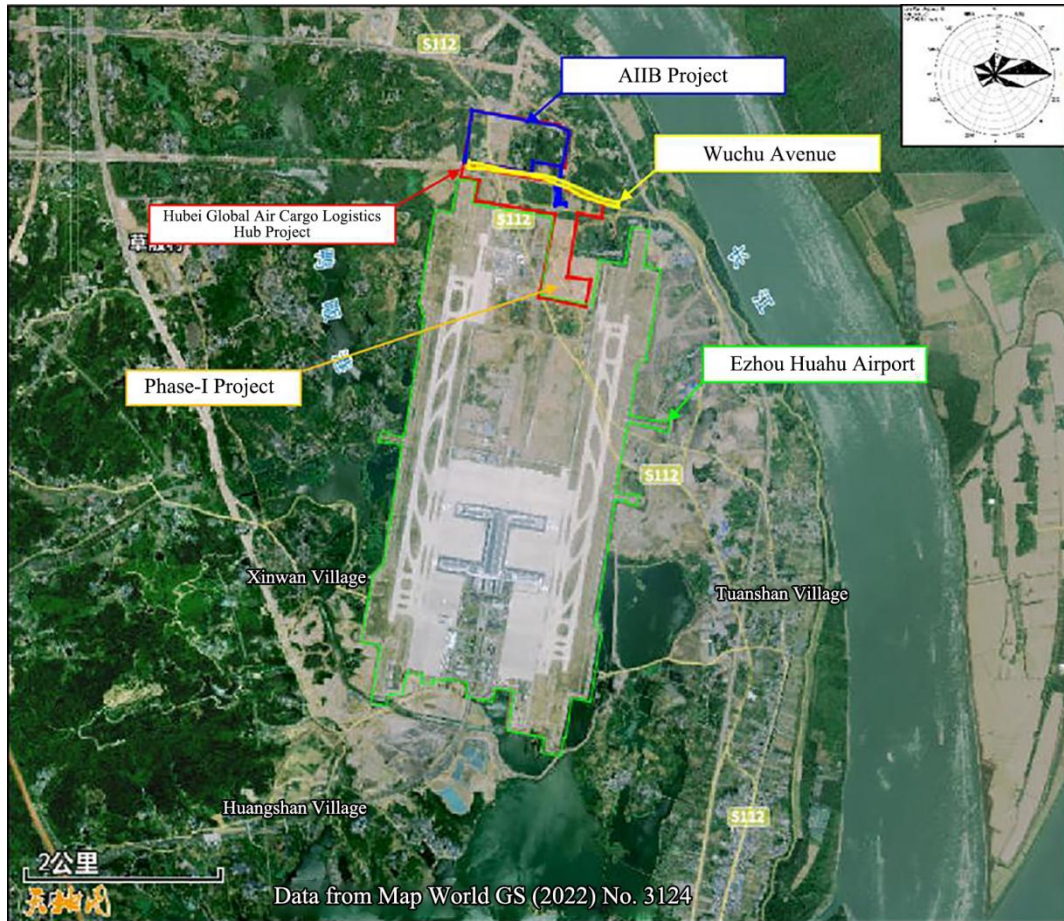


Figure 0-2 Location Relationship between Identification Objects of Associated Facilities and the AIIB Project

(1) Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (Phase I): The total land area is about 0.727 km²; the main construction contents include an International Cargo Terminal, International Express Center, Type-B Bonded Logistics Center, Customs Inspection Center, Quarantine Treatment Center, Business Logistics Center, Bonded Processing Plant, Bonded Logistics Warehouse, Dangerous Goods Warehouse, Garbage Disposal Station, 1# Customs Kiosk, and Customs Kiosk 3#. Phase I project is located on the south side of the AIIB Project and has been under construction. The investment entity is Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. Once completed, it will, together with the AIIB Project, build an inland open economy strategic highland by creating a comprehensive bonded logistics park featuring prosperous international trade, developed import and export processing, perfect comprehensive logistics functions, the highest level of openness, and the most favorable policies. Without the Project, Phase I project alone will not be able to meet the demand of Hubei's international air cargo volume.

(2) Wuchu Avenue: It is located within the Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone, which serves as an east-west traffic artery in the park. It is directly connected with the Project and serves as a crucial channel for the Project to establish external communication. Aviation cargo related to the Project must be transported in and out of the port via Wuchu Avenue. Furthermore, Wuchu Avenue is a significant

municipal engineering endeavor, established with the objectives of refining the skeletal road network of the Aviation Logistics Industrial Park and boosting the cargo transport synergy within the Linkong Economic Zone. Therefore, it is intrinsically linked to the Project. It has been under construction, and is expected to be completed in June 2024.

(3) Ezhou Huahu Airport: It consists of airport works (including air traffic control works), oil supply works, transfer center works, and base works, which have been completed and put into operation. Ezhou Huahu Airport is the fourth in the world, the first in Asia, and the only professional cargo hub airport in China. As a key component of the national productivity layout and Hubei Province's "No.1 Project", Ezhou Huahu Airport has been included in China's "14th Five-Year Plan", the *Outline of the National Comprehensive Three-dimensional Transport Network Planning*, and several other national-level planning initiatives. The goal is to develop an internationally competitive air cargo hub. Even without the Project, Huahu Airport would still be constructed.

Table 0-1 Identification Matrix for Associated Facilities

Description of facility	Definition of associated facilities			Remarks
	Directly and substantively related to the Project	Implemented or planned with the Project	Necessary for the viability of the Project. It will not be constructed or expanded in the absence of the Project.	
Phase I of Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	√	√	√	It is located on the south side of the AIIB Project. Together with the AIIB Project, it forms a comprehensive bonded logistics park. Without the Project, Phase I project alone will not be able to meet the demand of Hubei's international air cargo volume.
Wuchu Avenue	√	√	√	Wuchu Avenue serves as a crucial channel for the Project to establish external communication. Aviation cargo related to the Project must be transported in and out of the port via Wuchu Avenue. Furthermore, this avenue is a significant municipal engineering endeavor, established with the objectives of refining the skeletal road network of the Aviation Logistics Industrial Park and boosting the cargo transport

Description of facility	Definition of associated facilities			Remarks
	Directly and substantively related to the Project	Implemented or planned with the Project	Necessary for the viability of the Project. It will not be constructed or expanded in the absence of the Project.	
				synergy within the Linkong Economic Zone. Therefore, it is intrinsically linked to the Project.
Ezhou Huahu Airport	√	×	×	It is a cargo hub airport of great strategic significance. Even without the Project, it would still be constructed.

According to the analysis of the identification matrix for associated facilities in the table above, the associated facilities for the Project are Phase I of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project and Wuchu Avenue. For detailed information on the specific construction content, resettlement impacts, and implementation status of the associated facilities, please refer to the *Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project* attached to the *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project*. Unresolved resettlement impacts, compensation and resettlement plans for Phase I of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project are covered in this report.

See Table 1-2 for the overall resettlement impact of the Project and report preparation requirements.

Table 0-2 Project's Overall Resettlement Impacts and Report Preparation Requirements

Category		Land Area (mu)	AIIB Document Preparation Requirements	Remarks
Within the red line boundary	Rural collective land not yet acquired	1598.3	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Duwan Village and Chehu Village in Yanji Town, with a total of 386 households and 1,503 persons. Including Phase I and Phase II projects
	State-owned land (Rural collective land already acquired)	425.2	Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project, annex to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	Covered under various batches of urban construction land acquisition

Category		Land Area (mu)	AIIB Document Preparation Requirements	Remarks
Total		2023.5		
Other impacts	Wuchu Avenue (north passage)		Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project, annex to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	
	Demolition of airport noise impact area		Noise Management Framework	Demolition has not been carried out yet

1.3 Estimated Investment and Implementation Plan for Resettlement

The estimated budget for the RAP of the Project is RMB 267.997 million (based on May 2024 prices). This includes compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for young crops, compensation for ground attachments, costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation, training expenses, relevant taxes and fees, as well as contingency funds. The direct costs for resettlement amount to RMB 99.096 million (37% of the total budget), including compensation for permanent land acquisition at RMB 87.908 million (32.8% of the total budget), compensation for young crops at RMB 3.197 million (1.2% of the total budget), and compensation for ground attachments at RMB 7.992 million (3.0% of the total budget). Taxes and fees related to resettlement amount to RMB 133.637 million (49.9% of the total budget), costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation amount to RMB 5.946 million (2.2% of the total budget), training expenses amount to RMB 4.955 million (1.8% of the total budget), and contingency funds amount to RMB 24.363 million (9.1% of the total budget). The budget for resettlement compensation of the Project is detailed in Table 8-1 below. The resettlement cost has been included in the project feasibility study report and will be fully borne by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. The Company has allocated RMB 267.997 million from the existing deposit for the payment of resettlement-related costs of the Project, and all funds have been in place; it will be paid timely in batches according to the land acquisition batch.

According to the memorandum signed in April 2024 for the Project, the bidding for major civil works is expected to commence in mid-2024. Considering that land acquisition should be completed before the commencement of civil works affected by the land acquisition, the land acquisition approval plan for the Project will be carried out in four batches: August 2024 (Phase I: 665.2 mu), December 2024 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), July 2025 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), and December 2025 (Phase II: approximately 333.1 mu). The land acquisition and compensation work is scheduled to begin by the end of October 2024 and be completed by the end of May 2026.

2. Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement Impacts

With the assistance of the feasibility study design unit and resettlement experts, the PMO and PIU made effective efforts during the project preparation phase to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. For example, in site selection for the Project, 425.2 mu of land that had already been acquired as state-owned and was clear of structures was chosen for Phase I construction. Additionally, land parcels that had already undergone house demolitions were selected for Phase II construction, thereby avoiding or reducing involuntary resettlement impacts. Specifically, the following measures were taken:

- Avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
- Avoid or minimize the occupation of high-quality cultivated land;
- Avoid or minimize the occupation of environmentally sensitive areas;
- Strictly control the land use scope through surveys and mapping;
- Minimize the occupation of farmland and avoid densely populated areas, drinking water sources, forest conservation areas, ecological protection zones, and other sensitive areas.

2.2 Survey Scope of Resettlement Impacts

According to the optimized design plan of the Project, the resettlement impacts involve two villages under one township within the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City. Details are provided in Table 2-1.

Table 0-1 Resettlement Impact Scope of the Project

Project Name	District	Town/Township	Village	Type of Impact	Remarks
The Project	Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	Acquisition of rural collective land	Affecting 348 households and 1,345 persons
			Chehu Village	Acquisition of rural collective land	Affecting 38 households and 158 persons

2.3 Investigation Method and Process

In December 2023 and May 2024, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Preparation Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as the "Survey Team") conducted preliminary socio-economic surveys and assessments of resettlement impacts in the Project-affected areas. These surveys were based on the feasibility study reports submitted by

the Project's feasibility study unit in October 2023, December 2023, April 2024, and May 2024. Specific work are as follows:

(1) Institutional interviews and data collection. Discussions or interviews were conducted with seven relevant institutions and departments involved in the Project area, including the Ezhou AIIB PMO, Huahu Airport Operating Company, and various internal agencies of the Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone, including the Organization and Human Resources Bureau, Social Affairs Bureau, Rural Revitalization Bureau, Urban Construction Bureau (House Demolition and Compensation Office), and the Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau. Additionally, data and information closely related to the Project were collected.

(2) Field investigation. Field surveys were conducted on the townships, streets, communities/villages, and surrounding areas affected by the Project construction, as well as on the road conditions, infrastructure status, and the construction sites of the Project.

(3) Focus group discussions. A total of 14 resident focus group meetings were held in different townships and communities within the Project-affected county and district, involving a total of 157 participants. Among them, 68 were women, accounting for 43.31%, and 42 were elderly, accounting for 26.75%.

(4) Key informant interviews. 38 key informants at the county/district, township, and village/community levels of the Project area were interviewed.

(5) Questionnaire. During the field survey, the Survey Team conducted socio-economic and resettlement preference questionnaire surveys among the affected households. A total of 92 face-to-face, one-on-one questionnaire surveys were completed with land acquisition-affected households in the Project area, accounting for 23.8% of all 386 affected households.

The main findings from the extensive communication and consultations are as follows:

- Most of the affected residents are aware of the upcoming Project construction and express their support;
- The Project only involves the permanent acquisition of rural collective land and a small amount of ground attachments. Affected residents hope for compensation according to high policy standards. ;
- Most of the affected residents support the Project's construction and are willing to have their land acquired; nearly all affected individuals believe that the land acquisition will have minimal impact on them. The primary sources of income for the affected individuals are local employment and migrant work. After the land acquisition, the impact on their income levels will be minimal.
- Compensation payments should be made promptly and transparently, directly to the households, with no deductions by the village collective, minimizing intermediate steps in the payment process.

2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

2.4.1 Impact of Land Acquisition

The Project plans to permanently acquire 1,598.3 mu of rural collective land (665.2 mu for Phase I and 933.1 mu for Phase II), affecting 386 households and 1,503 persons. Among these, 1144.6 mu will be acquired from Duwan Village, affecting 348 households and 1345 persons, and 453.7 mu will be acquired from Chehu Village, affecting 38 households and 158 persons.

In terms of land type, 351.3 mu are cultivated land (excluding basic farmland), accounting for 22.0%; 45.6 mu are orchards, accounting for 2.9%; 280.7 mu are forest land, accounting for 17.6%; and 920.7 mu are other types of land, accounting for 57.6%. For details, see Table 2-2. The current status of the land proposed for acquisition is shown in Figure 2-1.



Figure 0-1 Current Status of Land to be Permanently Acquired

2.4.2 Analysis of Land Acquisition Impacts

In this Project, the acquisition of rural collective land affects two villages in Yanji Town, within the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City. Based on the socio-economic survey, a comparative analysis was conducted on the amount of cultivated land in the affected villages before and after the land acquisition. After the land acquisition for this Project, the per capita cultivated land in each village will remain above 0.6 mu.

According to the survey and calculations, the cultivated land loss rates for Chehu Village and Duwan Village due to land acquisition are 1% and 13.5%, respectively. Overall, the impact of the Project's acquisition of rural collective land on the cultivated land resources of the affected villages is minimal, with relatively low land loss rates.

Through the assessment of annual income loss for villages affected by land acquisition for the Project, it was found that the per capita income loss for Chehu Village and Duwan Village is RMB 297.7 and RMB 278.5, respectively, with income loss rates of 1.2% and 1.1%. The income loss rates are relatively low.

The agricultural crops in the project area are mainly rice, wheat and sporadic vegetables. Because it is close to the urban area of Ezhou City, the main income sources of the affected households are local workers and migrant workers. There are few families that rely solely on agricultural planting income, and most of the acquired land is barren. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition on affected households is low. The labor force in the village mainly works outside or in Ezhou to obtain income from migrant workers. Some women and elderly people plant some sporadic vegetables for self-use by taking advantage of climate and soil advantages. There is no scale or patchy vegetable and food crop planting on the cultivated land to be acquired for the Project, which will not have a great impact on this part of income. In summary, the land acquisition resulting from the Project construction will have a minimal impact on the economic income of the affected villages. See Table 2-3 for the analysis of land acquisition impacts.

Table 0-2 Impact of Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Land (by Construction Content)

Project area	Construction Content	Town/Township	Village	Total	Including										Affected population	
					Cultivated land				Garden land	Forest land				Other land	Number of households	Number of people
					Subtotal	Paddy field	Irrigated land	Dry land	Orchard	Subtotal	Arbor forest land	Shrub land	Other forest land			
Phase-I Project	Bonded Warehousing and Processing	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	77.3	10	4.7	5.2	0.1	0.1	9.6	1	0	8.6	57.6	14	54
			Chehu Village	55.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	0	0.8	7.6		0.6	7	45.1	2	9
			Subtotal	132.9	12.1	6.4	5.6	0.1	0.9	17.2	1	0.6	15.6	102.7	16	63
	Supporting Facilities	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	309.7	40.2	18.8	20.9	0.5	0.2	38.7	4.1	0	34.6	230.6	56	217
			Chehu Village	222.6	8.5	6.9	1.6	0	3	30.5	0.1	2.2	28.2	180.6	8	34
			Subtotal	532.3	48.7	25.7	22.5	0.5	3.2	69.2	4.2	2.2	62.8	411.2	64	251
Total				665.2	60.8	32.1	28.1	0.6	4.1	86.4	5.2	2.8	78.4	513.9	80	314
Phase-II Project	Duty Free Service Center, Comprehensive Office	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	17.4	8.6	7.2	1.4	0	0	6.5	0	0	6.5	2.3	12	46
	Customs kiosk, customs inspection center	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	44.5	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	3.7	0	0	3.7	40.5	1	2

Bonded logistics warehouse, processing warehouse	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	521.5	198.8	81.6	117.2	0	1.9	91.5	45.3	0	46.2	229.3	208	806
	Yanji Town	Chehu Village	138.1	9.3	5.4	3.9	0	38.1	64.3	0.3	0	64	26.4	9	38
	Subtotal		659.6	208.1	87	121.1	0	40	155.8	45.6	0	110.2	255.7	217	844
Supporting Facilities	Yanji Town	Duwan Village	174.2	54.2	37	16.6	0.6	0.9	18.7	7.3	0	11.4	100.4	57	220
	Yanji Town	Chehu Village	37.4	19.3	6.7	12.6	0	0.6	9.6	0.6	0	9	7.9	19	77
	Subtotal		211.6	73.5	43.7	29.2	0.6	1.5	28.3	7.9	0	20.4	108.3	76	297
Total			933.1	290.5	137.9	152	0.6	41.5	194.3	53.5	0	140.8	406.8	306	1189
Total			1598.3	351.3	170	180.1	1.2	45.6	280.7	58.7	2.8	219.2	920.7	386	1503
Proportion			100.0%	22.0%	10.6%	11.3%	0.1%	2.9%	17.6%	3.7%	0.2%	13.7%	57.6%		

Table 0-3 Impact of Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

Town/Township	Village	Total	Including										Affected population	
			Cultivated land				Garden land	Forest land			Other land	Number of households	Number of people	
			Subtotal	Paddy field	Irrigated land	Dry land	Orchard	Subtotal	Arbor forest land	Shrub land				Other forest land
Yanji Town	Duwan Village	1144.6	312.1	149.3	161.6	1.2	3.1	168.7	57.7	0.0	111.0	660.7	348	1345
	Chehu Village	453.7	39.2	20.7	18.5	0.0	42.5	112.0	1.0	2.8	108.2	260.0	38	158
Total		1598.3	351.3	170.0	180.1	1.2	45.6	280.7	58.7	2.8	219.2	920.7	386	1503
Proportion (%)		100.0%	22.0%	10.6%	11.3%	0.1%	2.9%	17.6%	3.7%	0.2%	13.7%	57.6%		

Table 0-4 Analysis of Impacts from Rural Collective Land Acquisition¹

Town/Township	Village/Community	Before Land Acquisition				Impact of land acquisition			Per Capita Cultivated Land After Land Acquisition (mu)	Impact Rate of Land Acquisition (%)			Annual Income Loss (RMB)			
		Total Population		Cultivated Land (mu)	Per Capita Cultivated Land (mu)	Affected Population		Cultivated Land Quantity (mu)		Household Ratio	Population Ratio	Land Acquisition Rate	Annual Loss	Average Household Loss	Per Capita Loss	Proportion of Per Capita Disposable Income (%)
		Number of households	Number of people			Number of households	Number of people									
Yanji Town	Duwan Village	858	3326	2310	0.69	348	1345	312.1	0.60	40.6	40.4	13.5	374542.1	1076.3	278.5	1.1
	Chehu Village	990	4004	3975	0.99	38	158	39.2	0.98	3.8	3.9	1.0	47032.0	1237.7	297.7	1.2
	Total	/	/	/	/	386	1503	351.3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

¹Note: The average net output value of cultivated land per mu is estimated to be RMB 1,200/mu. In 2022, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone was RMB 24,610.

2.5 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The construction of the Project requires the permanent use of 425.2 mu of existing state-owned land, which consists of rural collective land for which compensation has already been completed in the preliminary phase. This land falls within the scope of the Phase I construction area (due diligence on the land acquisition process can be found in the *Environmental and Social Management Due Diligence Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project* attached to the *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project*). No additional compensation is required, and no population is affected. The Phase I project has already commenced. The current status of the land is shown in Figure 2-2.

According to the Due Diligence Report, the Phase I project involves 425.2 mu of already expropriated rural collective land. This is part of the land acquisition activities in the 12th batch of 2020, the 81st batch of 2020, the 27th batch of 2021, the 16th batch of 2023, the 60th batch of 2023, and the area south of Wuchu Avenue (including the 32nd batch). In total, 1979.54 mu have been acquired, affecting 978 households and 4207 people. In addition to timely and full payment of monetary compensation, the relevant departments of the Ezhou Municipal Government, the Linkong Economic Zone Management Committee, and township governments have promptly taken various measures to help affected farmers restore their livelihood. Specific measures include monetary compensation, agricultural development initiatives, promotion of non-agricultural employment, skills training, and pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers. The affected farm households are satisfied with the implementation of livelihood restoration measures and their income levels have been effectively restored.



Figure 0-2 Current Status of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

2.6 House Demolition

According to the resettlement impact identification survey, the Project does not involve any pending house demolition impacts.

2.7 Temporary Land Use

According to the feasibility study report, during the actual construction process, the temporary land use for the Project will be controlled within the land acquisition scope

and will not involve temporary land use outside the red line boundary. Since the construction camps, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earth stockpiles will be located on existing state-owned vacant land or on rural collective land planned for permanent acquisition, no additional temporary land use impacts will be generated.

