

AllB-financed Project

Liaoning Panjin Urban Climate Resilience with Nature Based Approaches for Sustainable Municipal Service Infrastructure

Resettlement Action Plan

**Panjin Project Management Office (PMO)
Panjin Municipal Construction Group Co., Ltd. (PMCG)
December 2024**

Commitment Letter for RAP Implementation

The Panjin Municipal Government has applied for a loan from AIIB through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to implement the AIIB-financed Liaoning Panjin Urban Climate Resilience with Nature Based Approaches for Sustainable Municipal Service Infrastructure (hereinafter, the "Project"). With the assistance of the consultant, the Panjin PMO, PMCG, District / County governments (house expropriation agencies), etc. have prepared this RAP for the Project. This RAP represents a key requirement of AIIB, and will become a basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities under the Subproject. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RAP includes some extra measures and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

The Panjin PMO, PMCG, District / County governments (house expropriation agencies), etc. hereby acknowledge that this RAP complies with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and local regulations, as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), especially AIIB's requirements for involuntary resettlement.

The Panjin PMO, PMCG, District / County governments (house expropriation agencies), etc. hereby confirm the contents of this RAP, and warrant that budgetary funds hereunder will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. This RAP is based on the latest Feasibility Study Report. The Panjin PMO, PMCG, District / County governments (house expropriation agencies) have discussed the draft RAP with the agencies concerned and obtained their consent; the Panjin PMO and PMCG will be generally responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and the coordination of resettlement. The government authorities concerned of Panjin City will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and relevant resettlement tasks based on their respective duties.

Agency	Signature	Date
Panjin PMO	 	2025.1.6
PMCG	 	2025.1.6

Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

1 The RAP is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations, and a series of provisions in ESS2 Involuntary Resettlement of AIB's ESF, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF) approved in October 2021 for the purpose of "developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the Project, so that they benefit from the Project, their living standard is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project".

II. Definitions of terms

Involuntary resettlement

2 Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of housing land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when APs or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Land acquisition

3 Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unused land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Livelihood

4 Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering. It offers a mitigation hierarchy approach to: (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and (d) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

Replacement cost

5 Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on APs. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

6 Cut-off date: In the Subproject, the cut-off date refers to the date on which the LAR announcement is posted. After this date, the displaced persons should not build, expand or rebuild any house, not change the use of housing and land, not lease land, not lease, buy or sell housing, and any population influx after this date is not eligible for resettlement.

Executive Summary

1. Project introduction

In order to address climate change and alleviate frequent urban waterlogging and wetland degradation in Panjin City in recent years, Panjin City has applied for a loan from AIIB to implement the Liaoning Panjin Urban Climate Resilience with Nature Based Approaches for Sustainable Municipal Service Infrastructure. The Project aims to improve the drainage efficiency and early warning emergency capacity of the rainwater and wastewater system, reduce the risk of waterlogging in Panjin City, and ultimately build a smart management and low impact development climate resilience demonstration city. At present, the Project has 20 subcomponents involving civil works. The construction period is 60 months, from December 2025 to the end of December 2030.

Resettlement will begin in October 2025 and end in December 2028, and the resettlement budget of the Project is 91.8412 million yuan (based on prices in October 2024).

2. Affected area

LAR for the Project will affect Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts in Panjin City, affecting 83 households with 244 people, including 57 economically displaced households with 175 people (including 46 households with 135 people affected by nonresidential building demolition), and 26 physically displaced households with 69 people. 28.5 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, affecting 50 households with 153 people; 204.29 mu of state-owned land will be permanently occupied, affecting 31 households with 86 people (22 households with 51 people affected by the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land, and 9 households with 35 people affected by the permanent occupation of land of a state-owned farm); 5 mu of collective land will be temporarily occupied, affecting two households with 5 people; residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m² will be demolished, affecting 72 households with 204 people (in which 50 households with 153 people are also affected by LA). The resettlement impacts of the Project are mostly from linear works, most of which are expanded or reconstructed on existing building foundations. Therefore, the AHs are affected relatively slightly by LA. According to the AIIB's ESF, an RAP has been prepared for the Project.

The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

(1) The Project involves the acquisition of 28.5 mu of collective land, all being collective construction land, affecting 50 households with 153 people Gaojia Village in Tiedong Sub-district in Shuangtaizi District, Panjin City for the construction of secondary trunk roads, motor vehicle lanes, sidewalks and green belts, etc. in Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are affected by both LA and HD), the demolition of residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and the demolition of nonresidential buildings (junk market, scrapyard, etc.) of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people. At present, the land pre-approval documents for this subcomponent are being planned and processed.

(2) The Project involves the occupation of 204.29 mu of state-owned land, including 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land (currently vacant land on roadsides) within existing roads, affecting no one; 10 mu of state-owned construction land for Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, involving the demolition of residential houses of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; and 138.04 mu of land of an existing state-owned farm, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households. Among them, the Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel occupies 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land in Dawa District, affecting no one. The Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street occupies 3.62 mu of land of a suburban state-owned farm in Dawa District (not contracted to households), affecting no one. The Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) occupy 134.42 mu of land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 125.96 mu of land of a state-owned farm in Xinglongtai District, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and 8.46 mu of land (field ridges) of a state-owned farm in Dawa District, affecting no one. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202), the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply.

(3) The Project involves the temporary occupation of 661.1 mu of land, including 656.1 mu of state-owned land (mainly existing roads and open spaces on roadsides), and 5 mu of collective

land (mainly dry land, woodland, and collective construction land), affecting two households with 5 people.

(4) The Project involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m², affecting 72 households with 204 people. Among them, Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings on collective land of 12,934 m², affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA), including residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people, all being household operators of junk market, scrapyards, etc., excluding any employee. It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.

3. Policies, laws and entitlements

This RAP is based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2021), Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), applicable policies of Liaoning Province and Panjin City, AIB's ESF and ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement". Based on the above laws and policies, and through consultation with the local governments and APs, the resettlement principle for the Project is determined as follows: livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance, improvement of living standards, compensation, and entitlements. See Section 4.2 for details.

4. Resettlement strategy

(1) LA. The compensation rates for LA are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), the Implementation Regulations of the Land Administration Law (effective from September 1, 2021), the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (State Council Order No.590), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strictly Managing Land (State Council [2004] No.28), the Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Government on the Implementation Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (LPGO [2010] No.2), and the Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Liaoning Province (LPGO [2010] No.2). Notice on the Adjustment of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (Liao Natural Resources Office [2022] No.65), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2017] No.115), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Collection and Benefit Guarantee of Pension Security Fees for Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2020] No.11), and other applicable policies in the districts affected by the Project, and comply with the principle of replacement cost. The compensation rates in each district are detailed in Section 4.5. LA compensation, resettlement subsidies, and compensation for ground attachments under the Project will be disbursed to village collectives, farms or AHs by the district governments according to block comprehensive land prices for LA and relevant compensation coefficients, after DMS result verification, and compensation agreement signing. Specifically, LA compensation will be fully disbursed to village collectives according to block comprehensive land prices for LA, and used as collective public funds uniformly; LA compensation and resettlement subsidies for state-owned farms will be directly disbursed to farms, but compensation for ground attachments (including residential houses, nonresidential buildings, young crops, etc.) will be disbursed to village collectives or farms, and then fully paid directly to the AHs. In addition, compensation for ground attachments will be appraised by an independent third-party agency appointed by the government, affected farms, village collectives, etc.

(2) The permanent occupation of state-owned land for the Project is based on Article 9 of the

Measures of Liaoning Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law, which states that urban land is owned by the state; state-owned land used by organizations and individuals according to law shall be registered and issued a state-owned land use certificate by governments at or above the county level to confirm the right to use. The Project intends to occupy state-owned construction land (transport land, public infrastructure land, etc.), which is self-owned land of each project implementation unit (PIU), and does not involve allocation or transfer, compensation or resettlement. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply according to the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202).

(3) Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA.

(4) The policies and compensation rates for HD are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations of the State Council on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation, and the Appraisal Measures of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development for the Expropriation of Residential houses on state-owned land; monetary compensation will apply to economic displacement, and monetary compensation and property swap will apply to property swap. Temporary land occupation will be subject to monetary compensation, and farmland, public infrastructure, etc. will be restored to the original condition.

5. Organizational structure

The Panjin PMO is the executing agency for the Project; PMCG is the implementing agency (IA) of the Project; the Panjin PMO is responsible for project preparation and coordination; the Panjin Municipal Natural Resources Bureau (PMNRB), and district / county governments (house expropriation agencies) are responsible for compensation and resettlement activities related to LAR. The relevant district agencies and sub-district offices are specifically responsible for the implementation of the RAP together with affected units and communities / villages.

6. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs have been informed of the construction scope of the Project and the key points of this RAP by various means and involved in the Project, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation. 13 FGDs with residents were held, involving 453 persons (including 134 women, accounting for 29.58%; 78 elders, accounting for 17.22%; and 241 officials, community committee and villager representatives, accounting for 53.2%); 87 key informants were interviewed (including 34 in Xinglongtai District, 35 in Shuangtaizi District, and 18 in Dawa District). The draft RAP was disclosed to the APs through bulletin boards, offices, etc. in 5 sub-districts (Huibin Sub-district in Xinglongtai District, Shengli, Tiedong and Jianshe Sub-districts in Shuangtaizi District, and Dawa Sub-district in Dawa District). Through the above activities, they have been involved in the Project, and their opinions well incorporated into this RAP. In addition, public participation and information disclosure will be further conducted at the implementation stage.

7. Grievance redress

An appeal procedure will be established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to grievances of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Project may be from LA, ground attachment compensation, etc. Correspondingly, the Panjin PMO, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), sub-district offices and village / community committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The grievance redress mechanism includes five stages from village committees to competent authorities. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

The PPM was established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people. For more information, visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

8. Resettlement budget

All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices in October 2024, the resettlement budget of the Project is 91.8412 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop compensation, temporary land occupation compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 41.5718 million yuan (45.26% of the budget, including LA compensation of 13.2938 million yuan (14.47% of the budget), young crop compensation of 869,300 yuan (0.95% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 58,500 yuan (0.06% of the budget), compensation for residential houses of 15.8082 million yuan (17.21% of the budget), compensation for nonresidential buildings of 11.542 million yuan (12.57% of the budget), livelihood restoration costs of 1.5 million yuan (1.63% of the budget), labor costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), gender action costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), and contingencies of 2.0786 million yuan (2.26% of the budget).

9. M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RAP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Panjin PMO and other authorities concerned (e.g., natural resources bureau, LAR offices, labor and social security bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually afterwards. The IA will appoint an independent agency to conduct external M&E, and submit M&E reports to the Panjin PMO and AIIB semiannually, and an updated RAP for the mid-term adjustment will be prepared if necessary. M&E and RAP updating costs will be included in the budget of the capacity building component.

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Abbreviations

AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
ESMPF	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMCG	-	Panjin Municipal Construction Group Co., Ltd.
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPM	-	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.14
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Project Overview

1.1 Project Background and Description

1.1.1 Project Background

In order to address climate change and alleviate the frequent urban waterlogging and wetland degradation in Panjin City in recent years, Panjin City has applied for a loan from the AIIB to implement the “Liaoning Panjin Urban Climate Resilience with Nature Based Approaches for Sustainable Municipal Service Infrastructure” (referred to as the “Project”, the same below), hoping to improve the drainage efficiency and early warning emergency capabilities of the rainwater and wastewater system through the implementation of projects such as rainwater and wastewater separation, water system connection, and wetland ecological restoration, achieve wetland ecological restoration, reduce the risk of water accumulation and waterlogging in Panjin City, and further reduce the risk of environmental pollution caused by wastewater overflow, ultimately building a demonstration city of intelligent management and low impact development climate resilience.

At present, the Project has 20 subcomponents involving civil works. The project construction period is planned to be 60 months, from December 2025 to the end of December 2030.

The implementation plan for LA, demolition compensation, and resettlement of the Project is expected to start in October 2025 and end in December 2028. The estimated cost of resettlement is 91.8412 million yuan (prices in October 2024).

1.1.2 Components

According to the Feasibility Study Report prepared and submitted by Liaoning Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd. in October 2024, the Project mainly consists of the following four components (see the Feasibility Study Report for details).

(1) Wetland Construction and Restoration. This component involves the reconstruction of 21 urban green spaces, with an ecological green island construction area of 133,028 m², including 5 water system layout subcomponents such as Yijiang Road water system connection; 4 ecological wetland restoration subcomponents, including the Liao River Beilin Park Wetland ecological restoration and enhancement; 5 ecological shoreline subcomponents, including urban north bank slope protection; and urban ecological green island construction in Shuangtaizi and Xinglongtai Districts.

(2) Sponge City Infrastructure Transformation, including: the reconstruction of 7 pump stations, including the Nanqian pump station; 11 rainwater and wastewater separation reconstruction subcomponents, including main roads in Dawa District; new drainage pipelines totaling 130.7km; renewal of the old and damaged equipment of drainage pump stations, including 31 pump stations such as Pangxiogou pump station in Xinglongtai District, 4 pump stations such as the east forced drainage rainwater pump station in Dawa District, and 7 pump stations such as the Linfeng North Road pump station in Shuangtaizi District.