2.8 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

The Project will also impact some crops and ground attachments, including crops, trees, utility poles, and graves affected by permanent land acquisition. The exact types and quantities of these ground attachments will be determined during the final design and detailed inventory survey stage.

2.9 Affected Population

2.9.1 Overall Impact

The Project affects a total of 386 households and 1,503 persons, all of whom are rural residents impacted by the permanent acquisition of rural collective land.

2.9.2 Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project

According to AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant domestic policy practices, the definition of vulnerable groups in the Project includes individuals with disabilities, extremely poor individuals², female-headed households, and low-income households³.

During RAP preparation, 23 vulnerable households comprising 59 individuals were preliminarily identified among the affected population. Of these, 20 households with 53 individuals are in Duwan Village, and 3 households with 6 individuals are in Chehu Village. The identified vulnerable groups include 7 extremely poor households with 8 individuals, and 16 low-income households with 51 individuals. Further verification and confirmation will be conducted during the detailed design and detailed inventory survey stages of the Project.

2.9.3 Female Affected by the Project

The Project affects 735 women⁴, accounting for 48.9% of the total affected population. According to the resettlement impact identification survey, the affected women enjoy the same legal rights as men, including rights to contracted cultivated land, migrant work, education, healthcare, social security, and participation in elections. Most of the interviewed female laborers believe they have the same

²The extreme poverty support system is the relief and support system for the extremely poor, which was formerly known as the "five guarantees" system in rural areas and the relief system for urban people who have no means of livelihood, incapability of work and no family members. Extremely poor people are urban and rural elderly, disabled persons and minors under the age of 16 who have no ability to work, no source of income and no legal supporters (or legal supporters have no ability to fulfil their obligations). They are the most difficult and vulnerable people in China at this stage. The state provides assistance and support for them to ensure that all eligible needy people "should be supported". The support standard for rural extremely poor people in the project area is RMB 1,140/month.

³The rural subsistence allowance line in the project area will not exceed RMB 570/month.

⁴The data comes from field survey.

autonomy in production and business operations as men, allowing them to independently choose to work or run small businesses. With the mobility of rural labor, the distribution of employment time within families typically reflects the traditional pattern of "men working outside, women managing finances." Women take on more household chores and child-rearing responsibilities, as well as a significant portion of family sideline work (such as home-based animal husbandry), and often choose to work locally. In terms of industries, women have a competitive advantage in retail, catering, social services, and garment processing, while they are at a disadvantage in construction and transportation.

The impact of the Project on the income of affected rural women primarily stems from the reduction in agricultural production due to the acquisition of cultivated land. In terms of education, boys and girls have equal opportunities. If children study hard, parents always do their utmost to support their education.

According to the survey, women are concerned about the same issues as men: (a) compensation standards should be strictly enforced according to national laws and policies, and payments should be made promptly; (b) land compensation funds should be directly disbursed to the affected households; (c) compensation for affected trees and scattered fruit trees, which are primarily owned by the village collective, should be discussed and determined through a village meeting to formulate a reasonable plan for the use or distribution of the compensation funds, which requires the villagers' consent.

Regarding gender differences, women have the following needs that differ from men: (a) they require both monetary compensation and the provision of employment opportunities; (b) they request training related to agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicraft manufacturing; (c) while most family participation is predominantly male, women also wish to be more involved in community/village-level management, and they prefer that compensation funds be acknowledged and signed off by both spouses.

3. Socio-economic Characteristics

On December 4, 2019, the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City was officially established. It focuses on the ongoing construction of the Hubei International Logistics Core Hub and explores innovative industrial development models for the airport city, aiming to become a national-level Linkong Economic Demonstration Zone. The planning area of the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City extends from the Ehuang Bridge connection line in the west to the Yangtze River in the north, borders the downtown of Huangshi City and Huahu Town of Ezhou City in the east, and connects to the Xialu District and Tieshan District of Huangshi City in the south. It includes seven townships: Yanji Town, Huahu Town, Yangye Town, Shawo Township, Bishidu Town, Tingzu Town, and Xinmiao Town (east of Geshan Avenue). The Zone also oversees Sanjiang Port New Area of Ezhou City. The total area is 348 square kilometers, with a planned area of 178.7 square kilometers. The construction site of the Project is located within the Linkong Economic Zone of Ezhou City, specifically involving Yangye Town and Yanji Town. It affects Gutang Village, Bajiao Village, Chehu Village, and Duwan Village within these towns.

3.1 Population in the Project Area

According to the National Economic and Social Development Statistical Report, as of the end of 2022, the resident population of Hubei Province was 58.44 million, including 37.79 million in urban areas and 20.65 million in rural areas. The urbanization rate was 64.67%. The total number of births for the year was 355,000, with a birth rate of 6.08‰; the number of deaths was 472,000, with a death rate of 8.09‰, resulting in a natural population growth rate of -2.01‰.

Ezhou City had a registered population of 1,115,100 and a permanent resident population of 1,071,200, of which 587,400 were male (54.84%) and 527,700 were female (45.16%). The agricultural population was 356,000, accounting for 33.23%; the non-agricultural population was 713,700, accounting for 66.63%. The minority population was 3,700, accounting for 0.34%.

The Linkong Economic Zone had a registered population of 131,400 and a permanent resident population of 91,600. The agricultural population was 59,300, accounting for 64.74%; the non-agricultural population was 32,300, accounting for 35.26%.

Yangye Town had a permanent resident population of 28,800 and a registered population of 21,500, of which 18,400 were male (63.89%) and 13,500 were female (36.11%). The agricultural population was 28,100, accounting for 97.57%; the non-agricultural population was 600, accounting for 2.43%.

Yanji Town had a registered population of 37,900 and a permanent resident population of 40,900, of which 20,600 were male (54.34%) and 18,900 were female (45.66%). The agricultural population was 35,500, accounting for 93.67%; the non-agricultural population was 2,400, accounting for 6.33%.

Gutang Village had a registered population of 5,034, of which 2595 were male

(51.55%), and 2439 were female (48.45%); 5034 agricultural population (100%).

Bajiao Village had a registered population of 4449, of which 2248 were male (50.53%), and 2201 were female (49.47%); 4449 agricultural population (100%).

Chehu Village had a registered population of 4004, of which 2092 were male (52.25%), and 1912 were female (47.75%); 4004 agricultural population (100%).

Duwan Village has a registered population of 3,326 people, of which 1,942 are male, accounting for 58.39%, and 1,384 are female, accounting for 41.61%. The agricultural population is 3,326, making up 100% of the total.

Table 0-1 Population in Project-affected Counties and Districts (Unit: 10,000 people, 2022)

Demographic Indicators	Hubei Province	Ezhou City	Linkong Economic Zone	Yangye Town	Yanji Town	Gutang Village	Bajiao Village	Chehu Village	Duwan Village
Permanent resident population at year-end (10,000 people)	5844	107.12	9.16	2.88	4.09	--	--	--	--
Registered population at year-end (10,000 people)	6131.4	111.51	13.14	2.15	3.79	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.33
Male population (10,000 people)	2969	58.74	--	1.84	2.06	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.20
Female (10,000)	2805	52.77	--	1.35	1.89	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.13
Agricultural population (10,000 people)	2065	35.60	5.93	2.81	3.55	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.33
Urban population (10,000 people)	3779	71.37	3.23	0.06	0.24	0	0	0	0
Minority population (10,000 people)	277.109	0.37	0.0013	0	0.0006	0	0	0	0

Source: National Economic and Social Development Statistical Report.

3.2 Conditions of Low-income Groups in the Project Area

Through targeted poverty alleviation and poverty eradication efforts, by the end of 2022, there were no impoverished villages, households, or individuals within the Project area according to current standards. Absolute poverty has been historically

eradicated. However, this does not mean that poverty issues have been completely eradicated. Poverty may still manifest in various forms such as relative poverty and low-income populations. The term "low-income population" referred to in this document specifically denotes the population under poverty monitoring, with data provided by the respective township governments.

By the end of 2022, there were 28,700 people in Yangye Town, including 1227 low-income population, accounting for 4.18%. There were 38,100 people in Yanji Town, including 761 low-income population, accounting for 1.84%. There were 66,800 people in the whole project area, including 1971 low-income population, accounting for 2.84%. See Table 3-2 for specific data and population composition.

Table 0-2 Overall Situation of Low-income Population in the Project Area

Category	Linkong Economic Zone		Total
	Yangye Town	Yanji Town	
Total population (10,000)	2.87	3.81	6.68
Female (10,000)	1.35	1.89	3.24
Percentage of women (%)	47.04%	49.60%	48.50%
Low-income population (10,000)	0.12	0.07	0.19
Percentage of low-income population (%)	4.18%	1.84%	2.84%

Source: Social Affairs Bureau of the Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone.

3.3 Economic Situation of the Project Area

Table 0-3 Economic Overview in the Project Area (2022)

Category	Hubei Province	Ezhou City	Linkong Economic Zone
Economic aggregate	The province's GDP was RMB 5,373.492 billion, an increase of 4.3 percent over the previous year at comparable price. Hubei Province ranked seventh in terms of national GDP.	The GDP of the city was RMB 126.455 billion, an increase of 5.1% over the previous year at constant price. The per capita GDP was RMB 118133, an increase of 5.7% over the previous year at comparable price.	In 2022, the region's GDP was RMB 10.289 billion, with a per capita GDP of RMB 112325.
Per capita income	The annual per capita disposable income of each resident in the province was RMB 32914, an increase of 6.8% over the previous year. By permanent residence, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was RMB 42626, up 5.8%; and that of rural residents was RMB 19709, up 7.9%. The per capita consumption expenditure of residents in the province was RMB 24828, up 4.1%. By permanent residence, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was RMB 29121, up 2.2%; and that of rural residents was RMB 18991, up 7.6%.	The per capita disposable income of urban permanent residents in the city was RMB 40654, an increase of 6.1% over the previous year; that of rural permanent residents was RMB 23111, an increase of 7.6%.	The disposable income of urban residents was RMB 42541, and that of rural residents was RMB 24610.
Industrial Development	The three-sector structure has been adjusted to 9.3 : 39.5 : 51.2. In the tertiary industry, the added value of transportation, warehousing and postal services, wholesale and retail,	The three-sector structure has been adjusted to 9.7 : 45.5 : 44.8 in 2022. In the tertiary sector, the added value of transportation, warehousing and postal	From January to December 2022, the GDP of the Linkong Economic Zone grew by 7.1%,

Category	Hubei Province	Ezhou City	Linkong Economic Zone
	accommodation and catering, finance, real estate, and other service industries increased by 0.1%, 1.7%, 0.9%, 5.6%, -2.7% and 4.6% respectively. The per capita GDP was RMB 92059, an increase of 3.4% over the previous year at comparable price.	services, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and catering, financial services, real estate, other services increased by 6.3%, 0.5%, -0.2%, 6.4%, -1%, 7%, and 2.2%, respectively.	that of industries enterprises above designated size 9.6%, that of total retail sales of consumer goods 25.5%, that of fixed-asset investment 47.3%, and that of real estate development 1.2%.
Employment	<p>In the whole year, the number of newly registered market entities was 1,444,300, up 27.4% over the previous year. The number of market entities in the province reached 7.3641 million, up 13.9%.</p> <p>In the whole year, 916,500 new jobs were created in urban areas, and the annual target was over-fulfilled. The registered urban unemployment rate at the end of the year was 5.5%.</p>	<p>Market entities continue to develop. There were 146090 registered market entities in the city, an increase of 13.7% over the previous year. Of which, 26606 new market entities were registered, up 67.9%.</p> <p>The employment situation remained stable. The registered urban unemployment rate was 2.75%, lower than the target control value.</p>	<p>2450 trainings were conducted for 129,400 people (including 91,700 online trainings). Among them, 22594 people were employed in Yanji Town and 16482 people were employed in Yangye Town. The number of employed residents in the project area reached 78048.</p>
Poverty alleviation	All 5.81 million impoverished population in the province have been lifted out of poverty, all 37 poverty-stricken counties have been removed from the poverty list, and all 4,821 impoverished villages have been lifted out of poverty.	By the end of August, a total of 2840 people in 921 households had been monitored and 611 people in 187 households were newly identified. The risk has been eliminated for 1592 people in 510 households.	As of December 2023, 2021 households (4896 people) have been lifted out of poverty in the Linkong Economic Zone. Among them, there were 328 households (761 people) in Yanji Town and 455 households (1210 people) in Yangye Town.

Source: National Economic and Social Development Statistical Report.

3.4 Socio-economic Characteristics of Affected Population

To understand the basic socio-economic conditions of the population affected by the Project, the Survey Team conducted a questionnaire survey on the socio-economic

status and resettlement preferences of the affected households. A total of 92 households, representing 23.8% of all 386 affected households, participated in the survey on permanent land acquisition impacts. This section summarizes the survey results.

Table 0-4 Sampling Distribution of Questionnaire Survey

Town/Township	Village	Number of Affected Households	Number of Sampled Households in Questionnaire Survey	Proportion
Yanji Town	Duwan Village	348	70	20.1%
	Chehu Village	38	22	58.1%
	Subtotal	386	92	23.8%

Source: questionnaire survey.

Table 3-5 shows the demographic characteristics of the sampled households. The sample consists of 92 households with a total population of 330 persons, averaging 3.6 persons per household, with females accounting for 46.1%. In terms of age distribution, the majority of the population falls within the 16-40 and 41-59 age groups. In terms of educational attainment, among the population aged 16 and above, 36.1% have a junior high school education, 29.1% have a primary school education, 21.4% have a senior high school or vocational school education, and only 9.0% have an associate degree or higher.

Table 0-5 Demographic Characteristics of Sampled Households

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of people	Proportion	Number of people	Proportion	Number of people	Proportion
Number of sampled households	49	53.3%	43	46.7%	92	100.0%
Population	178	53.9%	152	46.1%	330	100.0%
Age						
≤15 years old	36	20.4%	28	18.7%	64	19.4%
16-40 years old	63	35.5%	57	37.3%	120	36.3%
41-59 years old	42	23.7%	36	23.9%	79	23.8%
≥60 years old	36	20.4%	31	20.1%	67	20.3%
Subtotal	178	100.0%	152	100.0%	330	100.0%
Education (≥16 years old)						
Illiterate	5	3.30%	7	5.50%	12	4.3%
Primary School	37	26.40%	40	32.10%	77	29.1%
Middle School	55	38.60%	41	33.10%	96	36.1%
High School/Technical Secondary School	32	22.30%	25	20.20%	57	21.4%
Junior College and Above	13	9.40%	11	9.10%	24	9.0%
Subtotal	142	100.0%	124	100.0%	266	100.0%

Source: questionnaire survey.

Table 3-6 shows the household assets of affected households.

Table 0-6 Assets of Sampled Households

Household Assets	Total	Per Household
Air conditioner (set)	186	2.0
Bicycle (set)	52	0.6
Electric fan (set)	260	2.8
Washing machine (set)	96	1.0
TV (set)	116	1.3
Computer (set)	78	0.8
Refrigerator (set)	146	1.6
Tractor (set)	32	0.3
Electric bike and motorcycle (Nr.)	182	2.0
Car (Nr.)	68	0.7
Mobile phone (Nr.)	259	2.8

Source: questionnaire survey.

Table 3-7 shows the income and expenditure levels of the sampled households. In 2022, the average annual household income of the sampled households was 82,695.7 yuan, with a per capita income of 23,054.5 yuan. The primary sources of income for these households are informal employment income (36.8%), formal employment wages (29.4%), and income from industrial and commercial activities (9.4%). At the same time, the main expenditures for these households are daily living expenses (36.1%), education expenses (14.9%), and social interactions (8.6%).

Table 0-7 Income and Expenditure of Sampled Households in 2022

Category	Total	Per Household	Per Capita	Per Capita Ratio
I. Household income in 2022 (yuan)				
1. Income from crop farming	327,000	3,554.3	990.9	4.3%
2. Income from livestock farming	235,000	2,554.3	712.1	3.1%
3. Income from governmental agricultural subsidies	143,000	1,554.3	433.3	1.9%
4. Wages from formal employment (regular Jobs)	2,240,000	24,347.8	6,787.9	29.4%
5. Income from informal employment	2,800,000	30,434.8	8,484.8	36.8%
6. Income from industrial and commercial activities	718,000	7,804.3	2,175.8	9.4%
7. Income from social welfare (e.g., pensions, subsistence allowance)	444,000	4,826.1	1,345.5	5.8%
8. Property Income (e.g., rent)	85,000	923.9	257.6	1.1%
9. Other incomes	616,000	6,695.7	1,866.7	8.1%
Subtotal	7,608,000	82,695.7	23,054.5	100.0%
II. Household expenditure in 2022 (yuan)				
1. Expenditure on crop farming	45,000	489.1	136.4	0.8%
2. Expenditure on livestock farming	27,000	293.5	81.8	0.5%
3. Annual non-agricultural production expenditure (expenditure on industrial and commercial activities)	460,000	5,000.0	1,393.9	8.1%
4. Daily living expenses (food, tobacco and alcohol, clothing, daily necessities, etc.)	2,060,000	22,391.3	6,242.4	36.1%

Category	Total	Per Household	Per Capita	Per Capita Ratio
5. Education expenditure	850,000	9,239.1	2,575.8	14.9%
6. Healthcare expenditure	440,000	4,782.6	1,333.3	7.7%
7. Rental expenses	400,000	4,347.8	1,212.1	7.0%
8. Water, electricity, and fuel expenses	265,000	2,880.4	803.0	4.6%
9. Transportation expenses	210,000	2,282.6	636.4	3.7%
10. Communication expenses	145,000	1,576.1	439.4	2.5%
11. Social interaction expenses	490,000	5,326.1	1,484.8	8.6%
12. Other expenses	320,000	3,478.3	969.7	5.6%
Subtotal	5,712,000	62,087.0	17,309.1	100.0%

Source: questionnaire survey.

3.5 Land Acquisition Preferences of Affected Population

Table 3-8 shows the land acquisition preferences of the affected households. Most respondents (82.6%) are aware of the construction of the Project; an overwhelming majority (96.7%) support the Project. Respondents believe that the Project will help improve the living environment, enhance business conditions, resolve storage issues, and increase employment opportunities and income. However, 39.1% of respondents are concerned that the Project will exacerbate land-use tensions. Additionally, 85.9% of respondents are familiar with or have some understanding of the current local land acquisition or relocation compensation policies. According to the current land acquisition policies, 92.4% of respondents are willing or somewhat willing to have their land acquired. After land acquisition, respondents are willing to participate in income and livelihood restoration measures, such as enrolling in the pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers (78.3%), working in enterprises (71.7%), securing jobs during the Project's construction or operation phases (58.7%), and participating in skills training (56.5%).

Table 0-8 Awareness, Willingness, and Expected Restoration Measures for Land Acquisition and Resettlement among Affected Households

S/N	Problem	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Are you clear about the construction of the Project?	1. Clear	76	82.6%
		2. Not sure.	10	10.9%
		3. Unclear	6	6.5%
2	Do you support the construction of the Project?	1. Support	89	96.7%
		2. Disagree	3	3.3%
3	What benefits do you think the project construction might bring? (multiple choices allowed)	1. Improve the living environment	32	34.8%
		2. Improving the business environment	45	48.9%
		3. Solve the warehousing problem	48	52.2%
		4. Increase employment opportunities and income	56	60.9%
		5. Miscellaneous	4	4.3%
4	What disadvantages do you think the project construction might bring? (multiple choices allowed)	1. Impact on daily life	24	26.1%
		2. Impact on work or production	22	23.9%
		3. Increased tension in land-use relationships	36	39.1%

S/N	Problem	Option	Frequency	Percentage
		4. Revenue reduced	14	15.2%
		5. Miscellaneous	3	3.3%
5	Are you aware of the current local land acquisition or relocation compensation policies?	1. Aware	56	60.9%
		2. Somewhat	23	25.0%
		3. Not aware	13	14.1%
6	What are your requirements for the use of land compensation and resettlement subsidies?	1. Allocate all to the affected households without land readjustment, allowing them to seek their own employment	40	43.5%
		2. The village collective may retain a portion for participating in social security for landless farmers	35	38.0%
		3. The collective manages all the funds and undertakes land readjustment within the village	8	8.7%
		4. Provide resettlement subsidies to the affected households, use land compensation for collective enterprise development, and do not undertake land readjustment	9	9.8%
7	After land acquisition, are you willing to participate in social security for landless farmers?	1. Yes	83	90.2%
		2. No	9	9.8%
8	According to the current land acquisition policies, are you willing to have your land acquired?	1. Yes	53	57.6%
		2. Basically willing	32	34.8%
		3. No	7	7.6%
9	Which income and livelihood restoration measures is your household willing to participate in after land acquisition? (multiple choices allowed)	1. Continue crop farming or livestock farming on the remaining land	32	34.8%
		2. Work in enterprises	66	71.7%
		3. Engage in business or trade	21	22.8%
		4. Apply for government public welfare positions	16	17.4%
		5. Secure jobs during the Project's construction or operation phases	54	58.7%
		6. Participate in skill training	52	56.5%
		7. Enroll in the pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers	72	78.3%

Source: questionnaire survey.

3.6 Gender Sampling and Survey Analysis

The AIIB project emphasizes gender equality and women's development. ESS1 indicates the need to identify any adverse gender risks and impacts, and to develop mitigation measures to reduce these risks and impacts. By optimizing project design, the goal is to promote equal opportunities and socio-economic empowerment for women. By referencing the gender analysis dimensions of other international financial institutions and considering the specifics of the Project, three key dimensions were selected for gender disparity analysis: participation in decision-making, economic participation, and development capacity.