(3) Digitalization of Urban Drainage Management System: This component will build a digital infrastructure management platform in Panjin City, integrate the management of drainage facility assets and drainage household information, and construct 3D visualization, grid based inspection and maintenance, dynamic monitoring and early warning, and joint scheduling modules for drainage facilities.

(4) Capacity building: Train environmental protection, resettlement management, procurement, financial management, and construction management personnel in project implementation

management, so that they have the ability to construct wetland works, ecological works, and drainage facility improvement and renovation works, and form a high-level construction team; provide training to pump station management personnel, drainage network facility maintenance and dredging personnel during the project operation and maintenance process, so that they have the ability to operate, maintain and manage the drainage system. Train digital platform management and technical personnel to better manage system operations. In addition, organize technical and management personnel from stakeholders to conduct on-site inspections and learning of domestic demonstration projects or cities, in order to enhance the management and technical service capacity of stakeholders' management and technical personnel.

At present, the Project has 20 subcomponents involving civil works. The construction period is 60 months, from December 2025 to the end of December 2030.

The main construction scope and distribution of the Project are shown in Figure 1-1.



Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Wetland Restoration and Conservation Component

1.1.3 Impacts

With the assistance of the Panjin PMO, PMCG, project owners, and taskforce, the taskforce conducted review and confirmation with the PMNRB, Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), etc. by means of interview, questionnaire survey, field visit. The Project's resettlement impacts arise from LA involved in wetland construction, ecological restoration, and drainage facility upgrading and reconstruction,

and also include HD. LAR for the Project will affect Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts in Panjin City, affecting 83 households with 244 people including 57 economically displaced households with 175 people (including 46 households with 135 people affected by nonresidential building demolition), and 26 physically displaced households with 69 people. 28.5 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, affecting 50 households with 153 people; 204.29 mu of state-owned land will be permanently occupied, affecting 31 households with 86 people (22 households with 51 people affected by the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land, and 9 households with 35 people affected by the permanent occupation of land of a state-owned farm); 5 mu of collective land will be temporarily occupied, affecting two households with 5 people; residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m² will be demolished, affecting 72 households with 204 people (in which 50 households with 153 people are also affected by LA).

(1) The Project involves the acquisition of 28.5 mu of collective land, all being collective construction land, affecting 50 households with 153 people Gaojia Village in Tiedong Sub-district in Shuangtaizi District, Panjin City for the construction of secondary trunk roads, motor vehicle lanes, sidewalks and green belts, etc. in Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation. At present, the land pre-approval documents for this subcomponent are being planned and processed.

(2) The Project involves the occupation of 204.29 mu of state-owned land, including 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land (currently vacant land on roadsides) within existing roads, affecting no one; 10 mu of state-owned construction land for Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, involving the demolition of residential houses of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; and 138.04 mu of land of an existing state-owned farm, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households. Among them, the Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel occupies 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land in Dawa District, affecting no one. The Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street occupies 3.62 mu of land of a suburban state-owned farm in Dawa District (not contracted to households), affecting no one. The Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) occupy 134.42 mu of land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 125.96 mu of land of a state-owned farm in Xinglongtai District, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and 8.46 mu of land (field ridges) of a state-owned farm in Dawa District, affecting no one. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202), the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply.

(3) The Project involves the temporary occupation of 661.1 mu of land, including 656.1 mu of state-owned land (mainly existing roads and open spaces on roadsides), and 5 mu of collective land (mainly dry land, woodland, and collective construction land), affecting two households with 5 people.

(4) The Project involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m², affecting 72 households with 204 people. Among them, Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings on collective land of 12,934 m², affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA),

including residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people, all being household operators of junk market, scrapyards, etc., excluding any employee.

The specific impacts are detailed in Tables 1-1 and 1-2 below.

Table 1-1 Summary of Economic and Physical Displacement Impacts of the Project

	Economic displacement			Physical displacement		
	LA area (mu)	AHs	APs	HD area (m ²)	AHs	APs
Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	0	0	3200	22	51
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	28.5	46	135	593	4	18
Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel	56.25	0	0	0	0	0
Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street	3.62	0	0	0	0	0
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	125.96	9	35	0	0	0
	8.46	0	0	0	0	0
Pump Station and Upstream Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction on Jinpanhe Street	5	2	5	0	0	0
Total	227.79	57	175	3793	26	69

1.2 Socioeconomic Benefits of the Project

The Project has a relatively large beneficiary area, involving sub-districts and villages in Xinglongtai, Shuangtaizi and Dawa Districts in Panjin City, and a direct beneficiary population of about 879,914 people.