To better understand the basic situation of the affected women in the Project area, the Survey Team conducted household interviews, distributed questionnaires, and organized women's focus group discussions to investigate the conditions of women in the Project affected area.

The proportion of women participating in the mobilization and decision-making of the Project is lower than that of men. The participation percentage of women (39%) in consultations related to the Project is lower than that of men (56%). The proportion of women (40%) who believe that they have a better understanding of policies such as land acquisition compensation and the implementation of regulations on noise pollution control is also lower than that of men (52%). In the interview, it is found that women's recognition of the Project and participation percentage show a positive trend.

The family economic status of women within the Project area is lower than that of men. Household income within the Project area is still mainly supported by men. The survey results show that men's income accounts for 60%, while women's income only accounts for 30%. Interviews revealed that decision-making power within families is primarily held by men. Women are limited by lower educational levels, physiological differences, heavy household burdens, and responsibilities for caring for the elderly and children. These constraints significantly limit women's opportunities for external employment, resulting in their contributions to household economic activities being noticeably lower than those of men, and their economic status within the family being lower as well.

Women have less access to job information and skills training than men. Rural women in the project area face greater employment difficulties in the job market compared to men. Their opportunities to access employment information (30%) are significantly lower than those of men (58%), reducing their chances to participate in income-generating activities. Additionally, household chores and caregiving responsibilities for the elderly and children leave women with little time to engage in various employment skills training activities.

Table 0-9 Gender Difference Analysis of Sampled Households

S/ N	Specific options	Male	Female	Joint participation	Analysis of difference	Remarks	Dimension
1	Whether to participate in mobilization and consultation meetings for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	56%	39%	5%	The percentage of women attending the meetings is much lower than that of men	Female respondents show strong willingness to attend meetings	Participation in decision-making
2	Who in the household knows more about land	52%	40%	8%	Women are less familiar with	It is required to improve the level of familiarity of	

	acquisition compensation, noise pollution control regulations, and other related policies?				policies than men	women on policies related to the Project	
4	Income of male and female labors in the household	60%	30%	10%	In families, men generally earn more than women	Increase women's income	Economic participation
5	Whether women in the family have difficulty in employment	32%	68%	/	It is more difficult for women to be employed	Give priority to women with regard to employment opportunities	
6	Which gender has more access to employment opportunity information?	58%	30%	12%	Men are significantly more likely than women to receive employment information	Business information promotion and skills training for women should be increased	Developability

4. Legal and Policy Framework

The implementation of the resettlement work for the Project will strictly follow the relevant policies outlined in the RAP. Any changes during the implementation process will require prior approval from the AIIB.

4.1 Resettlement Objectives

According to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement, the resettlement policy objectives for the Project are:

- (a) Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;
- (b) Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project options;
- (c) In cases where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all those who lose their homes and land to pre-project levels, and provide resettlement assistance;
- (d) Identify and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of involuntary resettlement;
- (e) Improve the overall socio-economic status of the poor and other vulnerable groups who lose their homes and land;
- (f) Conceptualize and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing adequate resources to ensure that those who lose their homes and land due to the Project can share in its benefits.

4.2 Main Principles

Based on the RAP objectives, a series of resettlement and restoration principles have been established:

1) Livelihood Restoration

Restore the livelihoods of all persons in the project resettlement area through at least the following means:

- (a) Where feasible, if the affected livelihoods are land-based or land is collectively owned, adopt land-based resettlement strategies; or provide cash compensation at land replacement value, including transitional costs, provided that the loss of land does not affect livelihoods;
- (b) Replace assets immediately with assets of equal or higher value;
- (c) Provide full compensation immediately for assets that cannot be restored;
- (d) Implement capacity-building projects to support the improved use of livelihood resources and increase opportunities to access alternative livelihood sources. Provide

equal assistance to all persons affected by the Project and help improve or restore their livelihoods in a manner suited to their specific needs. This includes skill training, access to credit, entrepreneurial and employment opportunities, and the enhancement of existing agricultural activities, including transaction costs and determining compensation. Review opportunities to provide additional income and services through benefit-sharing, based on the nature and objectives of the Project.

2) Resettlement Assistance

Provide necessary assistance to those who lose their homes and land due to the Project, including the following (as applicable):

- (a) If resettlement is required, ensure that the affected groups have the same property rights to the land at the resettlement site (or other assets, as applicable). Provide adequate housing at the resettlement site with comparable employment and production opportunities, integrate the resettled individuals economically and socially into their new communities, and extend project benefits to these communities to rationalize the resettlement process;
- (b) Provide transitional support and development assistance, such as housing and development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities;
- (c) Provide necessary civic infrastructure and community services;
- (d) Provide special assistance to improve the living standards of female-headed households and vulnerable families.

3) Improving Living Standards

Enhance the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable groups who lose their homes and land due to the Project, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, to at least meet national minimum standards. This includes providing social protection systems in rural areas, legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, appropriate income sources and legal, affordable, and adequate housing.

4) Compensation and Rights

Pay compensation and provide other involuntary resettlement entitlements before any related physical or economic displacement occurs under the Project. In cases where national laws and property rights systems do not recognize women's rights to hold or exchange property, consider gender issues when determining and paying compensation and providing other entitlements. Wherever possible, ensure women have lifetime tenure security, including provisions to address livelihood issues during the project implementation period.

4.3 Policy Framework

The resettlement policy framework of the Project is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 0-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Department	Policy Document	Effective Time
National and	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	January 1, 2020

Department	Policy Document	Effective Time
Central Ministries and Commissions	(Revised)	
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 743 of the State Council);	September 1, 2021
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management (GF[2004] No. 28)	October 21, 2004
	Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (GTZF [2004] No. 238)	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control (GF [2006] No. 31)	August 31, 2006
	Measures for Public Announcement on Land Acquisition (Order No. 10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	January 1, 2002
	Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	January 21, 2011
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Strict Control of Cultivated Land Use (ZRZF [2021] No. 166)	November 27, 2021
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (ZRZG [2021] No. 2)	November 4, 2021
	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Enhancing the Disclosure of Land Acquisition Information (GTZTF [2013] No. 3)	January 15, 2013
	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Enhancing the Disclosure of Land Acquisition Information at the City and County Levels (GTZTF [2014] No. 29)	September 23, 2014
	Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Forestry Administration on Adjusting the Collection Standards for Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees to Promote Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land (CS [2015] No. 122)	November 18, 2015
	Notice of Guidance on Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmer Sent by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (GBF [2006] No. 29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, People's Bank of China, and All-China Women's Federation on Improving the Fiscal Interest Subsidy Policy for Small Guaranteed Loans to Promote Women's Entrepreneurship and Employment (CJ [2009] No. 72)	July 27, 2009
Hubei Province	Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Reissuing the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Standards for the Entire Province (EZF [2023] No.16)	November 9, 2023
	Implementation Measures for the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Hubei Province (Order No. 380 of the People's Government of Hubei Province)	September 1, 2015
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Issuing the Interim Provisions on the Land Acquisition Work Procedures in Hubei Province (EZRZF [2020] No. 38)	December 2, 2020
	Notice of the Hubei Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Promoting the Reform of "Multiple Reviews in One" for Construction Land Approval and Urban-Rural Planning Permits (EZRZF [2019] No.15)	August 6, 2019

Department	Policy Document	Effective Time
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Issuing the “Interim Measures for the Management of Temporary Land Use in Hubei Province (Trial)” (EZRZG [2022] No.1)	September 16, 2022
	Notice of the Hubei Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Implementing the “Measures for Coordinating and Adjudicating Disputes on Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement in Hubei Province” (ETZF [2010] No. 24)	January 1, 2010
	Notice on Enhancing the Disclosure of Land Acquisition Information (ETZBH [2015] No. 11)	January 23, 2015
	Notice of the Office of the Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Implementing the New Requirements for Cultivated Land Balance in Construction Land Applications (ETZBW [2018] No.5)	May 24, 2018
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Finance and the Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Issuing the "Measures for the Management of Farmland Protection Funds in Hubei Province" (ECHF [2022] No.1)	January 5, 2022
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources, Provincial Department of Finance, and Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Issuing the "Measures for the Provincial-level Coordinated Management of Cultivated Land Replenishment Indicators in Hubei Province (Revised)" (EZRZF [2023] No. 23)	September 15, 2023
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Finance and the Provincial Forestry Department on Adjusting the Collection Standards for Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees to Promote Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land	April 1, 2016
	Opinions of the General Office of the Provincial Government on Enhancing Employment Training and Social Security for Land-Expropriated Farmers	November 15, 2011
	Guiding Opinions of the Hubei Provincial Government on the Participation of Land-Expropriated Farmers in Basic Pension Insurance (EZF [2014] No. 53)	January 1, 2015
	Implementation Rules for Pension Insurance Compensation for Land-Expropriated Farmers in Hubei Province (ERSF [2015] No. 2)	February 26, 2015
	Operational Measures for the Participation of Land-Expropriated Farmers in Basic Pension Insurance in Hubei Province (ERSF [2015] No.40)	2015
	Implementation Opinions of the Provincial Government on Coordinating the Urban and Rural Assistance and Support System for Destitute Persons (EZF [2016] No. 58)	November 5, 2016
	Notice of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs on Strengthening Assistance and Support Work for Destitute Persons (EMZF [2017] No. 10)	March 28, 2017
	Implementation Opinions on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Major and Serious Diseases (EZBF [2022] No. 35)	September 1, 2022
	Notice of the Hubei Provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security, Provincial Development and Reform Commission, Provincial Department of Finance, and Eight Other Departments on Deepening the Implementation of the "Start a Business in Hubei" Action Plan for Returning Entrepreneurs (ERSF [2021] No. 36)	December 29, 2021
Ezhou City	Measures for the Compensation and Resettlement of Houses on	October 19,

Department	Policy Document	Effective Time
	Expropriated Collective Land in Ezhou City (Revised) (EZZG [2020] No.9)	2020
	Notice of the Comprehensive Office of the Party and Government of the Linkong Economic Zone on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Plan for House Expropriation, the Compensation Plan for Enterprise House Expropriation, and the Work Procedures and Responsibility Division for House Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement in the Linkong Economic Zone (EZLKBF [2020] No.4)	April 27, 2020
	Letter from the Management Committee of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone on Submitting the Achievements of the Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Our Zone (EZLKGH [2021] No.78)	November 29, 2021
	Implementation Measures for Assessment of Social Stability Risks of Major Administrative Decisions of Ezhou City (Trial) (EZZG [2012] No. 3)	August 1, 2012
	Implementation Opinions of the Municipal Government on Further Enhancing Pension Insurance Work for Land-Expropriated Farmers (EZZF [2016] No. 16)	Issued on September 27, 2016 and revised on September 7, 2023
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, ESS2 Involuntary Resettlement	February 2019

4.4 Key Differences Between AIIB Policies and Chinese Laws

Overall, the AIIB's involuntary resettlement policy and China's land acquisition and demolition policies are highly similar, as reflected in the following aspects:

- (1) In the project planning and design process, efforts should be made to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts;
- (2) Efforts should be made to restore and improve the living standards of the affected population as quickly as possible;
- (3) Resettlement policies shall be open and transparent;
- (4) The resettlement process should emphasize public awareness and participation;
- (5) The formulation and implementation of compensation standards for resettlement shall be determined and executed in accordance with the law.

However, there are certain differences between China's land acquisition and demolition policies and the AIIB's involuntary resettlement policies, primarily reflected in the following aspects:

(1) Resettlement Compensation for Land

Difference: AIIB policies require that compensation shall be sufficient to offset any loss of income and restore long-term income-generating potential. China's standards

are based on average annual output value, which may not be related to the cost of income restoration.

Solution: Providing replacement land is not practical. Cash compensation is the preferred choice for most people, although they may not be able to ensure the reasonable use of these funds. Therefore, land compensation fees will be paid to village collectives to cover pension insurance premiums for land-expropriated farmers (landless farmers), ensuring long-term income for the affected population. Additionally, local governments will provide technical support to assist severely affected households in restoring their incomes.

(2) Resettlement Compensation for Vulnerable Groups

Difference: AIIB policies require special compensation for vulnerable groups, particularly those households severely affected by impoverishment. China's regulations do not require social analysis; thus, compensation is solely based on the quantity of loss.

Solution: Special funds will be provided to assist vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the detailed survey. Various measures will be specified in the RAP to address the impacts on such groups.

(3) Consultation and Publication

Difference: AIIB policies require that affected individuals be fully informed and consulted as early as possible. China's regulations have improved the transparency of notification and compensation. However, the role of affected individuals in project decision-making is limited, and the public notice period is often too short.

Solution: Consultation has already started at an early stage. The Ezhou AIIB PMO and Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. have both agreed to disclose the RAP to the affected individuals in accordance with AIIB requirements.

(4) Lack of Legal Rights

Difference: AIIB policies require that all demolished structures, whether legal or illegal, be compensated according to the same standards. According to Chinese law, individuals without local household registration may not have the same compensation rights as local residents. In addition, current Chinese law does not provide compensation for the expropriation of land and houses owned illegally.

Solution: For AIIB-financed projects, all affected individuals, whether their rights are legal or illegal and regardless of whether they hold ownership or usage rights, will be protected. As required by the AIIB, compensation will be provided according to the same standards. The Project is not expected to encounter such issues.

(5) Resettlement Monitoring, Assessment, and Reporting

Difference: AIIB requires internal and external resettlement monitoring. However, Chinese law does not mandate such requirements except for reservoir and hydropower projects.

Solution: All AIIB-financed projects have established internal and external monitoring

systems for resettlement, which are documented in the RAP. The specific requirements for internal and external reporting are detailed in the RAP.

4.5 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standard

4.5.1 Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

According to AIIB ESS2 and the land compensation policy in the project area, the principles, standards, procedures, and supervision mechanisms for land acquisition compensation and resettlement in the Project are primarily based on the following regulations: the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective January 1, 2020), the *Implementation Regulations of the Land Administration Law* (effective September 1, 2021), the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management* (GF [2004] No. 28), the *Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Reissuing the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Standards for the Entire Province* (EZF [2023] No.16), the *Measures for the Compensation and Resettlement of Houses on Expropriated Collective Land in Ezhou City (Revised)* (EZZG [2020] No.9), the *Letter from the Management Committee of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone on Submitting the Achievements of the Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Our Zone* (EZLKGH [2021] No.78), and relevant policies formulated in the project impact area. Relevant compensation standards are set at replacement cost. If the local government introduces higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected households.

The compensation for rural collective land acquisition in the Project will be implemented with reference to the *Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Reissuing the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Standards for the Entire Province* (EZF [2023] No.16, see Annex 3 for details). Specific details are provided in Table 4-2 below.

As for the assessment of compensation standards, the average annual output value of cultivated land in the project area is approximately RMB 1,200 per mu. In the project area, the second round of land contracting agreements was signed around 1998 and will end in 2028, with less than 5 years remaining. According to the policy of extending contracts for another 30 years upon expiration, there are less than 35 years remaining in total. Based on the land compensation standard of RMB 55,200 per mu, if this standard is divided by the highest average annual output value of RMB 1,200 per mu, it equates to providing affected households with compensation equivalent to 46 years of output value. Therefore, the land compensation fee exceeds the remaining output value of the land.

Table 0-2 Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition and Average Annual Output Value of Cultivated Land in the Project Area

Category	Unit	Yanji Town, Echeng District, Ezhou City			
		Standards Issued in 2019 (EZF [2019] No. 22)	New Standards Issued in 2023 (EZF [2023] No. 16)	Average Annual Output Value of Cultivated Land	Compensable Years

				(RMB/mu)	
Comprehensive land price of the lot	RMB/mu	55200	55200	1200	46

4.5.2 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Compensation for young crops will be implemented with reference to the *Letter from the Management Committee of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone on Submitting the Achievements of the Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Our Zone* (EZLKGH [2021] No.78, see Annex 4 for details). Compensation for ground attachments will be calculated uniformly at RMB 5,000 per mu, based on the current compensation standards of the Linkong Economic Zone. The specific compensation will be determined through market assessment methods. Detailed standards are provided in Tables 4-3 and 4-4. These compensation standards all apply replacement costs that align with market changes. For categories not yet included in the current compensation documents, compensation can be referenced against similar situations. If no reference can be made, the compensation standards will be determined by the local price administration department or by engaging a qualified organization for assessment. Compensation amounts for infrastructure and ground attachments will be paid directly to the affected units/individuals.

Table 0-3 Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Category	Unit	Yanji Town, Echeng District, Ezhou City		
		Standards Issued in 2019 (EZF [2019] No.22)	New Standards Issued in 2023 (EZF [2023] No.16)	Remarks
Compensation fees for young crops	RMB/mu	2100	To be announced	On November 9, 2023, the Hubei Provincial Government announced new standards, requiring municipal (prefectural) governments to re-publish the compensation standards for the acquisition of collective construction land, ground attachments, and young crops in their respective regions within three months since the provincial government's announcement, and to file these standards with the provincial government for record. For the Project, compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments will be temporarily implemented according to the 2019 standards.
Compensation fees for ground attachments	RMB/mu	5000	To be announced	

Table 0-4 Assessment Criteria for Some Ground Attachments

S/N	Category	Unit	Structure (Specification)	Assessment Unit Price
1	Cement pavement	m ²		140
2	Chicken house	m ²		50
3	Water well	Nos.	H=3m	1200

4	Water well	Nos.	Deep well	8000
5	Blind Ditch	m		280
6	Ditch	m ²		230
7	Solar street lamp	Nr.		750
8	Asbestos tile roof	m ²		200
9	Landscape (fruit) trees	Nr.	Large	300
10		Nr.	Middle	150
11		Nr.	Small	30
12	Miscellaneous trees	Nr.	Large	60
13		Nr.	Middle	30
14		Nr.	Small	10

4.5.3 Support Policies for Vulnerable Groups

For the initially identified vulnerable groups among the affected population, further verification and confirmation will be conducted during the detailed design and detailed inventory survey stages of the Project. Vulnerable households with labor capacity among the affected families will be given priority to participate in skills training under the Project's livelihood restoration program. They will also be prioritized for government public welfare positions and job opportunities provided during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Moreover, support for the affected vulnerable groups will be provided with reference to the following documents: the *Implementation Opinions of the Provincial Government on Coordinating the Urban and Rural Assistance and Support System for Destitute Persons* (EZF [2016] No. 58), the *Notice of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs on Strengthening Assistance and Support Work for Destitute Persons* (EMZF [2017] No. 10), and the *Implementation Opinions on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Major and Serious Diseases* (EZBF [2022] No. 35). In terms of basic living security, rural extreme poverty support recipients among the poverty-alleviated population (including those under monitoring) will receive the following: basic living allowance of RMB 741/month, full self-care nursing fee of RMB 399/month, and RMB 40/month for severely disabled persons (nursing subsidy of RMB 100/month and living subsidy of RMB 70/month for those covered in the subsistence allowance). Orphans will receive RMB 1,500/month for basic living security. The rural subsistence allowance standard in the Linkong Economic Zone is up to RMB 570/month. Poverty-alleviated households (including those under monitoring) that meet the conditions for rural subsistence allowance will be included in the rural subsistence allowance program according to the prescribed procedures. For families with severe illness or severe disability who have partially or completely lost their ability to work and cannot achieve poverty alleviation through industrial support and employment assistance, the subsistence allowance and other support measures will be implemented. In terms of medical security, the policy of subsidizing insurance premiums will be implemented. Full subsidies will be provided for persons in extreme poverty and orphans, while subsistence allowance recipients and those who have fallen back into poverty will receive no less than 90% fixed-amount subsidies. For populations monitored by the rural revitalization department, including those with unstable poverty alleviation, marginal populations prone to poverty, and those facing sudden severe difficulties, a 50% fixed-amount subsidy will be provided.

Stable poverty-alleviated populations not included in the rural low-income population monitoring range will receive a subsidy of RMB 60. On top of fully implementing the universal treatment policy for major illness insurance for urban and rural residents, preferential policies will be applied to persons in extreme poverty, subsistence allowance recipients, and those who have fallen back into poverty, such as reducing the deductible by 50%, increasing the reimbursement rate by 5 percentage points, and removing the cap line.

4.5.4 Support Measures for Women

In addition to benefiting from land acquisition compensation policies, affected women will also enjoy the following special support policies:

(1) Priority in obtaining employment opportunities, with at least 10% of non-technical positions reserved for women. This requirement will be included in all bidding and contract documents.

(2) Priority access to agricultural and non-agricultural technical training. The Project will conduct 9 types of agricultural and non-agricultural technical training sessions, totaling 1640 participant sessions, with no fewer than 328 sessions (i.e., more than 20%) designated for women;

(3) Affected women can obtain relevant information during the resettlement process through community bulletin boards, notifications from staff, news reports, and mobile message push. They can participate in public consultations and resettlement activities, with specific responsibilities assigned to social gender officers and women's federations at all levels.

(4) During the implementation of resettlement, special women's meetings will be held to introduce resettlement-related policies, thereby raising women's awareness;

(5) It is recommended that compensation agreements be signed jointly by both spouses.

4.5.5 Relevant Taxes

See Table 4-5 for details of relevant tax standards.