Reconstructing the urban water system pattern is a key measure to enhance urban drainage, waterlogging, and water resource management capabilities through scientific planning and layout of water resources. In modern urban construction, especially in rapidly expanding urban areas, water systems are often cut off, buried, or artificially modified, resulting in blocked natural drainage channels and imbalanced water circulation systems. By restoring and rebuilding the natural water system pattern, the water regulation function of the city can be effectively improved, and the risk of flood disasters can be reduced.

Opening up urban drainage channels is an important part of urban water system reconstruction. In cities, the underground pipe network is overloaded all the year round, so it is difficult to cope with extreme precipitation weather, especially in rainstorm season, which is easy to cause local waterlogging in cities. By optimizing the water system and connecting the natural drainage channels of the city, such as building and linking rainwater collection systems, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and underground waterways, sufficient capacity can be provided for the drainage system to enhance its drainage capacity. In addition, the restoration of natural rivers and wetlands will contribute to the accumulation and discharge of urban rainwater, realize the effective circulation of water resources, and avoid the problem of rainstorm ponding.

In addition, rebuilding water systems can help enhance the ecological resilience of the city. It can not only regulate water circulation, but also improve urban water quality and enhance the urban ecological environment through the natural purification function of water bodies. Through these measures, the drainage capacity of the city has been significantly improved, the risk of flood disasters has been reduced, and the sustainable development capacity of the city and the sense of security of residents' lives have been further enhanced.

1.3 Resettlement Investment Estimation and Implementation Plan

The resettlement budget of the Project is 91.8412 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop compensation, temporary land occupation compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 41.5718 million yuan (45.26% of the budget), including LA compensation of 13.2938 million yuan (14.47% of the budget), young crop compensation of 869,300 yuan (0.95% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 58,500 yuan (0.06% of the budget), compensation for residential houses of 15.8082 million yuan (17.21% of the budget), compensation for nonresidential buildings of 11.542 million yuan (12.57% of the budget), livelihood restoration costs of 1.5 million yuan (1.63% of the budget), labor costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), gender action costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), and contingencies of 2.0786 million yuan (2.26% of the budget).

The construction period is 60 months, from December 2025 to the end of December 2030.

It should be noted that this RAP is based on the feasibility study report and project construction scope prepared by Liaoning Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd. in October 2024. The preliminary survey, review, and confirmation of the resettlement impact data were obtained by the Panjin PMO, PMCG, Panjin Natural Resources Bureau, district governments (housing expropriation offices), and taskforce according to the design boundary line of the project construction scope. However, due to certain changes in the project construction scope during the preliminary design and construction drawing stage, the actual resettlement impacts will be determined based on the subsequent preliminary design and construction drawings. The specific changes in resettlement impacts will be tracked, and feedback will be provided through internal and external monitoring during project implementation.

Table 1-1 Summary of Economic and Physical Displacement Impacts of the Project

Subcomponent	District	Collective LA					Construction scope involving LA	Occupation of state-owned land			Temporary land occupation (mu)				HD		
		Sub-district	Community / village	Area (mu)	Affected			Area (mu)	AHs	APs	State-owned land	Collective land			Area (m ²)	Affected	
					AHs	APs						Area	AHs	APs		AHs	APs
Yijiang Road Water System Connection	Dawa									0.75							
Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel	Dawa							56.25									
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Century Square	Xinglongtai										82.48						
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Stadium	Xinglongtai										41.68						
Zhonghua Road Drainage Pipeline Repair and Reconstruction	Xinglongtai										31.64						
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation Reconstruction at Pump Station on Liaohe Middle Road	Xinglongtai										16.24						
Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Liaohe South Road	Xinglongtai										20.49						
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Xingong Street	Xinglongtai										26.4						
Rainwater Pipeline Network and Rainwater Pump Station Construction on Donghua Road	Xinglongtai										35.03						
Pump Station and Upstream Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction on Jinpanhe Street	Shuangtaizi										28.14	5	2	5			

Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi										25.38				3200	22	51
Nanqian Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi										18.9						
Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction in the Taiping River Pump Station Area	Shuangtaizi										7						
Gujia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi										172.73						
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi	Tiedong Sub-district	Gaojia Village	28.5	50	153	New secondary roads, motor vehicle lanes, etc.				13.23				12934	50	153
Huashan Road Sewer Network Renewal in Dawa District	Dawa										18.1						
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation for Main Roads in Dawa District	Dawa										52.9						
Tianjia Street Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Dawa										63.06						
Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street	Dawa	Dawa Sub-district	Yonghe Community	2.14	1	4	New rainwater pump station	3.62									
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	Xinglongtai							125.96	9	35	1.95						
	Dawa						New rainwater pump station, road, etc.	8.46									
Total				28.5	50	153		204.29	9	35	656.1	5	2	5	16134	72	204

Note: The other components do not involve resettlement impacts such as LAR.

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement

2.1.1 Principles for Project Design and Site Selection

Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles:

- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
 - Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland;
 - Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads;
- and
- Avoiding or minimizing the occupation of environmental sensitive sites

2.1.2 Measures to Reduce LA

(1) Pay attention to option comparison in wetland construction, ecological restoration, and improvement of drainage facilities. The Project involves complex geological conditions, and during site selection, multiple options are compared and selected. Under the premise of meeting wetland construction, ecological restoration, and drainage facility reconstruction and upgrading arrangements and technical standards, the design of structures along the line, as well as the layout of embankments and bank protection facilities, should avoid the permanent occupation of collective land and state-owned land, and avoid HD where possible.

(2) Further optimize wetland construction, ecological restoration, drainage facility upgrading, and cross-section design of river segments with dense cultivated land to minimize land occupation.

By further optimizing wetland construction, ecological restoration, and upgrading drainage facilities, as well as designing cross-sections of densely cultivated river sections, the Project's land occupation can be reduced and the amount of farmland occupied can be minimized.

(3) Ecological restoration works are reconstructed and upgraded on site where possible, and options and implementation methods that save land are selected.

The specific measures for reducing LAR in the Project are shown in the following table:

Table 2- 1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts during the Preparation Stage

Subcomponent	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred option	Avoided resettlement impact
Yijiang Road Water System Connection	It is mainly located in western Panjin City, and intersected with existing petroleum pipelines, and has multiple inverted rainbows, damaging existing parks and green spaces, and conflicting with the protection range of the high-voltage power line.	Add flood drainage channels along Youyi Street-Yangjia Canal-Zhonghua Road / Yijiang Road-Shihua Road, and adopt a gray-green combination scheme.	Option 2	Avoid the permanent occupation of 24 mu of state-owned green space.
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Constructing a 760m long, 15m wide new straight road between Dongfeng Street and Weiba Street, with a sidewalk width of 10m	Constructing the new road along the existing curved railway	Option 2	Avoid the expropriation of houses of 3,689 m ² , affecting 19 less households.
Rainwater Pipeline Network and Rainwater Pump Station Construction on Donghua Road	Constructed on the right side, involving the acquisition of 7 mu of collective land, affecting 3 households with 11 people	Reconstructed on the existing road, occupying about 35.03 mu of land temporarily, not involving additional permanent LA	Option 2	Avoid the acquisition of 7 mu of collective land, affecting 3 less households with 11 people.

2.2 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey;

Based on the preferred option, linear LA will be carried out within the design scope of the Project. The Project's resettlement impacts include LA, state-owned land occupation, temporary land occupation, and HD. LAR for the Project will affect Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts in Panjin City, affecting 83 households with 244 people, including 57 economically displaced households with 175 people (including 46 households with 135 people affected by nonresidential building demolition), and 26 physically displaced households with 69 people (see Table 1-1), where:

(1) The Project involves the acquisition of 28.5 mu of collective land, all being collective construction land, affecting 50 households with 153 people Gaojia Village in Tiedong Sub-district in Shuangtaizi District, Panjin City for the construction of secondary trunk roads, motor vehicle lanes, sidewalks and green belts, etc. in Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are affected by both LA and HD), the demolition of residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and the demolition of nonresidential buildings (junk market, scrapyard, etc.) of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people. At present, the land pre-approval documents for this subcomponent are being planned and processed.