Table 0-5 Standards Related to Taxes

S/N	Items	Tax Standard	Policy Basis
1	Cultivated land occupation tax	RMB 45/m ²	ECSF [2008] No. 8
2	Paid use fee for newly added construction land	RMB 34/m ²	ECJF [2010] No. 31
3	Basic pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers	RMB 25,000/mu	EZZF [2016] No. 16 (effective September 7, 2023)
4	Supplementary cultivated land quota fee	RMB 300,000/mu (for off-site land use adjustment)	Subject to the actual required fees at the time of land use approval
5	Forest vegetation restoration fee	For arbor forests with a canopy density above 0.2 (including logged areas and fire-damaged areas), bamboo forests, and nurseries, the fee is RMB 10 per square meter; for shrub forests, sparse forests, and newly afforested areas, the fee is RMB 6 per square meter; for afforestation land, the fee is RMB 3 per square meter.	Implementation Regulations of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Notice from the Provincial Department of Finance and the Provincial Forestry Department on Adjusting the Collection Standards for Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees to Promote the Economical and Intensive Use of Forest Land (ECFF [2016] No. 4).

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Based on the above policy framework, the entitlement matrix for the compensation and resettlement of the affected population in the Project is shown in Table 4-6. As stated above, the compensation standards are formulated based on the principle of replacement cost.

Table 0-6 Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Impact Category	Owner/Unit Name	Owner/Unit Quantity	Compensation/Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard
Permanent occupancy	Acquisition of 1598.3 mu of rural collective land (including 665.2 mu for Phase I and 933.1 mu for Phase II).	Involving 2 villages under 1 township	Affecting 386 households and 1,503 persons	<p>(1) Land compensation: Monetary compensation based on the latest land acquisition compensation standards (comprehensive land price) announced by Hubei Province and the Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone, conforming to replacement cost standards;</p> <p>(2) Employment support: Provision of employment services, public and project-based employment opportunities, and small business start-up loans;</p> <p>(3) Skill training: Provision of free skill training for affected individuals;</p> <p>(4) Pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers: Enjoy pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers as stipulated by local social security policies. According to preliminary estimates, among the population affected by land acquisition in the Project, 225 persons (202 from Duwan Village and 23 from Chehu Village) will meet the above conditions and will be eligible for the pension insurance policy for land-expropriated farmers in the future. If changes occur during the implementation period, the specific number of eligible persons and their qualification status will be determined and verified based on the assessment and statistics conducted during the resettlement implementation stage.</p>	<p>1) Compensation standard The comprehensive land price of the lot is RMB 55,200 per mu, and the compensation fee for young crops on general cultivated land is RMB 2,100 per mu.</p> <p>2) Distribution of compensation funds As per customary practice, the crop compensation funds will be directly paid to the affected households. For land contracted to households, the compensation fee will be paid to the land-expropriated households following the principle of "compensating those whose land is expropriated". For land not contracted to households, the land compensation fee is typically paid directly to the affected village collective or group collective and used for public welfare expenditures for the members of the collective organization. Regardless of the method used, the land will not be redistributed. The specific distribution plan for the compensation funds will be discussed and decided at the villagers' meeting or the villagers' representatives meeting held during the implementation period.</p>
	425.2 mu of state-owned land occupied	State-owned, with usage rights held by Linkong	No affected individuals	No compensation or resettlement involved	Not involved

Type of Loss	Impact Category	Owner/Unit Name	Owner/Unit Quantity	Compensation/Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard
		Group			
Ground attachments	Trees, graves, pavement, utility poles, etc.	Owners/units within the Project's impact area	Determined based on the detailed inventory survey	<p>Crop compensation will be implemented in accordance with the <i>Letter from the Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone Management Committee on Submitting the Achievements of the Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Our Zone</i> (EZLKGH [2021] No.78). Compensation for ground attachments will be calculated uniformly at RMB 5,000 per mu according to the current compensation standards of the Linkong Economic Zone. Specific compensation will be determined based on market valuation methods. If the uniform compensation standard is insufficient, the corresponding compensation fees can be paid from the contingency funds in the resettlement budget.</p> <p>In the Project, compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be provided directly to the owners/units in the form of monetary compensation.</p>	<p>1) Compensation for general young crops: RMB 2,100/mu;</p> <p>2) Other ground attachments: The final compensation will be based on the results of negotiations with the affected owners/units during the implementation stage or on market assessment results. See Table 4-3, 4-4 for details</p>
Vulnerable groups	Within the project land scope	23 households, 59 persons	The specific quantity will be based on the census of the affected population conducted during the detailed design and detailed inventory survey stages.	<p>Support for the affected vulnerable groups will be provided with reference to the following documents: the <i>Implementation Opinions of the Provincial Government on Coordinating the Urban and Rural Assistance and Support System for Destitute Persons</i> (EZF [2016] No. 58), the <i>Notice of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs on Strengthening Assistance and Support Work for Destitute Persons</i> (EMZF [2017] No. 10), and the <i>Implementation Opinions on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Major and Serious Diseases</i> (EZBF [2022] No. 35).</p> <p>In addition to receiving the due land compensation, affected vulnerable groups will be given priority access to two special support measures arranged uniformly according to policy: subsistence allowance and medical security, provided by the local government. Vulnerable households with labor capacity among</p>	See 5.3 for details

Type of Loss	Impact Category	Owner/Unit Name	Owner/Unit Quantity	Compensation/Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard
				the affected families will be given priority to participate in skills training under the Project's livelihood restoration program. They will also be prioritized for government public welfare positions and job opportunities provided during the construction and operation phases of the Project.	
Female	Women affected by land acquisition	735 persons	The specific quantity will be based on the census of the affected population conducted during the detailed design and detailed inventory survey stages.	(1) Priority to employment opportunities; (2) Priority access to agricultural and non-agricultural technical training; (3) Affected women will have access to relevant information during the resettlement process and can participate in public consultations and resettlement activities; (4) During the implementation of resettlement, special women's meetings will be held; (5) It is recommended that compensation agreements be signed jointly by both spouses.	See 5.4 for details
Complaint	Compensation standards, payment of compensation funds, livelihood restoration measures, etc.	Affected individuals dissatisfied with resettlement who filed grievances	Affected individuals dissatisfied with resettlement who filed grievances	All fees and administrative costs associated with filing resettlement grievances by affected individuals should be waived. Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) of the AIIB. The Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the AIIB to provide an opportunity for affected individuals to submit feedback for independent and impartial review. This mechanism is intended for situations where affected individuals believe that the AIIB project has not implemented its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), which has or may negatively impact them, and their concerns cannot be resolved through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or the AIIB management mechanism. For more information, please visit: https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html .	/

5. Livelihood and Impact Restoration Program

5.1 Livelihood Restoration Program for Rural Collective Land

Acquisition

The Project involves the acquisition of rural collective land. Based on the resettlement willingness survey, it was found that after land acquisition, respondents are willing to participate in income and livelihood restoration measures. Specifically, 78.3% chose to participate in the pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers, 71.7% chose to work in enterprises, 58.7% preferred to obtain job positions during the Project's construction or operation phases, and 56.5% opted to participate in skills training. Through thorough consultations with affected villages and representatives of resettlers during the socio-economic survey, different resettlement and income restoration plans have been established. The specific resettlement methods and restoration measures are as follows:

5.1.1 Monetary Compensation and Distribution

The Project will provide monetary compensation to the affected villages and households impacted by land acquisition. The comprehensive land price for the affected villages is RMB 55,200 per mu. This amount will be paid to the land-expropriated village collectives, and subsequently, a villagers' meeting or a villagers' representatives meeting will be held to discuss and determine the distribution plan for the land compensation fees. As per customary practice, the crop compensation funds will be directly paid to the affected households. For land contracted to households, the compensation fee will be paid to the land-expropriated households following the principle of "compensating those whose land is expropriated". For land not contracted to households, the land compensation fee is typically paid directly to the affected village collective or group collective and used for public welfare expenditures for the members of the collective organization. Regardless of the method used, the land will not be redistributed. The specific distribution plan for the compensation funds will be discussed and decided at the villagers' meeting or the villagers' representatives meeting held during the implementation period.

5.1.2 Agricultural Support Measures

Since most affected households still retain some land, agricultural support measures will be an important means to promote livelihood restoration for land-expropriated households. These measures will prioritize households that are severely affected by the land acquisition.

The Project will implement the following agricultural development measures to support affected households in increasing their agricultural income. These measures will be carried out from 2024 to 2028, and households with remaining land will benefit.

1) Land transfer. Due to a significant number of local farmers working or doing business outside the region, they choose to sublease their contracted land to other villagers. The local government also actively encourages land transfer to prevent land abandonment and improve land use efficiency. It is found that in the project area, the annual rental price for land transfer generally ranges between RMB 300-500 per mu. The land compensation is sufficient, and affected households can lease land through land transfer as needed. Therefore, households minimally affected by land acquisition can obtain additional land through land transfer within the project area to restore their livelihoods independently.

2) Soil Improvement. Land-expropriated households can improve the quality of their remaining soil with the assistance and guidance of the local township's agricultural technology extension stations. Methods such as soil testing and formula fertilization, as well as the use of organic fertilizers, can be employed to enhance the productivity of existing land and increase agricultural income, thereby compensating for the reduction in land area.

3) Adjust the crop structure. Currently, the affected villages primarily cultivate basic crops like rice, which have stable but relatively low income. After the land acquisition, as more labor can be dedicated to the reduced amount of land, land-expropriated households can shift to cultivating cash crops such as rapeseed and vegetables to increase their agricultural income.

4) Strengthen field management. The Agricultural Technology Extension Center under the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau in the project area organizes agricultural technicians annually to conduct surveys, training, and technical guidance on crop management and pest control. They also disseminate relevant technical information in the townships. This will improve agricultural production efficiency and land utilization rates, thereby increasing agricultural income.

5.1.3 Employment Promotion Measures

(1) Employment Guidance

Organize employment training and consultation for land-expropriated farmers, provide employment services for surplus agricultural labor; offer employment information, labor rights protection, and legal consultation assistance; and assist land-expropriated farmers in securing non-agricultural employment.

(2) Employment Opportunities and Arrangements Provided by the Project

According to estimates by the feasibility study unit, the project construction is expected to attract 50 new enterprises by 2030, creating 3,000 new jobs.

During the project construction, priority will be given to arranging employment for land-expropriated farmers to promote job opportunities for the affected population. For permanent positions after the project's completion, such as handling, sanitation, kitchen, and landscaping jobs, priority will also be given to land-expropriated farmers to promote employment among the affected population.

(3) Skill Training Measures

To facilitate the smooth employment of residents in the project impact area and ensure the successful implementation of the project's employment resettlement plan, enhancing the labor skills of the affected population through skill training is an important safeguard measure. The Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau are the main departments responsible for organizing skill training. They provide skill and entrepreneurship training annually, especially targeting rural households in difficulty and land-expropriated farmers. The Human Resources and Social Security Bureau is primarily responsible for organizing non-agricultural skills and entrepreneurship training, which includes computer skills, domestic services, garment cutting, welding, electrical work, driving, beauty and hairdressing, and restaurant services. The Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau focuses on agricultural-related skills training centered around cultivating high-quality farmers, including cooperative management, rice cultivation, fruit tree cultivation, and aquaculture. Land-expropriated farmers can participate in the training free of charge, with the training costs covered by special funds allocated from the government's public financial expenditure. The Project will provide 1,640 man-time training sessions based on the needs of affected individuals from 2024 to 2028, as shown in Table 5-1. In addition, the Women's Federation annually conducts "Rural Revitalization Women's Action" skill training classes, mainly focusing on training women in domestic services, e-commerce, and other related skills.

Table 0-1 Technical Training Plan for Project Affected Areas⁵

Training Content	Training Time	Training Session	Participants Per Session	Total Participants	Responsible Unit	Affected persons
Welder	June, July	4	40	160	Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	386 households (1503 persons) affected by permanent land acquisition, including about 900 labors
Electrician	October, December	4	30	120		
Restaurant service	October, December	4	50	200		
Garment cutting	October, December	4	30	120		
Domestic services	May, August	4	40	160		
E-commerce	May, August	4	40	160		
Leaders of new agricultural entities	July, September	4	60	240	Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau	
Professional production type	June	4	60	240		
Skill service type	March, May	4	60	240		
Total	/	36	410	1640		

⁵Since there is no population directly affected by land acquisition and resettlement of associated projects, the technical training plan for the affected areas of the Project does not consider associated projects for the time being.

The training plan will be announced in the affected villages and will be organized and led by the labor and social security departments and the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau of the Linkong Economic Zone and townships. The training costs will be covered by the training budget. The training activities will be specifically organized and implemented by the labor and social security departments and the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau of the Linkong Economic Zone and townships, providing unified organization and coordination for the skill training of land-expropriated farmers.

5.1.4 Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers

The project area has established a relatively comprehensive pension insurance policy for land-expropriated farmers. The relevant policy provisions are as follows:

1) Coverage and Beneficiaries

Coverage and beneficiaries refer to land-expropriated farmers who meet the following five conditions: a) their contracted land is legally expropriated by the people's government at or above the county level; b) they hold a Rural Land Contract at the time of land acquisition or a Rural Land Contract Management Right Certificate; c) their household registration is in the land acquisition area at the time of land acquisition; d) after the land acquisition, the per capita cultivated land area in their household is less than or equal to 0.3 mu; e) they are at least 16 years old.

According to preliminary estimates, among the population affected by land acquisition in the Project, 225 persons (202 from Duwan Village and 23 from Chehu Village) will meet the above conditions and will be eligible for the pension insurance policy for land-expropriated farmers in the future. If changes occur during the implementation period, the specific number of eligible persons and their qualification status will be determined and verified based on the assessment and statistics conducted during the resettlement implementation stage.

2) Compensation Standard

The people's government at or above the county level provides a one-time pension insurance compensation to land-expropriated farmers. The compensation standard is determined at no less than three times the per capita annual net income of rural residents in the city or prefecture where the land is expropriated, based on the previous year.

For individuals aged 60 and above at the time of land acquisition, full compensation will be provided according to the one-time pension insurance compensation standard. For individuals aged below 60 (from 59 to 16 years old) at the time of land acquisition, the compensation standard will decrease by 1% of the full compensation for each year younger.

3) Participation Method

a) For eligible land-expropriated farmers, individual accounts will be established to receive basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents. The one-time pension insurance compensation funds provided by the government at or above the county level

will be fully credited to their individual accounts.

b) Males aged 16 to 59 and females aged 16 to 54 at the time of land acquisition shall, according to current national policies, participate in either the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban Employees or the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents. Individuals are required to pay pension insurance premiums as stipulated. For those employed by organizations after land acquisition, they should participate in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban Employees.

c) Males aged 60 and above and females aged 55 and above who are not insured at the time of land acquisition shall be uniformly included in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents.

d) Individuals who are 60 years old or above at the time of land acquisition shall receive additional personal account pension based on the compensation funds for the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance, in addition to the benefits of the original Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents. The number of months for which this additional pension is calculated will be determined by their actual age at the time of land acquisition.

4) Pre-deposit and Management of Compensation Funds

a) In accordance with relevant national policies, a pre-deposit method for the compensation funds of land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance shall be implemented.

Before the land acquisition approval, the county-level or higher people's government shall pre-deposit the compensation funds for the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance into the special financial account of social security funds established by the local finance department. The finance department shall issue a receipt for the pre-deposited funds. Based on the information about the land-expropriated farmers involved in the land acquisition project provided by the land resources department and the receipt for the pre-deposited funds provided by the finance department, the human resources and social security department shall issue a review opinion on the implementation of the pension insurance compensation funds, which shall serve as a necessary document for the land acquisition approval. When submitting land acquisition approval materials, the county-level or higher people's government shall include the review opinion from the human resources and social security department and the receipt for the pre-deposited funds from the finance department as annexes to the government approval documents.

For land acquisition projects where the compensation funds for the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance are not secured, the land acquisition approval authority shall not grant approval.

b) After the land acquisition project is legally approved, the township where the land-expropriated farmers reside shall publicly announce the eligible individuals and standards for pension insurance compensation within the village (resident) groups. Within 15 working days from the date the land acquisition project is legally approved, the local

finance department shall settle the pre-deposited funds (including interest) by refunding any excess or supplementing any shortfall based on the final pension insurance compensation amount determined by the human resources and social security department. For land acquisition projects that are not approved, the finance department shall return the entire pre-deposited funds (including interest) from the pre-deposit account to the account designated by the local government.

Within 30 working days from the date the land acquisition project is legally approved, the finance department shall transfer the pension insurance compensation funds from the special financial account of social security funds to the Basic Pension Insurance Fund for Urban and Rural Residents. The human resources and social security department shall, in accordance with regulations, credit the pension insurance compensation funds to the individual accounts of the land-expropriated farmers' Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents.

c) The pension insurance compensation funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the land acquisition costs and shall be prioritized and fully allocated from the state-owned land use right transfer income by the local government. No reductions or exemptions are allowed.

The pension insurance compensation funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be managed in accordance with the relevant regulations of the social security fund, with separate accounting and auditing. No region, department, unit, or individual is allowed to encroach upon or misappropriate these funds.

5) Benefit Calculation

In 2022, the per capita disposable income of rural permanent residents in Ezhou City was RMB 23,111. Based on this standard, individuals aged 60 and above (including 60 years old) at the time of land acquisition, who meet the criteria as newly insured land-expropriated farmers, can receive a full compensation of RMB 69,333. The pension level of the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance is higher than that of the general Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents. For details, see Table 5-2. This policy can significantly improve the living standards of land-expropriated farmers and promote the restoration and development of their livelihoods.

Since all the affected population due to land acquisition have already participated in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents, and given that the benefits of the basic pension insurance are relatively low (the current payment level is typically RMB 300-500 per person per year), the affected population can voluntarily increase their pension insurance payment level after receiving land acquisition compensation. This will enable them to receive higher pension insurance benefits upon reaching the eligible age for pension collection. Additionally, the affected population employed in urban areas will contribute to the Pension Insurance for Urban Employees. Those who meet the conditions for the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance can also receive corresponding compensation in their individual accounts, thereby obtaining a higher pension. If workers are employed long-term in public sectors or private enterprises and contribute to the insurance for 15 years, they will participate in the Basic Pension Insurance for Urban

Employees and receive the same pension as urban retired employees (the average pension for enterprise employees in Hubei Province in 2021 was approximately RMB 2,800 per month).

According to verification by the Natural Resources Bureau and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the basic pension insurance costs for land-expropriated farmers for the Project amount to approximately RMB 7.157 million, accounting for 3.8% of the resettlement budget. The actual number of people benefiting from the land-expropriated farmers' pension insurance and the implementation costs will be subject to monitoring and evaluation and will be included in the monitoring report.

Table 0-2 Comparison of Payment and Benefit Levels between Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents and Land-Expropriated Farmers' Pension Insurance (in RMB)

Social Insurance Premium (RMB)						Pension (RMB)						
A. Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents						B. Pension Insurance Compensation for Land-expropriated Farmers		A. Basic Pension Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents		B. Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers		Multiple (B/A)
Payment Level	Payment Subsidy	Annual Payment Level	Annual Individual Contribution	Total Payment Level (calculated over 15 years)	Total Individual Contribution	One-time Pension Insurance Compensation	Balance of Personal Account	Monthly Pension	Annual Pension	Monthly Pension	Annual Pension	
300	45	345	300	5175	4500	69333	74508	177.23	2126.76	676.03	8112.35	3.8
400	45	445	400	6675	6000	69333	76008	188.02	2256.26	686.82	8241.84	3.7
500	81	581	500	8715	7500	69333	78048	202.70	2432.37	701.50	8417.96	3.5
600	81	681	600	10215	9000	69333	79548	213.49	2561.87	712.29	8547.45	3.3
700	81	781	700	11715	10500	69333	81048	224.28	2691.37	723.08	8676.95	3.2
800	138	938	800	14070	12000	69333	83403	241.22	2894.68	740.02	8880.26	3.1
900	138	1038	900	15570	13500	69333	84903	252.01	3024.17	750.81	9009.76	3.0
1000	180	1180	1000	17700	15000	69333	87033	267.34	3208.06	766.14	9193.64	2.9
1100	180	1280	1100	19200	16500	69333	88533	278.13	3337.55	776.93	9323.14	2.8
1200	180	1380	1200	20700	18000	69333	90033	288.92	3467.05	787.72	9452.63	2.7
1300	180	1480	1300	22200	19500	69333	91533	299.71	3596.55	798.51	9582.13	2.7
1400	180	1580	1400	23700	21000	69333	93033	310.50	3726.04	809.30	9711.63	2.6
1500	285	1785	1500	26775	22500	69333	96108	332.63	3991.51	831.42	9977.09	2.5
1600	285	1885	1600	28275	24000	69333	97608	343.42	4121.01	842.22	10106.59	2.5
1700	285	1985	1700	29775	25500	69333	99108	354.21	4250.50	853.01	10236.09	2.4
1800	285	2085	1800	31275	27000	69333	100608	365.00	4380.00	863.80	10365.58	2.4
1900	285	2185	1900	32775	28500	69333	102108	375.79	4509.50	874.59	10495.08	2.3
2000	402	2402	2000	36030	30000	69333	105363	399.21	4790.50	898.01	10776.09	2.2

Note: 1. In 2022, the per capita disposable income of rural permanent residents in Ezhou City was RMB 23,111; 2. The full compensation is calculated for individuals aged 60 and above (including 60 years old) at the time of land acquisition; 3. The current basic pension is RMB 125 per month; 4. The payment period is calculated over 15 years; for a payment period of 15 years, the basic pension is increased by $15 \times 1 = 15$ RMB per month; 5. The pension calculation does not consider changes in the basic pension, interest on individual account savings, and other factors.