(2) The Project involves the occupation of 204.29 mu of state-owned land, including 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land (currently vacant land on roadsides) within existing roads, affecting no one; 10 mu of state-owned construction land for Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, involving the demolition of residential houses of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; and 138.04 mu of land of an existing state-owned farm, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households. Among them, the Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel occupies 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land in Dawa District, affecting no one. The Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street occupies 3.62 mu of land of a suburban state-owned farm in Dawa District (not contracted to households), affecting no one. The Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) occupy 134.42 mu of land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 125.96 mu of land of a state-owned farm in Xinglongtai District, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and 8.46 mu of land (field ridges) of a state-owned farm in Dawa District, affecting no one. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202), the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply.

(3) The Project involves the temporary occupation of 661.1 mu of land, including 656.1 mu of state-owned land (mainly existing roads and open spaces on roadsides), and 5 mu of collective land (mainly dry land, woodland, and collective construction land), affecting two households with 5 people.

(4) The Project involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m², affecting 72 households with 204 people. Among them, Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings on collective land of 12,934 m², affecting 50

households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA), including residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people, all being household operators of junk market, scrapyard, etc., excluding any employee.

The distribution of the components is shown in Figure 2-1; the locations of the components are shown in Figure 2-2. The DMS range is shown in Figures 2-3, 2-4 and 2-5, and Table 2-2.