5.2 Restoration Plan for Relevant Facilities and Ground Attachments

5.2.1 Infrastructure and Special Facilities

The Project will affect specific infrastructure such as wells, water channels, and utility poles. The PMO and PIU will provide monetary compensation to the property owners based on the replacement cost assessment. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by the relevant industry management and service agencies or the property owners.

Restoration measures for the demolished infrastructure and specific facilities must be planned and arranged in advance. During actual operations, adjustments should be made according to the site conditions to ensure safety, efficiency, timeliness, and accuracy, while minimizing adverse impacts on the nearby residents. For the affected municipal public facilities, the demolisher shall carry out the demolition according to the construction drawings of the Project, adhering to the principle of not affecting the construction work and minimizing relocations as much as possible. For the relocation of affected pipeline routes, the demolisher shall implement the principle of rebuilding (or relocating) before demolition to ensure that the normal lives of residents along the route (including those who do not need to be relocated) are not affected.

5.2.2 Other Ground Attachments

For trees, graves, and other ground attachments, monetary compensation will be provided to the affected individuals or collectives based on replacement cost.

The large areas of forest and scattered fruit trees involved in the Project are primarily owned by village collectives or villagers and are mainly used for landscape beautification. According to the survey and analysis of the resettlement intentions for the forest and scattered fruit trees, monetary compensation is the primary choice for the affected households/units.

After receiving monetary compensation, the original owners can retain the right to dispose of the ground attachments. Specifically, for trees (both forest and fruit trees), they can choose to transplant them or sell them at market price to other units or individuals. Additionally, information regarding the relocation of young crops, fruit trees, and forest trees will be communicated to the affected units/individuals one month in advance.

See Table 4-3 and Table 4-4 for details of compensation standards.

5.3 Support Measures for Vulnerable Groups

During the RAP preparation, 23 households and 59 individuals among the affected population were initially identified as vulnerable groups. This will be further verified and confirmed during the detailed design and detailed inventory survey stages of the Project. Vulnerable households with labor capacity among the affected families will be given priority to participate in skills training under the Project's livelihood restoration program. They will also be prioritized for government public welfare

positions and job opportunities provided during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Moreover, support for the affected vulnerable groups will be provided with reference to the following documents: the *Implementation Opinions of the Provincial Government on Coordinating the Urban and Rural Assistance and Support System for Destitute Persons* (EZF [2016] No. 58), the *Notice of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs on Strengthening Assistance and Support Work for Destitute Persons* (EMZF [2017] No. 10), and the *Implementation Opinions on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Major and Serious Diseases* (EZBF [2022] No. 35).

(1) Basic Livelihood Guarantee

1) Assistance objects

People lifted out of poverty (including monitored households)

2) Targets of assistance

Poverty-stricken households (including monitored households) experiencing difficulties due to illness, disability, old age, frailty, loss of labor capacity, natural disasters, or harsh production conditions will be included in the scope of subsistence allowance and extreme poverty assistance, ensuring basic livelihood guarantees to help their escape from poverty.

3) Support policies

a. Implement basic livelihood guarantees for particularly disadvantaged groups among the people lifted out of poverty (including monitored households). The rural extreme poverty support recipients among the poverty-alleviated population (including monitored households) will receive the following: basic living allowance of RMB 741/month, full self-care nursing fee of RMB 399/month, and RMB 40/month for severely disabled persons (nursing subsidy of RMB 100/month and living subsidy of RMB 70/month for those covered in the subsistence allowance). Orphans will receive RMB 1,500/month for basic living security.

b. Ensure comprehensive coverage for all eligible individuals. Currently, the rural subsistence allowance standard in the Linkong Economic Zone is capped at a maximum of RMB 570 per month. Poverty-alleviated households (including those under monitoring) that meet the conditions for rural subsistence allowance will be included in the rural subsistence allowance program according to the prescribed procedures. For families with severe illness or severe disability who have partially or completely lost their ability to work and cannot achieve poverty alleviation through industrial support and employment assistance, the subsistence allowance and other support measures will be implemented.

c. For households experiencing extreme difficulties due to special reasons, if their basic livelihood cannot be maintained even after assistance from other relief measures, temporary assistance will be provided. The tiered maximum assistance standards are: RMB 2,560 from township-level civil administration and RMB 7,680

from district-level civil administration. Temporary assistance is a one-time aid, and each needy household can apply for and receive temporary assistance once within a year.

d. For individuals among the scattered support recipients who are unable to care for themselves due to conditions such as dementia or intellectual disabilities, even though they are receiving extreme poverty assistance, if their living conditions remain poor and they have the willingness for centralized support, they will be provided with centralized care by the local township welfare institution.

e. Registered rural extreme poverty individuals who are centrally supported and have been assessed as disabled (including monitored individuals) will receive a care subsidy of RMB 1,852 per person per month.

f. Registered rural extreme poverty individuals who are centrally supported and have been assessed as semi-disabled (including monitored individuals) will receive a care subsidy of RMB 499 per person per month.

g. Undertake government-purchased precision assistance and care projects for the "Three Left-behind" groups. Organize volunteers to provide one-on-one assistance to the "Three Left-behind" individuals nearby, conduct monthly "Warmth Always" home visits, identify and promptly resolve issues. Precision assistance volunteers must visit the homes of their paired individuals at least once a month, showing concern for their physical and mental health, emotional state, and daily difficulties. Volunteers should guide them in expressing their emotions and promptly fill out and archive the companionship log.

4) Implementation procedure

a. Conduct a baseline survey. Conduct a baseline survey at the township level for eligible assisted individuals lifted out of poverty (including monitored households), and categorize and register them.

b. Review and confirmation. After review and public disclosure by the township civil affairs department, the information will be submitted to the township people's government for approval, followed by another round of review and public disclosure.

c. Appropriation of funds. After public disclosure and no objections, the responsible leader of the District Social Affairs Bureau will sign the approval. Subsequently, an application for funds will be submitted to the District Finance Bureau, and funds will be disbursed according to the prescribed procedures.

If there is any adjustment, the latest standards will be implemented.

(2) Medical Security

1) Assistance objects

Individuals receiving extreme poverty assistance, orphans, subsistence allowance recipients, those who have fallen back into poverty, populations with unstable poverty

alleviation, populations on the verge of poverty, individuals facing sudden and severe difficulties, and those who have achieved stable poverty alleviation but are not included in the monitoring scope of rural low-income populations.

2) Targets of assistance

Optimize and adjust medical insurance poverty alleviation policies, establish a long-term mechanism to prevent and mitigate poverty caused by illness, and enhance basic and subsistence guarantees for disadvantaged groups. Gradually transition from concentrating resources on poverty alleviation to a stable integration of basic medical insurance, critical illness insurance, and medical assistance under a triple-layered system.

3) Support policies

a. Support policies for medical insurance

a) Insurance premium subsidy policy. Implement a differentiated subsidy policy for the individual payment portion of the Basic Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents (hereinafter referred to as "Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents").

2024 subsidy policy (collection starts on September 1, 2023): Extreme poverty assistance recipients and orphans will receive full subsidies. Subsistence allowance recipients and those who have fallen back into poverty will receive a fixed subsidy of no less than 90%. Populations with unstable poverty alleviation, populations on the verge of poverty, individuals facing sudden and severe difficulties, and other disadvantaged groups included in the monitoring scope of the Rural Revitalization Department will receive a fixed subsidy of 50%. Individuals who have achieved stable poverty alleviation but are not included in the monitoring scope of rural low-income populations will receive a subsidy of RMB 60.

For rural low-income populations participating in the Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents who qualify for multiple premium subsidy policies, subsidies will be provided based on the highest eligible amount, following the principle of "the higher, not the lower." Duplicate subsidies are not allowed.

b) Basic medical insurance Coverage. Implement fair and inclusive basic medical insurance policies, ensuring that all urban and rural residents in the district enjoy uniform benefits of Basic Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents. Further improve the policies of Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents, consolidate the level of inpatient benefit coverage, and ensure that the reimbursement rate for inpatient expenses within the policy scope remains generally stable at around 70%. Optimize the outpatient medication security mechanism for hypertension and diabetes (referred to as "two diseases") under the Medical Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents, ensuring full coverage of medication security and health management for patients with these conditions.

c) Critical illness insurance coverage. On the basis of fully implementing the inclusive benefits policy of the Critical Illness Insurance for urban and rural residents, implement preferential policies for individuals receiving extreme poverty assistance,

subsistence allowance recipients, and those who have fallen back into poverty. These policies include a 50% reduction in the deductible, a 5% increase in the reimbursement rate, and the removal of the reimbursement cap.

d) Medical assistance as the last-resort guarantee. For medical expenses incurred by rural low-income populations within the policy scope through standardized medical treatment, after payments from basic medical insurance and critical illness insurance, the out-of-pocket portion will be covered under medical assistance. Specific assistance standards and preferential assistance measures shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the current "Medical Assistance Implementation Measures of Ezhou City". For rural low-income populations who qualify for multiple types of assistance, aid will be provided based on whichever is higher, following the principle of "the higher, not the lower." Duplicate assistance is not allowed.

The term "low-income population" in this plan refers to individuals receiving extreme poverty assistance, subsistence allowance recipients, those who have fallen back into poverty, individuals with unstable poverty alleviation, individuals on the verge of poverty, and those facing sudden and severe difficulties.

b. Support policies for health care

a) Centralized treatment of critical illness. Include assistance targets suffering from 30 types of critical illnesses within the treatment scope and provide centralized treatment, ensuring "treatment for all those in need".

b) Contracted services and health examinations. Provide contracted services and health examinations for assistance targets, with a focus on contracting and servicing individuals with hypertension, diabetes, severe mental disorders, and tuberculosis. Ensure "one person contracted, one person served, one person effectively managed." Additionally, implement health examination services.

c) Implement "one-stop, one-invoice" timely settlement for the reimbursement of medical expenses for assistance targets.

5.4 Support Measures for Women

During RAP preparation, the Survey Team organized and encouraged women to actively participate in the survey on the project's impacts and solicited their ideas for the income restoration plan. Women hold a favorable attitude towards the project construction, believing that it will provide more employment opportunities for nearby residents. Through the project's implementation, women can gain employment opportunities and receive training in fields such as crop cultivation, livestock breeding, industrial enterprise technology, and catering services.

In response to women's preferences, non-technical employment opportunities will be prioritized for women during the project's implementation and maintenance phases. Additionally, for the same work, women will receive equal pay as men, and the employment of child labor is strictly prohibited.

Priority will be given to providing technical training to affected female laborers to ensure that their economic status is not adversely impacted. The Project will conduct 9 types of agricultural and non-agricultural technical training sessions, totaling 1640 participant sessions, with no fewer than 328 sessions (i.e., more than 20%) designated for women.

Affected women can obtain relevant information during the resettlement process through community bulletin boards, notifications from staff, news reports, and mobile message push. They can participate in public consultations and resettlement activities, with specific responsibilities assigned to social gender officers and women's federations at all levels.

At the same time, during the implementation of resettlement, special women's meetings will be held to introduce resettlement-related policies, thereby raising women's awareness. Moreover, it is recommended that compensation agreements be signed jointly by both spouses.

6. Resettlement Organization and Implementation Progress

6.1 Resettlement Implementation Management Agencies

To ensure the smooth progress and expected outcomes of the resettlement work, a comprehensive organizational structure must be established from top to bottom during the project implementation. This structure will facilitate the planning, implementation, coordination, and monitoring of resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a broad-ranging task that requires the assistance and cooperation of various departments, the government responsible for resettlement should ensure the smooth preparation and implementation of the project and resettlement activities through the establishment and capacity strengthening of organizational structures.

To effectively manage all tasks during the implementation phase of the international financial organization loan project, the Ezhou Municipal Government has established the Ezhou City AIIB Loan Project Leading Group. This leading group serves as the highest decision-making, leadership, and coordination body for the Project. The Leading Group is chaired by the Mayor of Ezhou, with the Executive Vice Mayor serving as the Executive Deputy Leader, and the Deputy Mayor in charge as the Deputy Leader. Members include representatives from the municipal government, the Municipal Development and Reform Commission, the Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, the Municipal Department of Finance, the Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, the Municipal Science and Technology Bureau, the Municipal Ecology and Environment Bureau, and the Municipal Transportation Bureau. The Project Leading Group is responsible for decision-making and coordination of major issues during the preliminary and implementation phases of the project. It will periodically receive reports from the PMO and, as needed, the Leader or Deputy Leader will convene coordination meetings with member departments of the Leading Group to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and the achievement of its anticipated goals. The organizational management framework of the project is illustrated in Figure 6-1.

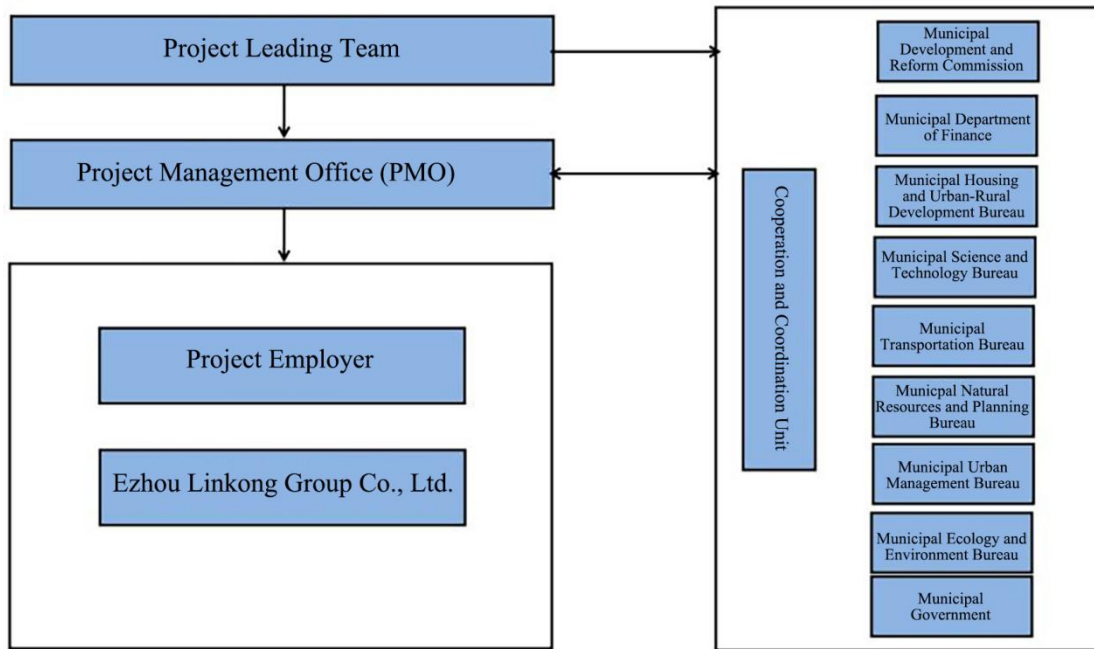


Figure 0-1 Organizational Management Framework of the Project

To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, the Project Leading Group has established a Project Management Office (PMO) as the specific execution agency for the project. The PMO consists of the General Affairs Group, Finance Group, Procurement Group, Environment and Social Group, and Engineering Management Group. These groups are responsible for coordination among relevant agencies and operational mechanisms to facilitate project implementation.

The resettlement work involves multiple departments, and the relevant agencies are shown in Figure 6-2.

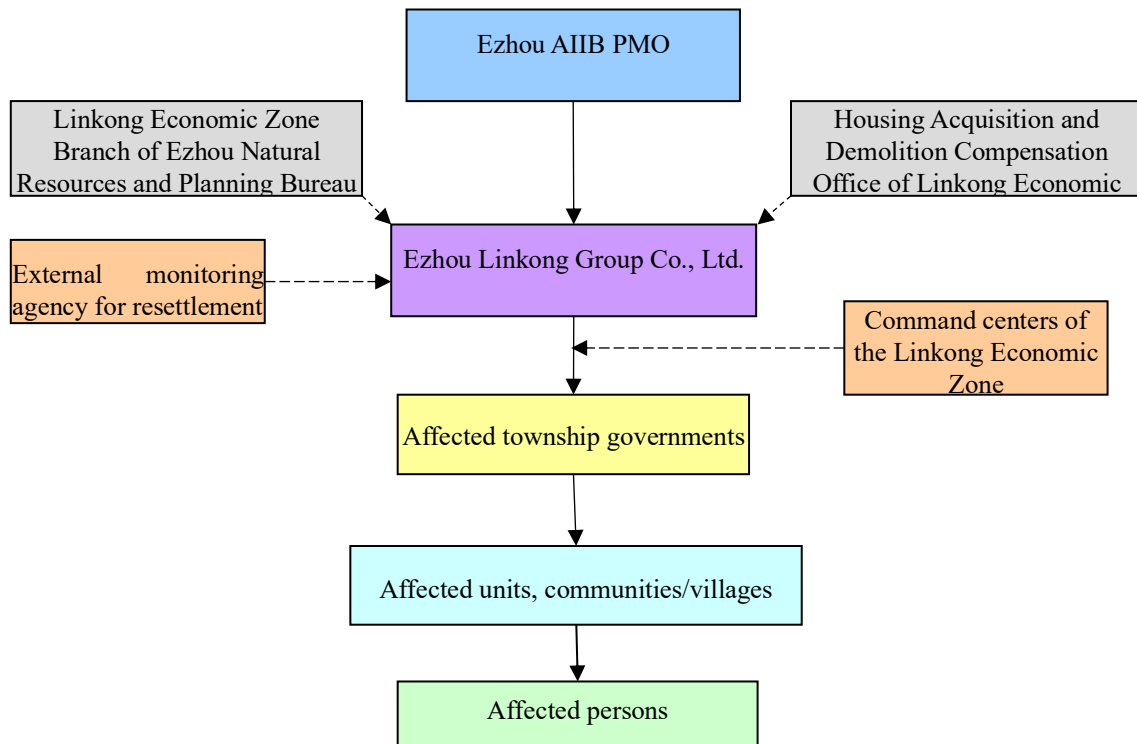


Figure 0-2 Project Resettlement Management Organizational System

The relevant units and their responsibilities for resettlement management are listed below:

- *Ezhou AIIB PMO*
- *Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.*
- *Linkong Economic Zone Branch of Ezhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau*
- *Housing Acquisition and Demolition Compensation Office of Linkong Economic Zone*
- *Command centers of the Linkong Economic Zone*
- *Affected township governments*
- *Affected units, communities/villages*
- *Project designer*
- *External independent monitoring and evaluation agency*
- ***Ezhou AIIB PMO***

Responsible for the comprehensive coordination of the loan project, guidance on bidding and procurement, financial statistics, and supervision of project implementation. These daily tasks ensure the smooth execution of the loan project. The main responsibilities of the Ezhou AIIB PMO include: managing the daily operations of the project, organizing and guiding the PIU in the early preparation, mid-term implementation, and post assessment of the project; and specifically overseeing the project planning, funds, finance, procurement, training, monitoring, and archiving. Commission an external resettlement monitoring agency to monitor and evaluate the project's resettlement activities.

- ***Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.***

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. is the implementation unit for the Project, responsible for its specific execution. Under the guidance of the Ezhou AIIB PMO, Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. is responsible for:

- (1) Implementing and executing major decisions made by the Leading Group regarding the project;
- (2) The specific organization, management, coordination, supervision, and guidance of the project;
- (3) Liaising with relevant national, provincial, and municipal departments, and under the coordination and organization of the Ezhou AIIB PMO, responsible for coordination with the AIIB and consulting firms;
- (4) Ensuring the implementation of the project legal documents signed with the AIIB, and regularly reporting project progress to the Ezhou AIIB PMO and the AIIB;
- (5) Commissioning a resettlement consulting agency to carry out the preparation of the RAP;
- (6) Coordinating the consulting firm and other agencies during the project preparation phase;
- (7) Coordinating the progress of project construction and resettlement implementation;
- (8) Submitting the resettlement fund plan;
- (9) Coordinating the work of agencies related to resettlement activities;
- (10) Raising funds for the project resettlement activities;
- (11) Disbursing the resettlement funds;
- (12) Implementing the project's resettlement activities;
- (13) Tracking and ensuring the timely disbursement of resettlement funds for the Project;
- (14) Handling grievances and complaints from resettlers during the resettlement process;
- (15) Cooperating with the external monitoring agency for resettlement activities;
- (16) Collecting and sorting various materials required for the internal monitoring reports of the Project;
- (17) Managing the resettlement archives of the Project.

➤ ***Linkong Economic Zone Branch of Ezhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, House Expropriation and Demolition Compensation Office for***

Linkong Economic Zone

- (1) Coordinate relevant departments to formulate various RAP policies;
- (2) Fully responsible for matters related to land acquisition and demolition (including pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers);
- (3) Participate in the survey of project resettlement impacts;
- (4) Supervise the implementation of resettlement activities.

➤ *Relevant Township Governments and Headquarters*

- (1) Participate in the physical quantity survey;
- (2) Participate in calculating compensation funds for affected households;
- (3) Participate in the disbursement of compensation funds to affected individuals;
- (4) Handle grievances and complaints from resettlers during the resettlement process;
- (5) Responsible for implementing employment measures for affected individuals.

➤ *Project designer*

- (1) Minimize the impact of resettlement through optimized design;
- (2) Determine the scope of impact for land acquisition and demolition.

➤ *External independent monitoring and evaluation agency*

The Ezhou AIIB PMO will hire an independent external monitoring agency with extensive experience in international financial organization loan projects. This agency will be responsible for external monitoring of the resettlement work during the planning and implementation phases, providing progress reports and supervision reports on resettlement activities to the Ezhou AIIB PMO and the AIIB. The monitoring and evaluation agency commissioned by the Ezhou AIIB PMO will serve as the external monitoring and evaluation unit for resettlement. Its main responsibilities include the following:

- (1) As an independent monitoring and evaluation agency, after the initiation of the RAP, observe all aspects of the planning and implementation of resettlement, monitor and evaluate the resettlement work, its effectiveness, and the social adaptability of the resettlers. Provide resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports to the AIIB through the Ezhou AIIB PMO.
- (2) Provide technical consultation to Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. on data surveys and resettlement activities.

6.2 Staffing and Facility Allocation

6.2.1 Staffing

To ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement work, the resettlement

organizations at all levels of the Project should be equipped with special staff to form a smooth information transmission channel. The resettlement agencies at all levels are mainly composed of administrative management personnel and professional technical personnel, with personnel ranging from 1 to 6, all of whom have certain professional level and management quality, and have considerable experience in land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement. See Table 6-1 for the staffing of resettlement agencies in the Project.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Description	Staffing (person)	Staff Composition
Ezhou AIIB PMO	1	Staff
Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.	3	Staff
Relevant Special Task Command Centers in Linkong Economic Zone	4	Staff
Linkong Economic Zone Branch of Ezhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, House Expropriation and Demolition Compensation Office for Linkong Economic Zone	4	Staff
Affected towns	6-8	Staff
External monitoring agency	Several	Resettlement experts

6.2.2 Facility Allocation

Resettlement agencies at all levels of the Project are allocated with existing resources, and have been equipped with basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication equipment, including office desks and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, vehicles and other equipment resources.

6.2.3 Training Plan

In order to carry out the resettlement smoothly, it is necessary to train the affected residents and staff and work out a training plan. The training plan will be organized by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.

Before and during the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, a staff training and capacity building plan was developed for the Project. In addition, further training will be conducted in the form of workshops, training courses, visits and site visits, including:

- (1) AIIB's involuntary resettlement policy and principles;
- (2) Principles and main requirements in the RAP and land use framework for public utilities;
- (3) Differences and similarities between the policies of AIIB and China;
- (4) Resettlement policy and significance of implementation of AIIB policy;
- (5) Resettlement planning and management;
- (6) Matters needing attention in the implementation of resettlement;

(7) Establishment and operation of grievance redress mechanism;

(8) Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The specific training plan is shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Training Plan for Resettlement Implementation Units

S/N	Training Contents	Trainee	Training form	Time	Funding
1	Social and environmental protection policies of AIIB and specific project requirements	All managers, consultants and department heads	Intensive lecturing	One-day cognitive training in October 2024	80k
2	Principles and main requirements of RAP	Resettlement staff	Intensive lecturing	December 2024	
3	Resettlement procedures and policies for AIIB Loan Projects	Resettlement staff	Lecture	December 2024	
4	AIIB's involuntary resettlement policy and good practices in voluntary land use	Resettlement staff	On-site inspection	March 2025	
5	Resettlement laws and regulations and project-level good practice	Resettlement staff	On-site inspection	June 2025	
6	Computer operations and data processing for RAP implementation and monitoring	Resettlement staff	On-site practical operation	December 2025	
7	AIIB loan project assessment and internal & external resettlement monitoring	Resettlement staff	Lecture	January to December 2026	
8	Common problems and solutions for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement	Resettlement staff	Lecture	June 2024 to December 2026	

In addition, the following measures are taken to improve the capacity of resettlement agencies:

- (1) Clarify the responsibilities and scope of duties of each resettlement agency, and strengthen supervision and management;
- (2) Gradually strengthen the strength of each resettlement agency, especially the professional and technical force. All staff must possess professional level and management quality to some extent, and familiar with technical equipment such as computers, monitoring equipment and vehicles;
- (3) Strictly select staff, strengthen professional and technical training, and train managers and technicians in various resettlement agencies to improve their professional ability and management level;
- (4) Appropriately allocate female cadres and give full play to the role of women in the resettlement process;
- (5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback, so that the information can be smoothly communicated from top to bottom and from bottom to top. Major issues are decided and solved by the project leading group;
- (6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve problems

promptly;

(7) Establish an external monitoring and evaluation mechanism and an early warning system.

6.3 Implementation Progress

According to the project implementation schedule, the resettlement schedule of the Project will be connected with the project construction plan. According to the memorandum signed in April 2024 for the Project, the bidding for major civil works is expected to commence in mid-2024. Considering that land acquisition should be completed before the commencement of civil works affected by the land acquisition, the land acquisition approval plan for the Project will be carried out in four batches: August 2024 (Phase I: 665.2 mu), December 2024 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), July 2025 (Phase II: approximately 300 mu), and December 2025 (Phase II: approximately 333.1 mu). The land acquisition and compensation work is scheduled to begin by the end of October 2024 and be completed by the end of May 2026.

The basic principles for resettlement implementation schedule are as follows: (1) The resettlement work involved in land acquisition and demolition shall be completed at least 1-3 months before the commencement of project construction, so that the affected people have sufficient time to prepare for production arrangement and income recovery plan; (2) During the resettlement process, the affected people shall have the opportunity to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of the project, the scope of land acquisition shall be announced, the RAP draft shall be publicized, and relevant work of public participation shall be done well; (3) All kinds of compensation will be directly paid in full to the property owners within 3 months from the date of approval of the land acquisition compensation and RAP. No unit or individual may use the property compensation on their behalf, nor shall it be discounted for any reason during distribution.

According to the progress of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of the Project, the overall resettlement schedule of the Project is drawn up. The specific implementation time may be changed as appropriate due to deviations in overall progress of the Project, as shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

S/N	Relevant Resettlement Activities	Schedule	Progress
1	Preparation of RAP		
1.1	Establishment of resettlement office	September 2023	Completed
1.2	Entrustment of RAP preparation organization	November 2023	Completed
1.3	Detailed socio-economic survey	December 2023	Completed
1.4	Preparation of RAP draft	December 2023	Completed
1.5	Revision of RAP	May 2024	Completed
1.6	Translation and finalization of RAP	June 2024	To be completed

S/N	Relevant Resettlement Activities	Schedule	Progress
2	Information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consultation with relevant departments and affected residents	November 2023-April 2024	Completed
2.2	Disclosure of RAP draft to affected residents	April 2024	Completed
2.3	Publish the RAP on the AIIB's website	July 2024	To be completed
3	Approval of RAP	July 2024	To be completed
4	Construction land procedure		
4.1	Submission for approval of land acquisition	August 2024 (665.2 mu for Phase I) December 2024 (about 300 mu for Phase II) July 2025 (about 300 mu for Phase II) December 2025 (about 333.1 mu for Phase II) All approvals handled by the Hubei Provincial Department of Natural Resources	To be completed
4.2	Approval of land occupation	October 2024, February 2025, September 2025, February 2026	To be completed
5	Implementation		
5.1	Payment of compensation funds	October 2024 to May 2026	To be completed
5.2	Land requisition	October 2024 to May 2026	To be completed
6	M&E		
6.1	Baseline survey	December 2024	To be completed
6.2	Internal and external monitoring	December 2024-December 2028	To be completed

7. Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Handling

7.1 Information Disclosure

In the preparation stage of the Project, the Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone, PMO, Ezhou Linkong Group, other relevant government departments and media units have disclosed relevant information of the Project, and publicized the Project on government websites, news media, etc., so that the Project is known by more local residents. The publicly disclosed information in the project area includes:

- Basic information of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project;
- Project initiation information of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project
- Land and housing acquisition and demolition standards for the Project, and the approval for urban construction land
- The environmental and social documentation of the Project includes an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for the advanced project activities of the Project.

See Table 7-1 below for details of information disclosure activities completed so far. See Annexes 4 and 5 for relevant records.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure of the Project (Completed)

Time	Location	Stakeholders/Participants	Main Contents	Approach
October 2019	Hubei Provincial Government	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, residents in resettlement areas within the scope of acquisition and demolition, etc.	Notice of the Hubei Provincial People's Government on the Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition in Hubei Province	Government website https://www.hubei.gov.cn/zfwj/zt201910/t20191028_1712135.shtml
October 2020	Hubei Provincial Government	Ezhou Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, Yangye Town, etc.	Approval of the Provincial People's Government on the 81st Batch of Urban Construction Land (Land Consolidation) in Ezhou City for the Year 2020	Government documents

Time	Location	Stakeholders/Participants	Main Contents	Approach
February 2022	Towns/townships affected by land acquisition and demolition for the Project	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Natural Resources and Planning Bureau of Linkong Economic Zone and affected townships	Policies and compensation standards regarding land acquisition and demolition	Public notices
April 2022	Hubei Provincial Government	Ezhou Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, Yanji Town, Yangye Town, etc.	Approval of the Provincial People's Government on the 27th Batch of Urban Construction Land in Ezhou City for the Year 2021	Government documents
September 2022	National Development and Reform Commission	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, etc.	The Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project has been approved and included in China's 2022-2024 candidate project plan for utilizing loans from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.	Government website https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/fggz/lywzjw/wzgl/202101/t20210108_1264693.html
October 2022	Changjiang Daily	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, etc.	The Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project has been included as a candidate project for AIIB loans.	MicroBlog
February 2023	Hubei Provincial Development and Reform Commission	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, etc.	AIIB and Ezhou Signed the Memorandum of Understanding for Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	Government website https://fgw.hubei.gov.cn/fbjd/xxgkml/jgz/nsgj/wjc/gzdt/202302/t20230228_4565389.shtml
February 2023	Ezhou Converged Media	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Linkong Economic Zone, etc.	Publicize the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between AIIB and Ezhou	WeChat Official Account

Time	Location	Stakeholders/Participants	Main Contents	Approach
August 2023	Linkong Economic Zone	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone, etc.	Approval of the Feasibility Study Report on the Port Operations of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project at Ezhou Airport Comprehensive Bonded Zone (Phase I)	Government website https://lkjjq.ezhou.gov.cn/xxgk/fdzdgknr/zdjsxm/pzjgxx/202308/t20230817_567806.shtml
August 2023	Linkong Economic Zone	Ezhou Linkong Group, Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone, etc.	Approval of the Preliminary Design for the Port Operations of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project at Ezhou Airport Comprehensive Bonded Zone (Phase I)	Government website https://lkjjq.ezhou.gov.cn/xxgk/fdzdgknr/zdjsxm/pzjgxx/202308/t20230817_567806.shtml
September 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	Ezhou Linkong Group, AIIB PMO of Linkong Group, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), environmental protection units, etc.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the advanced project activities of Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	File report
September 2023	AIIB	AIIB, National Development and Reform Commission, Ezhou Linkong Group	Public Announcement of Project Information for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	AIIB website https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2023/proposed/China-Hubei-Global-Air-Cargo-Logistics-Hub-Project.html
July 2024 (plan)	AIIB, Linkong Economic Zone	AIIB, Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone Management Committee, Ezhou Linkong Group	Disclose the AIIB-approved documents such as the <i>Resettlement Action Plan</i> ,	AIIB website, relevant websites and bulletin

Time	Location	Stakeholders/Participants	Main Contents	Approach
			<i>Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</i>	boards of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone Management Committee (websites will be supplemented in subsequent documents)

Source: Ezhou Linkong Group

7.2 Public Participation

In order to conduct the resettlement work of the Project on a practical and reliable basis, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the affected people, and reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, we attach great importance to the participation and consultation with stakeholders such as affected residents, and public participation during project preparation and implementation.

7.2.1 Public Participation during Project Preparation

During the preparation of the Project, under the guidance of AIIB experts, PMO, Linkong Group, township governments, project designer and RAP preparation team have implemented a series of public consultation activities (including about 30% women), as shown in Table 7-2. See Annexes 4, 5 and 6 for relevant records of public participation.

Table 7-2 Public Consultation Activities Completed

Time	Location	Stakeholders' participants	Consultation contents	Adopted method	Results
February 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	Hubei Provincial Department of Finance	Project memorandum	Seminars	➤ All parties signed the project memorandum
		Hubei Provincial Development and Reform Commission			
		Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone			
		Ezhou Linkong Group			
		Consulting Unit			
March 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	Ezhou Linkong Group	Establishment of AIIB PMO	Seminars	➤ It was decided to establish the AIIB PMO, which will be responsible for the daily management, bidding and procurement, financial management, project construction, environmental protection, resettlement, and communication and coordination during the project preparation and implementation phases.
May 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	AIIB Expert Panel	Discussion meeting of project feasibility study report	Seminars	➤ AIIB provided guidance on the feasibility study report for further refinement and revisions.
		Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone			
		Ezhou Linkong Group			
		Consulting Unit			
July 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	Ezhou Linkong Group	Report on the Overview of the Hubei Global Air	Seminars	Summarize the project components, progress updates, and expected timeline, specifically:

		PMO	Cargo Logistics Hub Project	Online meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussion on the feasibility study report of the Project; ➤ The latest updates on parallel financing project activities; ➤ The latest updates on subsequent project activities
		AIIB Task Force			
		FSR Consultant			
July 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	Ezhou Linkong Group	Financial Management of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessed the capacity of the PIU, identified gaps between the financial management arrangements/financial management system proposed for the project and AIIB's financial management requirements, and reached an agreement on the financial management arrangements for the project. ➤ Discussed the arrangements for counterpart funding, including the flow of funds, budget estimates, etc.
		Hubei Provincial Department of Finance			
		AIIB Task Force			
		PIU Finance Team			
December 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	AIIB PMO of Ezhou Linkong Group	Discuss the work plan for the field survey on resettlement and social assessment	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clarified the work plan and schedule for the resettlement and social assessment survey, etc. ➤ Provided a series of forms for the inventory survey, verified the physical quantities affected by resettlement, and provided a list of policy documents; ➤ Determined the specific arrangements for the questionnaire survey and field reconnaissance in each project area, and select the resettlement areas and sample sizes for the survey.
		ESIA Unit			
December 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	PMO	Learned and collected information on resettlement and social impacts of the Project.	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collected relevant data and information on land acquisition and house demolition involved in the Project. ➤ Learned the local social assistance & subsidy standards and the implementation of employment-related supporting policies. ➤ Learned the relevant policies and measures to protect the legal rights and interests of women and children within the scope of the Project.
		Natural Resources and Planning Bureau			
		Social Affairs Bureau			
		Organization and Human Resources Bureau			
		Women's Federation			
		ESIA Unit			
December 2023	Huahu Airport	PMO	Construction of associated project and	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Learned the information and future development of the associated project (Ezhou Huahu Airport) under the Hubei
		Hubei International			

		Logistics Airport Co., Ltd.	collection of opinions		Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project. ➤ The person in charge of Huahu Airport expressed strong support for the Project and provided some positive suggestions and recommendations.
		ESIA Unit			
December 2023	Construction site of the early-stage construction project	PMO	Social impacts at project construction site	Seminars	➤ Investigated the project construction environment and current construction progress on site. ➤ Collected information on the project contractor's institutional development, construction training, labor rights, and other related aspects.
		Contractor		Key informant interviews	
		ESIA Unit		Site survey	
December 2023	Project affected town/townships	PMO	Find out the project's resettlement and social impacts	Seminars	➤ Learned the basic information and specific circumstances of the interviewees. ➤ Learned the status of project information disclosure and public participation. ➤ Learned the project's environmental and social impacts. ➤ Collected interviewees' opinions and suggestions on the project's land acquisition and demolition issue.
		Yanji Town Government (Chehu Village, Bajiao Village and Duwan Village)		Questionnaire	
		Residents in the resettlement area		Key informant interviews	
		ESIA Unit		Site survey	
December 2023	Project affected town/townships	PMO	Find out the project's resettlement and social impacts	Seminars	➤ Learned the basic information and specific circumstances of the interviewees. ➤ Learned the status of project information disclosure and public participation. ➤ Learned the project's environmental and social impacts. ➤ Collected interviewees' opinions and suggestions on the project's land acquisition and demolition issue.
		Yangye Town Government (Gutang Village)		Questionnaire	
		Residents in the resettlement area		Key informant interviews	
		ESIA Unit		Site survey	
December 2023	Project affected town/townships	PMO	Find out the project's resettlement and social impacts	Seminars	➤ Learned the basic information and specific circumstances of the interviewees. ➤ Learned the status of project information disclosure and public participation. ➤ Learned the project's environmental and social impacts. ➤ Collected interviewees' opinions and suggestions on the project's land acquisition and demolition issue.
		Shawo Township Government (Zouma Village)		Questionnaire	
		Residents in the resettlement area		Key informant	

				interviews Site survey	project's land acquisition and demolition issue.
		ESIA Unit			
December 2023	Ezhou Linkong Group	AIIB Expert Panel Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone	Inspection by AIIB Expert Panel	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Learned the current project progress and inspected the construction site. ➤ Discussed and provided suggestions on the Project Implementation Unit's implementation capacity, the project's environmental and social assessment work, project finance, and project procurement. ➤ Summarized and signed the meeting memorandum.
		AIIB PMO of Ezhou Linkong Group Consulting Unit			
April 2024	Ezhou Linkong Group	AIIB Expert Panel Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone	Inspection by AIIB Expert Panel	Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discuss and negotiated changes to the project design, and redefine the new project scope. ➤ Discussed and provided suggestions on the Project Implementation Unit's implementation capacity, the project's environmental and social assessment work, project finance, and project procurement. ➤ Summarized and signed the meeting memorandum.
		AIIB PMO of Ezhou Linkong Group Consulting Unit			
June 2024	Ezhou Linkong Group	AIIB Expert Panel AIIB PMO of Ezhou Linkong Group	Project Report	Online meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to project changes, all parties discussed and revised the original reports, including ESIA/ESMP, RP, SEP, and NMF. ➤ AIIB experts provided modification opinions for original reports based on project changes, and set the time limit for report modification and submission.
		Consulting Unit			

7.2.2 Public Engagement Plan during Project Implementation

As the project preparation and corresponding implementation work move forward constantly, the project implementation unit will further carry out public participation. See Table 7-3 for details of public engagement plan.

Table 7-3 Public Engagement Plan of the Project

Purpose	Approach	Time	Implementation unit	Participants	Topic
Pre-announcement of land acquisition	Community announcement	August 2024	PMO, Linkong Group and township governments	All affected people	Announce the scope of land acquisition, etc.
Announcement on compensation and RAP for land acquisition	Community announcement	September 2024	PMO, Linkong Group and township governments	All affected people	Announce compensation standards, resettlement plans, etc.
Detailed investigation of physical quantities and census of affected population	Field investigation	End of October 2024	PMO, Linkong Group, Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau, township governments, affected villages/sub-villages	All affected people	Determine the scope of the boundary line, carry out detailed physical quantity survey and census of affected population, and register damage to land and assets
Review of physical quantity	Field investigation	Early December 2024	PMO, Linkong Group, Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau, township governments, affected villages/sub-villages	All affected people	1) Check and fill the gaps, and confirm the final number under impact; 2) Prepare the compensation agreement and basic contract
Monitoring	Participation of community residents in meetings	December 2024-December 2028	PMO, Linkong Group, Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau, township governments, external monitoring agency for resettlement of affected villages	All affected people	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment of compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Recovery of production and living

7.3 Complaints and Grievances Handling

7.3.1 Complaints and Grievances Handling Procedures

During the preparation and implementation of the RAP, the public participation is encouraged, so there will be no any great controversy. However, there will be some unforeseen problems in the whole process. In order to effectively solve problems and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and resettlement, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism was established for this Project. The basic processing procedures are as follows:

- Stage 1 (5 days): If someone is not satisfied with any aspect of the resettlement, he or she may make an oral or written complaint to the local village/neighborhood committee. If the grievance is made orally, the village/neighborhood committee shall document it in writing. The village/neighborhood committee will: (1) Immediately require the complained subject to stop the related activities after confirming the issue; (2) Ensure that the complained subject does not resume the related activities until the complaint is resolved; (3) Immediately inform Linkong Group of the complaint content and the proposed solution; (4) Provide a clear response to the affected person within two days; (5) Resolve the issue as much as possible within five days of receiving the complaint.
- Stage 2 (15 days): If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by the village/neighborhood committee, they can lodge a grievance orally, by phone, or in writing with the local township government or Linkong Group after receiving the resolution. The township government or Linkong Group will: (1) Retrieve the original grievance records and organize a meeting with key stakeholders (including the subject of the complaint and the complainant) within five days to work out a plan acceptable to all parties, including the key steps to solve the problem; (2) The subject of the complaint shall immediately implement the resolution and resolve the issue within 15 days. All measures and outcomes shall be documented.
- Stage 3 (15 days): If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by the township government or Linkong Group, they can lodge a grievance orally, by phone, or in writing with the PMO after receiving the resolution. The PMO will organize a stakeholder consultation meeting within two weeks (including the complainant, the subject of the complaint, and relevant functional departments such as the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, Resettlement Office, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federation, and Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau). The meeting shall establish a resolution acceptable to all parties, including clear steps for implementation. The subject of the complaint shall immediately implement the agreed-upon resolution and completely resolve the issue within 15 working days. The actions and results of all these stages will be documented. At the end of Stage 3, the PMO will inform the AIIB of the results.
- Stage 4: If the complainant is still not satisfied with the above decisions, they may file a lawsuit with a local court in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China" after receiving the decision.

At any stage, the complainant may directly bring a lawsuit to a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.

7.3.2 Record, Follow-up, and Feedback of Complaints and Grievances

During the implementation of the RAP, all relevant resettlement agencies shall do a good job in the registration and management of complaints and grievances and solutions, and report them to Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. in writing once a month. Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. will regularly check the registration of complaint handling. Grievances and complaints from affected individuals will be accepted free of charge by institutions at all levels, and reasonable costs incurred will be covered by the Project's contingency funds.

To fully document the grievances of the affected population and the handling of related issues, the PIU has developed a Grievance and Complaint Registration Form for the affected population. See Table 7-4 for the sample table format.

Table 7-4 Registration Form of Resettlement Complaints and Grievances

Name of Complainant	Time and place	Feedback from the Complaint-Receiving Unit	Ezhou Linkong Group	Suggestions of External Monitoring Unit	Progress on Grievance Resolution	Comments of AIB
Reason for Grievance						
Requested Resolution						
Proposed Resolution						
Actual Handling Status						
Responsible person (signature)						
Note: 1) The recorder shall accurately document the complainant's grievance and requests. 2) The grievance process should not be interfered with or hindered by anything. 3) The proposed resolution shall be communicated to the complainant within the specified time frame.						

7.3.3 Contact Information for Handling Complaints and Grievances

All relevant resettlement organizations of the Project will arrange special persons to be responsible for receiving and handling complaints and grievances from affected people. For the name, office address and telephone of the director, see Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Information on Organizations and Personnel Handling Grievances and Complaints from Affected Population

Unit name	Contact	Address	Telephone
PMO	Zhou Qing	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	18971999902
Linkong Economic Zone Branch of Ezhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau	Lyu Xinming	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	18908685177
Housing Acquisition and Demolition Compensation Office of Linkong Economic Zone	Zhou Xiaolin	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	18972958040
Social Affairs Bureau of Linkong Economic Zone	Liu Du	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	13972957838
Organization and Human Resources Bureau of Linkong Economic Zone	Wang Jun	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	18771881690
Economic Development Bureau of Linkong Economic Zone	Li Chaoming	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	18808685918
Financial Bureau of Linkong Economic Zone	Zhu Degao	Investment Promotion and Exhibition Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	13971995419
Women's Federation of	Xiao	Investment Promotion and Exhibition	15090987052

Unit name	Contact	Address	Telephone
Linkong Economic Zone	Mengyao	Center of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone	
Yanji Town	Lyu Siqi	Party-Mass Service Center of Yanji Resettlement Area	15926001011
Chehu Village	Shao Xuyong	Chehu Village Committee	13995829670
Bajiao Village	Zhang Yucui	Bajiao Village Committee	13908682570
Duwan Village	Zhou Hua	Duwan Village Committee	13657115050
Yangye Town	Wang Binghua	Party-Mass Service Center of Yangye Resettlement Area	18908683811
Gutang Village	Pan Longzhen	Gutang Village Committee	18972965772
Shawo Township	Zhou Bo	Shawo Township Government	18571100606
Zouma Village	Li Haibing	Zouma Village Committee	13995814016

The Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the AIIB to provide an opportunity for affected individuals to submit feedback for independent and impartial review. This mechanism is intended for situations where affected individuals believe that the AIIB project has not implemented its resettlement policy or Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), which has or may negatively impact them, and their concerns cannot be resolved through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or the AIIB management mechanism. For more information, please visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>.

8. Budget and Source of Funds

8.1 Funding Budget

The estimated budget for the RAP of the Project is RMB 267.997 million (based on May 2024 prices). This includes compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for young crops, compensation for ground attachments, costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation, training expenses, relevant taxes and fees, as well as contingency funds. The direct costs for resettlement amount to RMB 99.096 million (37% of the total budget), including compensation for permanent land acquisition at RMB 87.908 million (32.8% of the total budget), compensation for young crops at RMB 3.197 million (1.2% of the total budget), and compensation for ground attachments at RMB 7.992 million (3.0% of the total budget). Taxes and fees related to resettlement amount to RMB 133.637 million (49.9% of the total budget), costs for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation amount to RMB 5.946 million (2.2% of the total budget), training expenses amount to RMB 4.955 million (1.8% of the total budget), and contingency funds amount to RMB 24.363 million (9.1% of the total budget). The budget for resettlement compensation of the Project is detailed in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1 Budget for Resettlement Compensation of the Project

S/N	Category		Compensation standard (RMB 10,000/mu)	Physical quantity	Cost (RMB 10,000)	Proportion (%)
1	Direct cost of resettlement	Compensation for permanent land acquisition (block comprehensive land price)	5.5	1598.3	8790.8	32.8
		Compensation fees for young crops	0.2	1598.3	319.7	1.2
		Compensation fees for ground attachments	0.5	1598.3	799.2	3.0
		Subtotal	/	/	9909.6	37.0
2	Taxes and fees for resettlement	Cultivated land occupation tax	3	351.3	1053.9	3.9
		Paid use fee for newly added construction land	2.3	351.3	808.0	3.0
		Basic pension insurance for land-expropriated farmers	2.5	351.3	878.3	3.3
		Supplementary cultivated land quota fee	30	351.3	10539.4	39.3
		Forest vegetation restoration cost (arbor)	0.7	58.7	39.1	0.1
		Forest vegetation restoration cost (shrub)	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.0
		Forest vegetation restoration cost (other wood lands)	0.2	219.2	43.8	0.2
		Subtotal	/	/	13363.7	49.9
3	Costs for RAP,	RAP preparation cost	Temporarily calculated as	/	198.2	0.7

S/N	Category		Compensation standard (RMB 10,000/mu)	Physical quantity	Cost (RMB 10,000)	Proportion (%)
	monitoring and evaluation		2% of the direct resettlement cost			
		Monitoring and evaluation cost	Temporarily calculated as 4% of the direct resettlement cost	/	396.4	1.5
		Subtotal		/	594.6	2.2
4	Training cost		Temporarily calculated as 5% of the direct resettlement cost	/	495.5	1.8
5	Contingencies		10% of 1-4	/	2436.3	9.1
Total			/	/	26799.7	100.0

8.2 Capital Source and Annual Use Plan

The resettlement cost has been included in the project feasibility study report and will be fully borne by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. The Company has allocated RMB 267.997 million from the existing deposit for the payment of resettlement-related costs of the Project, and all funds have been in place. Before or during the construction of the Project, in order not to affect the production and living conditions of land acquisition-affected peasant households, payment will be made in time by stages according to the batches of land acquisition. See Table 8-2 for details of the resettlement fund utilization plan.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Fund Utilization Plan of the Project

Category	August 2024 - January 2025	December 2024 - May 2025	July 2025 - December 2025	December 2025 - May 2026	Total
Total budget (RMB 10,000)	13,794.3	3,901.6	3,901.6	5,202.2	26,799.7
Proportion of total budget (%)	51%	15%	15%	19%	100%

8.3 Management and Appropriation Process of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

The expenditure of resettlement funds must be strictly implemented in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations on land acquisition and the policies in

the approved RAP, and shall not be lower than the compensation standards and scopes determined in the RAP.

The resettlement funds will be raised and promptly disbursed by Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. Ezhou Linkong Group will report the construction progress plan to the Ezhou AIIB PMO on a monthly basis. It shall also review the payment statement which shall be signed and approved by the main person in charge of the project resettlement implementation unit, and submitted to the Finance Bureau of the Linkong Economic Zone for appropriation of funds.

All compensation and subsidies shall be implemented in accordance with the current policies of Hubei Province and Ezhou City, and AIIB ESS2.

Ezhou AIIB PMO hires a special consulting agency to regularly conduct internal verification on the use of resettlement funds in the Resettlement Office.

The financial and audit departments of relevant towns/Linkong economic zone have the right to monitor and audit the use of special funds.

The external monitoring agency for resettlement shall carry out special tracking and monitoring on the payment of compensation funds by affected entities during external monitoring.

8.3.2 Allocation of Resettlement Funds

The allocation of resettlement funds for the Project will follow the following principles: All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general estimate of the Project, and appropriated by local governments according to compensation standards. The compensation funds will be directly paid to special task command centers and relevant township governments by Ezhou Finance Bureau and Linkong Economic Zone Finance Bureau through special accounts according to the review results of Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd., Housing Acquisition Office of Linkong Economic Zone and Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau, and then distributed to affected units/individuals. The funds for rural collective land acquisition will be paid to the village committee which will organize a villagers' meeting or villagers' congress to discuss the distribution plan of land compensation; the funds for state-owned land occupation (if any) will be directly paid to the affected individuals/units; the funds for temporary land occupation (if any) will be directly paid to the affected individuals/units; and the funds for ground attachments will be directly paid to the affected individuals/units. All compensation costs will be paid in full and on time, and not withheld or misappropriated by any unit or individual. See Table 8-2 for the disbursement schedule of resettlement funds. See Figure 8-1 for the relevant appropriation process.

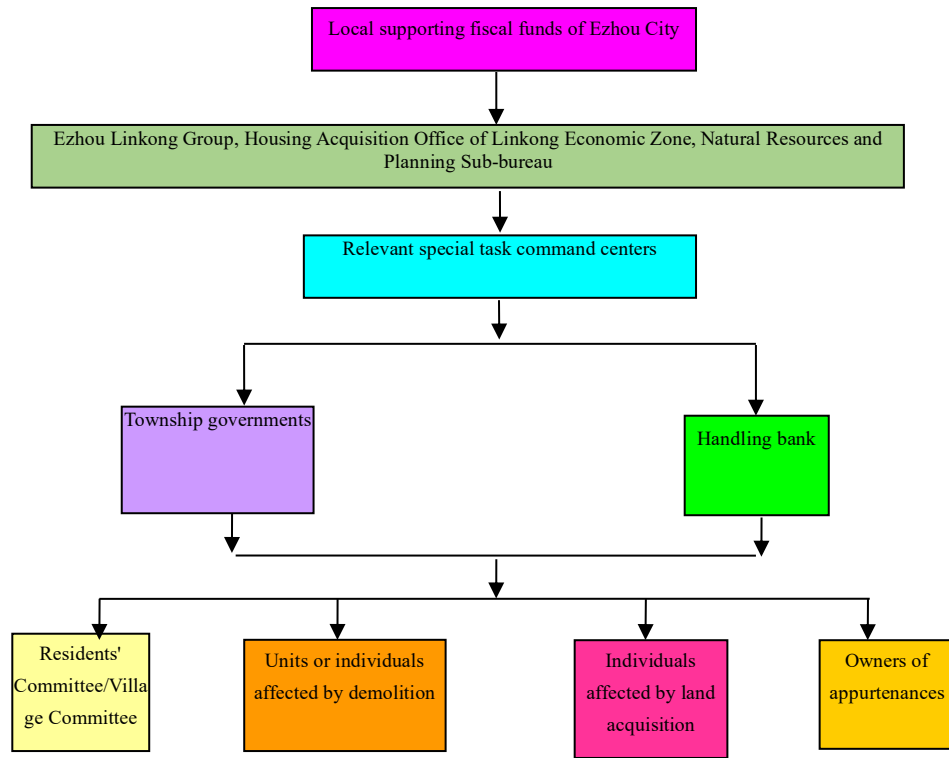


Figure 0-1 Flow Chart of Appropriation of Resettlement Funds for the Project

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and achieve the goal of proper resettlement, the PIU will regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement activities in accordance with the resettlement policies in the Environmental and Social Framework-ESS2 Involuntary Resettlement prepared by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. There is internal monitoring and external monitoring. The third-party monitoring agency will be employed by the Ezhou AIIB PMO.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will cover the following according to project impacts:

(1) Organizations: establishment and division of labor for resettlement implementation and related organizations, staffing in resettlement agencies, and capacity building of resettlement agencies;

(2) Resettlement policies and compensation standards: formulation and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation standards for various impacts and losses. In particular, it is necessary to state whether the standards in the RAP are followed, and if there are changes, explain the reasons;

(3) Implementation progress of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement activities: general schedule and annual schedule, progress of resettlement agencies and staffing, implementation progress of project land acquisition, house demolition progress, and progress of other resettlement activities. See Table 9-1 for the format of internal monitoring progress report on resettlement;

(4) Resettlement budget and implementation: amount and time of level-by-level payment of resettlement funds, use and management of resettlement funds by resettlement implementation units at all levels, amount and date of compensation paid to affected property (house, etc.) owners, landowners (villages, sub-villages, etc.) and users, use and management of village-level collective land compensation funds, supervision and audit of fund use. See Table 9-2 for the format of internal monitoring report on fund use progress;

(5) Employment settlement of resettled people: main ways, number of people involved in resettlement, employment settlement for enterprise demolition, and results of settlement;

(6) Complaints, grievances, public participation, consultation, information disclosure and external monitoring: including channels, procedures and responsible institutions for complaints and grievances, main issues for complaint and grievance and handling progress, main activities, contents and forms of public participation and consultation, results of public participation and consultation, resettlement information manual and information disclosure, external monitoring agencies, activities and results;

(7) Handling of relevant issues in the memorandum of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Inspection Mission;

(8) Treatment of outstanding issues in due diligence on resettlement; refer to Table 9-3 for details;

(9) Existing problems and solutions.

Table 9-1 Sample of Resettlement Progress

Unit: _____ Date of Report: ____/____/____ (mm/dd/yy)

Resettlement activities	Unit	Planned quantity	Completed quantity	Cumulative quantity completed	Proportion (%)
Enterprise buildings	m ²				
Land compensation	RMB 10,000				
Payment of house demolition costs	RMB 10,000				
Reconstruction of stores	m ²				
Reconstruction of buildings of enterprises and institutions	m ²				

Prepared by:

Signature of the person in charge:

Seal:

Table 9-2 Sample of Fund Use Progress

Village _____ (Community) _____ Town(Street), _____ District
Date ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected Units/Villages/Sub-villages	Brief Description	Quantity (Unit)	Required Amount of Funds (RMB)	Amount of compensation received during the reporting period (RMB)	Accumulative amount of compensation (RMB)	Proportion of received amount in total compensation amount (%)
Unit						
Village/sub-village						

Prepared by:

Signature of the person in charge:

Seal:

Table 9-3 Overview of Outstanding Issues and Monitoring Contents in Due Diligence on Resettlement

No.	Outstanding issue	Reason	Monitoring contents
1	The approval for the 60th batch of construction land in 2023 has not been obtained yet.	Part of the 60th batch of construction land in 2023 belongs to the commencement land of the Project in early stage. Due to the slow handling of land acquisition procedures, the approval for construction land has not been obtained yet.	It is expected that the approval will be obtained by the end of August 2024, and subsequently confirmed by the external resettlement and social monitoring agency.
2	261 sets of resettlement houses have not been delivered.	As the demolition activities within the land use scope of the Project are carried out together with those for the airport project,	The resettlement community is planned to be delivered in 2026, which will ensure that

		a large number of people will be affected, and it is impossible to provide all resettlement houses at one time for the affected households to choose and live in. The households affected by demolition have obtained one or more resettlement houses from 2022 to April 2024, and the resettlement community for subsequent allocation is still under construction.	demolition-affected households receive all unallocated houses, and the external resettlement and social monitoring agency will need to focus on the progress of the delivery of resettlement houses.
3	The reconstruction of Polong Temple has not started yet.	A temple (Polong Temple) is affected by the construction of Wuchu Avenue, a facility associated with the Project, so it needs to be demolished and reconstructed at a selected site in accordance with laws and regulations. After negotiation, Polong Temple has been demolished in early 2024 and the selection of site for reconstruction is underway.	The reconstruction work is expected to start by the end of 2024. Subsequently, the external resettlement and social monitoring agency needs to pay attention to the reconstruction of Polong Temple.

9.1.1 Internal Monitoring Methods

As a top-down monitoring activity of the resettlement implementation process within the resettlement system, internal monitoring requires Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. and relevant resettlement implementation units to establish a standardized, smooth and bottom-up information management system for resettlement implementation to track and reflect the progress of resettlement implementation, including information on progress, funds and results of resettlement implementation; sort out and analyze the above information.

The following methods will be adopted for internal monitoring of the Project according to project implementation:

(1) Standardized statistical statement system

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. and the Resettlement Implementation Unit will formulate a unified report according to the needs of resettlement implementation. The report will reflect the progress of resettlement fund appropriation and the completion of physical quantities for land acquisition and demolition. The statement is a regular monthly report, which is generally submitted from bottom to top when the appropriation is made at the end of the month. You can learn the work progress through the appropriation statement.

Table 9-4 Sample Monitoring Report

S/N	Category	RAP	Actual needs	Completed in the current period	Total completed	Cumulative completion rate
-----	----------	-----	--------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------

			#	#	#	#	%
1	Collective land	Area (mu)					
2	Temporary land occupation (if any)	Area (mu)					
		Number of affected households					
		Affected persons					
3	Enterprises and public institutions (if any)	Area (m ²)					
		Nr.					
		Population					
4	House demolition (if any)	Residence (m ²)					
		Non-residence (m ²)					
5	Resettlement funds (RMB)						

(2) Regular or irregular progress reporting

Resettlement agencies and external monitoring agencies shall adopt various forms to exchange problems arising from the implementation of resettlement and relevant information, and propose handling opinions.

(3) Regular contact meeting

During the implementation of resettlement, Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. and the Resettlement Implementation Unit will hold regular resettlement coordination meetings to discuss and deal with problems in project implementation and resettlement, or exchange work experience and discuss measures to deal with problems.

(4) Inspection

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. will carry out routine inspection and non-routine special inspection on the resettlement work of the implementation unit and relevant departments, conduct in-depth field investigation and research, deal with land acquisition and resettlement problems on site, and check the work progress and the implementation of resettlement policies.

(5) Information exchange with external monitoring agency

Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. and the Resettlement Implementation Unit maintain regular contact and information exchange with the external monitoring unit, and take the findings and evaluation opinions of the external monitoring and evaluation unit as the basis for internal monitoring.

9.1.2 Period and Report of Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is a continuous process. During the project implementation period, internal monitoring progress reports on resettlement will be submitted to the AIIB quarterly in the first year (a critical period for resettlement compensation and relocation). After AIIB's assessment and approval, the reports will be submitted every six months from the second year onward. These reports will be submitted as independent documents and as part of the project implementation report.

The internal monitoring report will be reported to the project implementation unit by each resettlement implementation unit. The resettlement implementation unit will submit an internal monitoring report to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on schedule after sorting out and summarizing relevant data and information.

9.2 External Monitoring

According to the relevant requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework-ESS2 Involuntary Resettlement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Ezhou AIIB PMO will employ a qualified and independent external resettlement monitoring agency with rich experience in projects with loans from foreign financial institutions such as AIIB as an independent resettlement monitoring agency. The staff of the external monitoring agency shall be qualified as follows:

- (1) Those engaged in external monitoring used to be involved in similar work, have rich experience in socio-economic survey, and understand the policies of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on involuntary resettlement and relevant national and local policies and laws on resettlement;
- (2) They must have the ability to independently engage in social investigation and research, and good communication skills, and be hard-working;
- (3) There must be some female staff in external monitoring.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency regularly tracks and evaluates the implementation of resettlement activities, monitors the progress, quality and funds of resettlement so as to keep the RAP consistent with AIIB policies, and put forward advisory opinions. The agency also tracks and monitors the production and living standards of resettled people, and submit monitoring and evaluation reports to Ezhou AIIB PMO and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

9.2.1 Items and Methods of External Monitoring

- (1) Regular monitoring and evaluation

During the implementation of resettlement, the external monitoring agency will regularly track and monitor the project resettlement twice a year according to the impact of project resettlement. The following activities are monitored through on-site observation, follow-up investigation of sample households and random interviews with resettled people:

- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Compensation and resettlement of enterprises and public institutions (if any);
- Compensation for lost property.
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Schedule of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Organization of resettlement network;
- Growth of labor employment income;
- Whether the APs benefit from the project;
- Treatment of outstanding issues in due diligence on resettlement.

(2) Public consultation

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

(3) Complaints

The external monitoring unit will regularly visit the towns and villages affected by the Project, and go deep into each resettlement unit and implementation unit that receives complaints to inquire about the handling of complaints. At the same time, it will also meet with complainants and put forward improvement measures and suggestions for existing problems so as to make the resettlement implementation process more effective.

9.2.2 External Monitoring Report

The external monitoring agency will prepare the external monitoring report based on the data obtained from observation and investigation, so as to 1) objectively report the progress and existing problems of resettlement to AIIB and the Employer; 2) evaluate the social and economic effects of resettlement, put forward constructive opinions and suggestions, and improve and perfect the resettlement work.

The routine monitoring report shall at least contain the following: 1) Monitored Object of this Report; 2) Progress of Resettlement; 3) Main Findings of Monitoring Agency; 4) Main Problems; 5) Basic Assessment Comments and Suggestions on External Monitoring.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency will regularly submit monitoring and evaluation reports to the AIIB and the Ezhou AIIB PMO. The reporting cycle will be the same as that for internal monitoring reports, with quarterly reports in the first year and, after AIIB's assessment and approval, semi-annual reports from the second year onward. The report submission schedule is detailed in Table 9-5.

Table 9-5 Schedule for Submission of Resettlement Reports

S/N	Resettlement Reports	Date
1	Socio-economic Baseline Survey Report	December 2024

S/N	Resettlement Reports	Date
2	Stage 1 Monitoring Report	January 2025
3	Stage 2 Monitoring Report	April 2025
4	Stage 3 Monitoring Report	July 2025
5	Stage 4 Monitoring Report	October 2025
6	Stage 5 Monitoring Report	April 2026
7	Stage 6 Monitoring Report	October 2026
8	Stage 7 Monitoring Report	April 2027
9	Stage 8 Monitoring Report	October 2027
10	Stage 9 Monitoring Report	April 2028
11	Stage 10 Monitoring Report	October 2028
12	Resettlement Completion Report/Post-evaluation Report	Before December 2028

9.3 Post-assessment

After the implementation of the Project, on the basis of monitoring and evaluation, Ezhou AIIB PMO (or entrusted external monitoring unit) will use post-project assessment theory and method to evaluate the resettlement activities of the Project. The assessment mainly covers the successful experience and lessons in land acquisition, demolition, etc., so as to provide reference for future resettlement, and submit a post-resettlement assessment report to AIIB.

10. Annexes

Annex 1: Notice of the Hubei Provincial Government on Reissuing the Comprehensive Land Acquisition Price Standards for the Entire Province (EZF [2023] No.16)



市(州)	县(市、区)	区片级别	征地区片综合地价(元/亩)	区域范围
鄂州市	鄂城区	I	79100	古楼街道办事处; 西山街道办事处; 凤凰街道办事处。
		II	61900	樊口街道办事处; 泽林镇。
		III	55200	燕矶镇; 沙窝乡; 碧石渡镇; 汀祖镇; 杨叶镇; 花湖镇; 长港镇; 杜山镇; 新庙镇。
	华容区	I	60600	庙岭镇; 华容镇; 葛店镇。
		II	54700	段店镇; 临江乡; 蒲团乡。
	梁子湖区	I	52300	太和镇; 东沟镇。
II		48300	沼山镇; 梁子镇; 涂家垌镇。	

Annex 2: Letter from the Management Committee of Ezhou Linkong Economic Zone on Submitting the Achievements of the Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Our Zone (EZLKGH [2021] No.78)

鄂州市临空经济区管理委员会

鄂州临空管函（2021）78号

鄂州市临空经济区管理委员会 关于报送我区青苗补偿标准成果的函

市自然资源和规划局：

按照省人民政府《关于公布实施湖北省征地区片综合地价标准的通知》（鄂政发〔2019〕22号），结合市自然资源和规划局的部署，我区对辖区的四个乡镇青苗补偿标准在完成听证会后，经临空经济区主任办公会研究确定了如下标准：

地区名称	区片等级	范围	区域面积 (平方公里)	青苗补偿费 (元/亩)
临空经济区	III	新庙镇、燕矶镇、 杨叶镇、沙窝乡	178.7	2100

该标准，我区拟从2022年1月1日起执行。



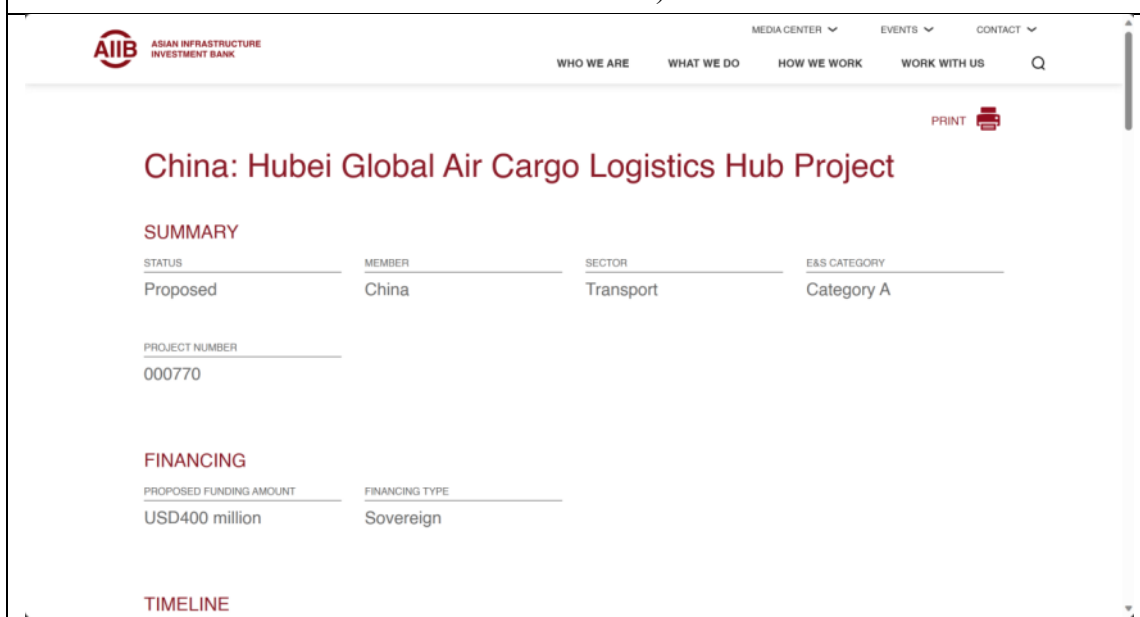
鄂州市临空经济区管理委员会

2021年11月29日

Annex 3: Records of Relevant Information Disclosure Implemented during Project Preparation



AIIB and Ezhou Signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (by Hubei Provincial Development and Reform Commission)



Public Announcement of Project Information for the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project (by AIIB)

000881

湖北省人民政府文件

鄂政发〔2019〕22号

省人民政府关于公布实施 湖北省征地区片综合地价标准的通知

各市、州、县人民政府，省政府各部门：

为进一步加强和改进征地服务与管理，切实维护被征地农民的合法权益，深入推进乡村振兴战略实施，促进全省经济高质量发展，根据国家有关规定和全省经济发展状况，省人民政府决定对征地补偿标准进行调整。现将调整后的《湖北省征地区片综合地价标准》公布，并将有关事项通知如下：

一、本征地区片综合地价标准由土地补偿费和安置补助费两部分构成，其中土地补偿费占40%、安置补助费占60%。经批准占用永久基本农田的，征地补偿按所在县（市、区）最高标准执行。因非农建设需要收回农林牧渔场等国有土地的，参照本标准执行。

- 1 -

二、本标准实施前已依法获得征地批准，且市（州）、县（市、区）人民政府已制定并公告征地补偿安置方案的，可按公告确定的标准执行；本标准实施前已依法获得征地批准，但市（州）、县（市、区）人民政府未制定且未公告征地补偿安置方案的，按本标准执行。

三、各市（州）人民政府应于本标准公布后三个月内，根据本地经济发展水平和实际情况，制定本地区被征收土地上的附着物和青苗补偿标准，并报省自然资源厅备案。

四、征地补偿标准的执行事关被征地农民切身利益和社会稳定，各级人民政府及有关部门务必高度重视，加强组织领导，层层压实责任，切实做好新旧征地补偿标准的衔接转换工作。要加强政策宣传解读，营造良好氛围，妥善解决实施过程中出现的问题。

五、本标准从2019年11月1日起执行，《省人民政府关于公布湖北省征地区片综合地价标准的通知》（鄂政发〔2014〕12号）同时废止。

附件：湖北省征地区片综合地价标准



- 2 -

Notice on Publishing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition Areas in Hubei Province (by Hubei Provincial People's Government)

编号：ZDA2022-2001

鄂州市 2021 年度第 27 批次城市建设用地

征收土地协议书

立协议方：

甲方：鄂州市临空经济区管理委员会
乙方：鄂州市临空经济区燕矶镇坝角村、车湖村
丙方：鄂州市临空经济区燕矶镇人民政府

2022年 2 月 24 日

1

征收土地协议书

甲方：鄂州市临空经济区管理委员会
乙方：鄂州市临空经济区燕矶镇坝角村、车湖村
丙方：鄂州市临空经济区燕矶镇人民政府

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、《湖北省土地管理实施办法》、《鄂州市国土资源管理办法》以及有关文件的规定，甲方在乙方辖区内征收土地，经甲、乙、丙三方协商达成协议如下：

一、征收土地的地点、范围、面积、地类及用途

本次征收土地的地点位于鄂州市临空经济区燕矶镇坝角村、车湖村，具体范围详见规划红线图、勘测界定图，征收土地总面积196.90047亩，地类详见附表1，用途为物流仓储用地。

二、征收土地的各项补偿(助)费

1、依据湖北省人民政府《关于公布实施湖北省征地区片综合地价标准的通知》“鄂政发〔2019〕22号”文件的规定，196.90047亩征收土地补偿(助)费合计如下：

青苗补偿费按2100.00元/亩补偿，196.90047亩合计补偿金额：肆拾壹万叁仟肆佰玖拾玖元玖角玖分（小写：413,490.99元）。

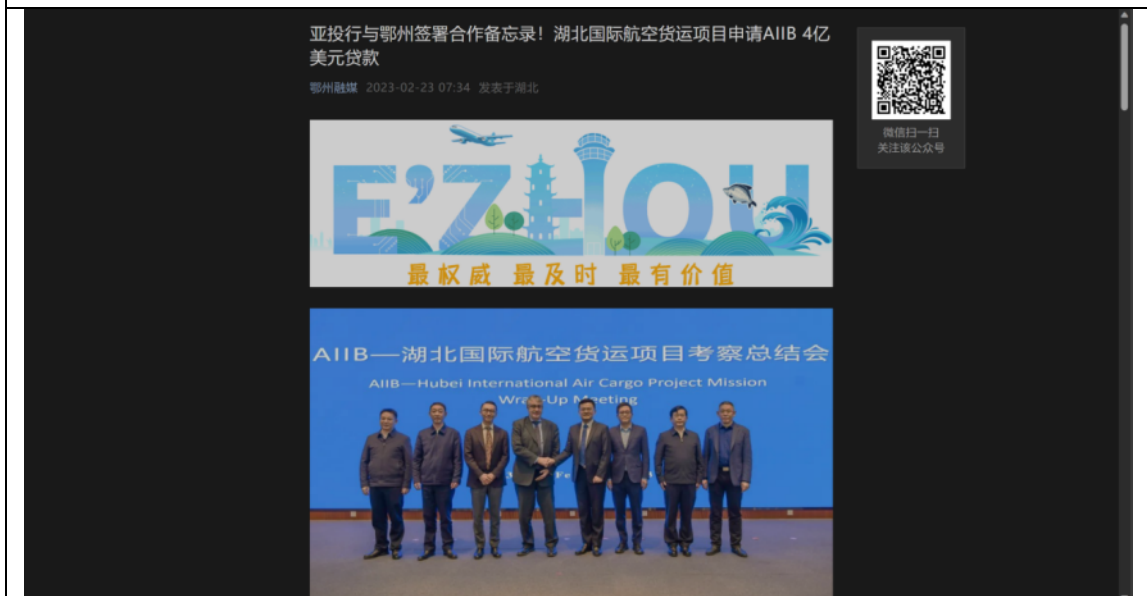
土地补偿费和安置补助费按55,200.00元/亩补偿，196.90047亩合计补偿金额：壹仟零捌拾陆万捌仟玖佰零伍元玖角肆分（小写：

2

Land Acquisition Agreement (by Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone)



Approval of the Preliminary Design for the Port Operations of the Hubei Global Air Cargo Logistics Hub Project at Ezhou Airport Comprehensive Bonded Zone (Phase I) (by Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone)



Publicize the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between AIIB and Ezhou (by Ezhou Convergence Media)

Annex 4: List of Symposiums in the Project Area

Date	Survey Community/Institution	Participants in the Symposium	Detailed Information of the Symposium Participants	Main Contents
<p>Morning, December 4, 2023 9:30–11:30</p>	<p>Headquarters of Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.</p>	<p>Female: 4, male: 8, total: 12.</p>	<p>1) Ezhou Linkong Group: 6 people; 2) Survey Team: 6 people.</p>	<p>1) The survey team coordinated with the Headquarters of the Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd. to further clarify the resettlement and social assessment survey plan and schedule (review and supplement the list of materials, arrange socio-economic surveys, institutional meetings, meetings with resettlement representatives, etc.) in combination with the project situation, determine the schedule for the physical quantity survey of resettlement impacts; provide a series of forms for the physical quantity survey, review the physical quantity of resettlement impacts, and provide a list of policy materials; 2) Determine the specific arrangements for questionnaire surveys and field inspections in each project area, and select survey communities and sampling quantities.</p>
<p>14:00-17:30, December 4, 2023</p>	<p>Management Committee of Linkong Economic Zone</p>	<p>Female: 8, male: 10, total: 18.</p>	<p>1) Organization and Human Resources Bureau: 3 people; 2) Social Affairs Bureau: 1 person; 3) Rural Revitalization Bureau: 3 people; 4) Urban Construction Bureau: 1 person; 5) Rural Revitalization Bureau: 1 person; 6) Natural Resources and Planning Sub-bureau: 3 people; 7) Survey Team: 6 people.</p>	<p>In this meeting, the survey team learned about the project's construction and operation, the impact on resettlement, the project's impact on local women and vulnerable groups, and socio-economic development, as well as public participation in the project and the grievance mechanism and records.</p>

Date	Survey Community/Institution	Participants in the Symposium	Detailed Information of the Symposium Participants	Main Contents
Morning, December 5, 2023 9:30–11:30	Yangye Town Government and Yanji Town Government	Female: 2, male: 8, total: 10.	<p>1) Yangye Town Government Key Informant Interview: female: 1, male: 5, total: 6;</p> <p>2) Yanzi Town Government Key Informant Interview: female: 1, male: 3;</p> <p>Youth (under 30): 5, middle-aged (30-55): 2, elderly (over 55): 2, total: 9;</p> <p>3) Vulnerable Groups Symposium: female: 1, male: 3, total: 4.</p>	<p>1) The survey team members conducted key informant interviews at Yangye Town Government and Yanzi Town Government.</p> <p>2) Coordinated with the secretaries of Yangye Community and Yanzi Community, informed them about the survey content, and finalized the itinerary and schedule.</p>
Morning, December 6, 2023 9:30–11:30	Yangye Community	<p>Female: 9, male: 11, total: 20.</p> <p>1) Yangye Community Residents Committee and Resident Representatives: 15 people;</p> <p>2) Survey Team: 5 people.</p>	<p>1) Symposium with Yangye Community Residents Committee and Residents, female: 9, male: 11, total: 20;</p> <p>2) Women's Symposium: youth (under 30): 4, middle-aged (30-55): 2, elderly (over 55): 3, total: 9;</p> <p>3) Vulnerable Groups Symposium: female: 1, male: 2, total: 3.</p>	<p>1) The survey team members conducted symposiums, interviews, and questionnaire surveys in Yangye Community, completing 30 questionnaires on site.</p> <p>2) Learned about the awareness and participation of the residents in the project area, project impact symposiums, residents' main concerns and impacts, public participation implementation, employment development information, construction and operation safety impacts, etc.</p> <p>3) Inspected the Guanyin Temple Site in Huaqing Community.</p>
14:00-17:30, December 6, 2023	Project Department of CCCC Third Highway Engineering Co., Ltd., Project Department of Hubei Industrial Construction Group Co.,	<p>Female: 2, male: 18, total: 20.</p> <p>1) Construction Site Managers and Clerks from the Contractors: 14</p>	<p>1) Project Department Meeting, female: 2, male: 15, total: 17;</p> <p>2) Random Interviews with Construction Workers, male: 3.</p>	<p>1) Understand the industrial development layout and trends driven by project construction, the project's absorption of local employment, workers' wage levels and labor intensity, occupational health and safety education, construction safety protection, construction safety education and training, and other first-hand</p>

Date	Survey Community/Institution	Participants in the Symposium	Detailed Information of the Symposium Participants	Main Contents
	Ltd., and Project Department of Hubei First Metallurgical Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	people; 2) Survey Team: 6 people.		information and materials. 2) Workers' understanding of the project, their views and suggestions on the project construction, etc.
18:00-19:00, December 6, 2023	Huahu Airport Operation Department	The survey team conducted a key informant interview with the head of the Huahu Airport Operation Department, who, as an important stakeholder, expressed support for the project construction from the perspectives of future enterprise planning, promoting industrial employment, enhancing city image, regional coordinated development, etc.		
Morning, December 7, 2023 9:30-11:30	Yanji Community	Female: 21, male: 34, total: 55. 1) Yanzi Community Residents Committee: 3 people; 2) Yanzi Resident Representatives: 47 people; 3) Survey Team: 5 people.	1) Yanzi Community Residents Committee Interview: female: 2, male: 1, total: 3; 2) Chehu Village Symposium: youth (under 30): 5, middle-aged (30-55): 2, elderly (over 55): 5, total: 12; 3) Bajiao Village Symposium: youth (under 30): 4, middle-aged (30-55): 5, elderly (over 55): 6, total: 15; 4) Duwan Village Symposium: youth (under 30): 3, middle-aged (30-55): 6, elderly (over 55): 6, total: 15.	1) The survey team members entered Yanzi Community, conducted interviews with the community residents committee; held village representative symposiums and conducted questionnaire surveys with Chehu Village, Bajiao Village, and Duwan Village, completing 42 questionnaires on site; in close cooperation with the village committees, distributed and collected 250 questionnaires. 2) Learned about the awareness and participation of the residents in the project area, project impact symposiums, residents' main concerns and impacts, public participation implementation, employment development information, construction and operation safety impacts, etc.
14:00-17:30, December 7, 2023	Zouma Village Committee Chehu Village Committee Wuchu Avenue	Female: 6, male: 16, total: 22. 1) Zouma Village Committee and Resident Representatives: 12 people; 2) Chehu Village	1) Zouma Village Committee and Resident Symposium: female: 4, male: 8, total: 12; 2) Chehu Village Committee Interview: 3 people; 3) Wuchu Avenue Key Informant Interview: 1 person.	1) The survey team members entered Zouma Village, conducted an interview with the Zouma Village Committee and residents' representatives, and carried out questionnaire surveys and interviews, completing 15 questionnaires; 2) Interviewed the party secretary of Chehu Village, supplemented the questionnaire survey of residents not relocated in the noise area, completing 40

Date	Survey Community/Institution	Participants in the Symposium	Detailed Information of the Symposium Participants	Main Contents
		Committee: 3 people; 3) Wuchu Avenue Construction Head: 1 person. 2) Survey Team: 6 people.		questionnaires; 3) Conducted an interview with the head of the Wuchu Avenue construction project. 4) Learned about the residents' awareness and satisfaction with the project, employment development information, public participation situation, noise impact, etc.; learned about the wage levels and labor intensity, occupational health and safety education, construction safety protection, etc., of workers involved in the Wuchu Avenue project.
9:00-12:00, December 8, 2023	Headquarters of Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.	Female: 2, male: 6, total: 8. 1) Linkong Group: 2 people; 2) PowerChina Zhongnan: 1 person; 3) Survey Team: 5 people.	Symposium of the Headquarters of Ezhou Linkong Group Co., Ltd.: 8 people.	1) The survey team summarized the information collected over the week and provided a brief explanation. 2) The head of Ezhou Linkong Group provided evaluations and specific suggestions. 3) Assigned responsibility to specific personnel for collecting the missing data and materials required for the report.

Annex 5: Site Investigation Photos

 A group of people are seated around a long table in a well-lit room, engaged in a discussion. There are posters on the wall and a window in the background.	 A group of people are seated around a long table in a modern conference room. A large screen displays a presentation, and there are laptops on the table.
<p>Bajiao Village Symposium</p>	<p>Huahu Airport Symposium</p>
 A group of people are seated around a dark wooden table in a meeting room. There are some snacks on the table and posters on the wall.	 A group of women are seated around a long table in a room with large windows. They appear to be in a discussion.
<p>Duwan Village Symposium</p>	<p>Women's Symposium in Chehu Village</p>
 Two men are sitting on a bench or low table. One man is wearing a white hoodie and the other is wearing a dark jacket. They are looking at a document together.	 A group of people are seated around a small table in a room with large windows. They appear to be in a meeting.
<p>Gutang Village Interview</p>	<p>Meeting with Forestry Department</p>



Visit to the Social Affairs Department



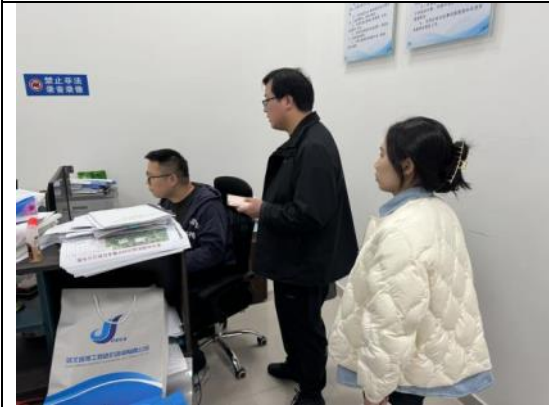
Visit the natural resources department



Understanding the Situation from General Manager Peng



Symposium with General Manager Zhou of the Linkong Group




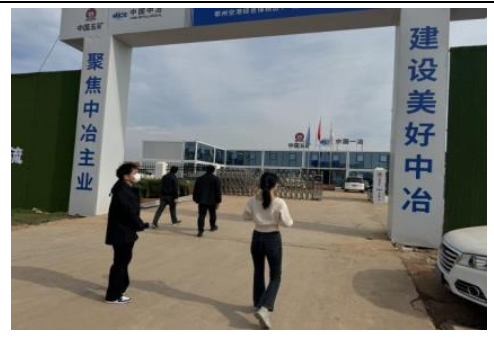






Collecting Information from the Land Acquisition Office



Surrounding Area Survey of the Project Area



<p>Visit to Chehu Village Committee</p>	<p>Understanding Poverty Alleviation Information</p>
	
<p>Collecting Information from the Social Affairs Bureau</p>	<p>Symposium on Survey and Summary of Linkong Group</p>
	
<p>Construction Site</p>	<p>Visit to Construction Contractors</p>
	
<p>Interview with Yangye Community Staff</p>	<p>Collecting Information from Construction Contractors</p>
	
<p>Interview with the Head of Hubei Construction Engineering</p>	<p>Visit to Yangye Community</p>