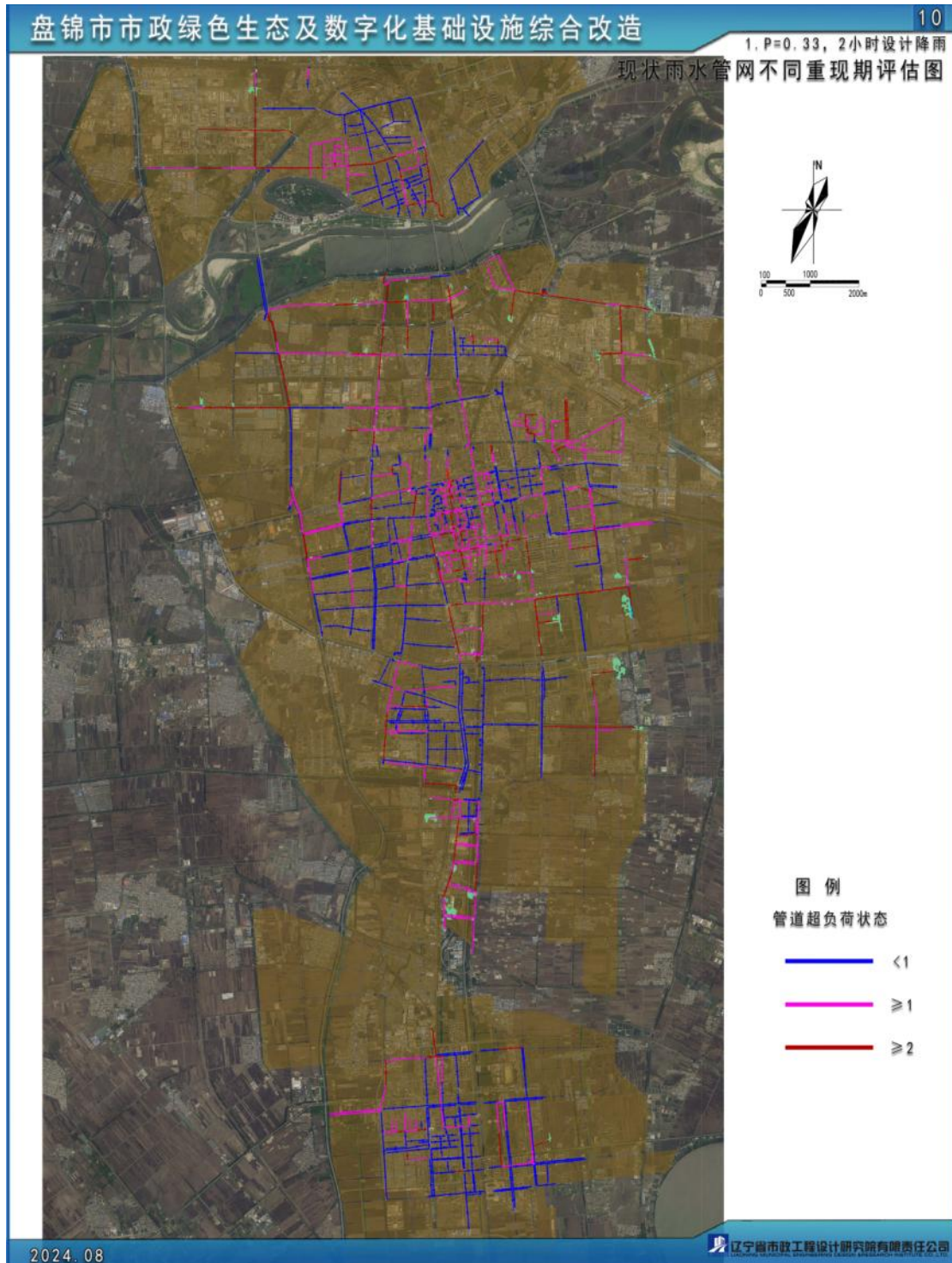


Figure 2-1 Distribution of Components

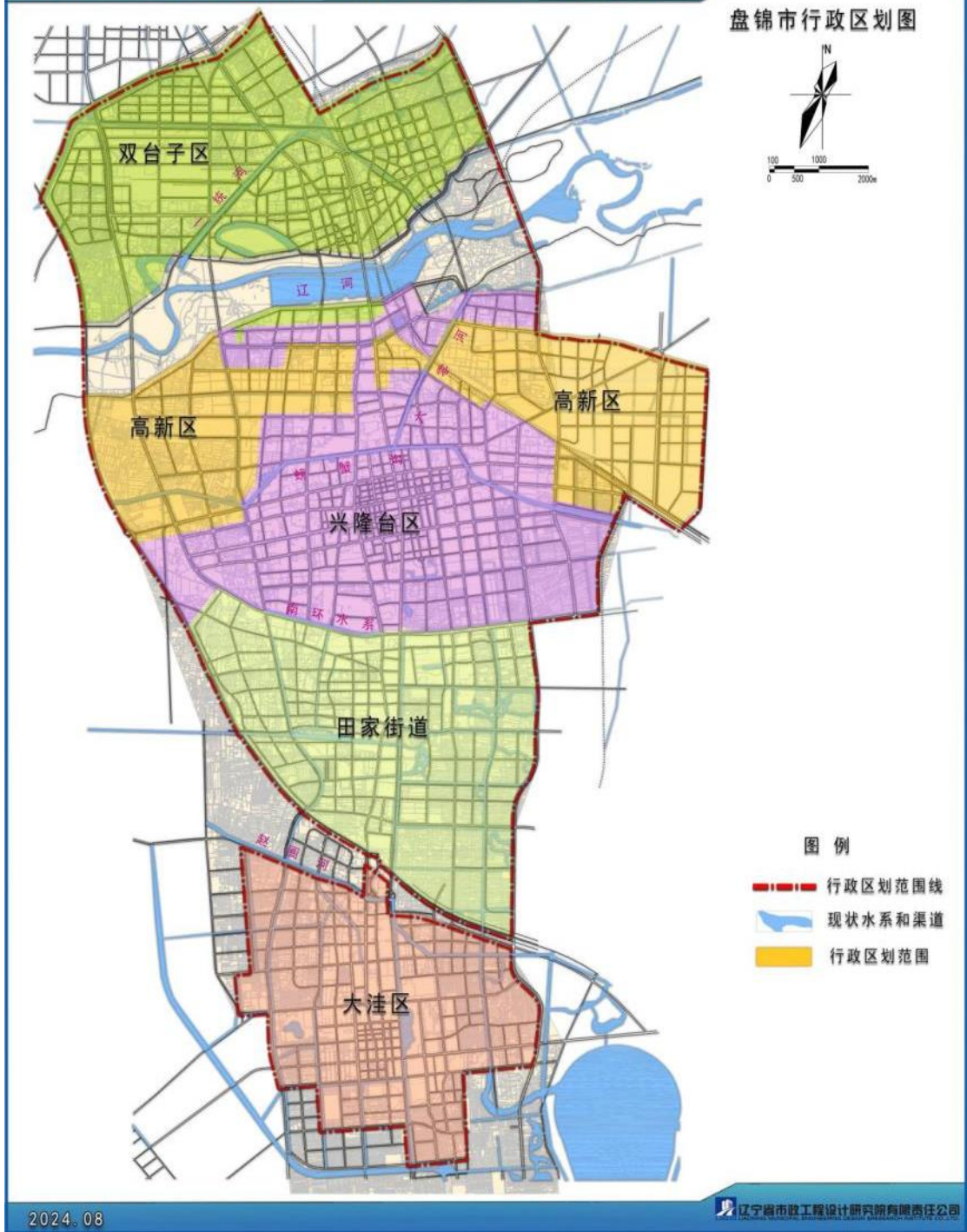


Figure 2-2 Locations of Components

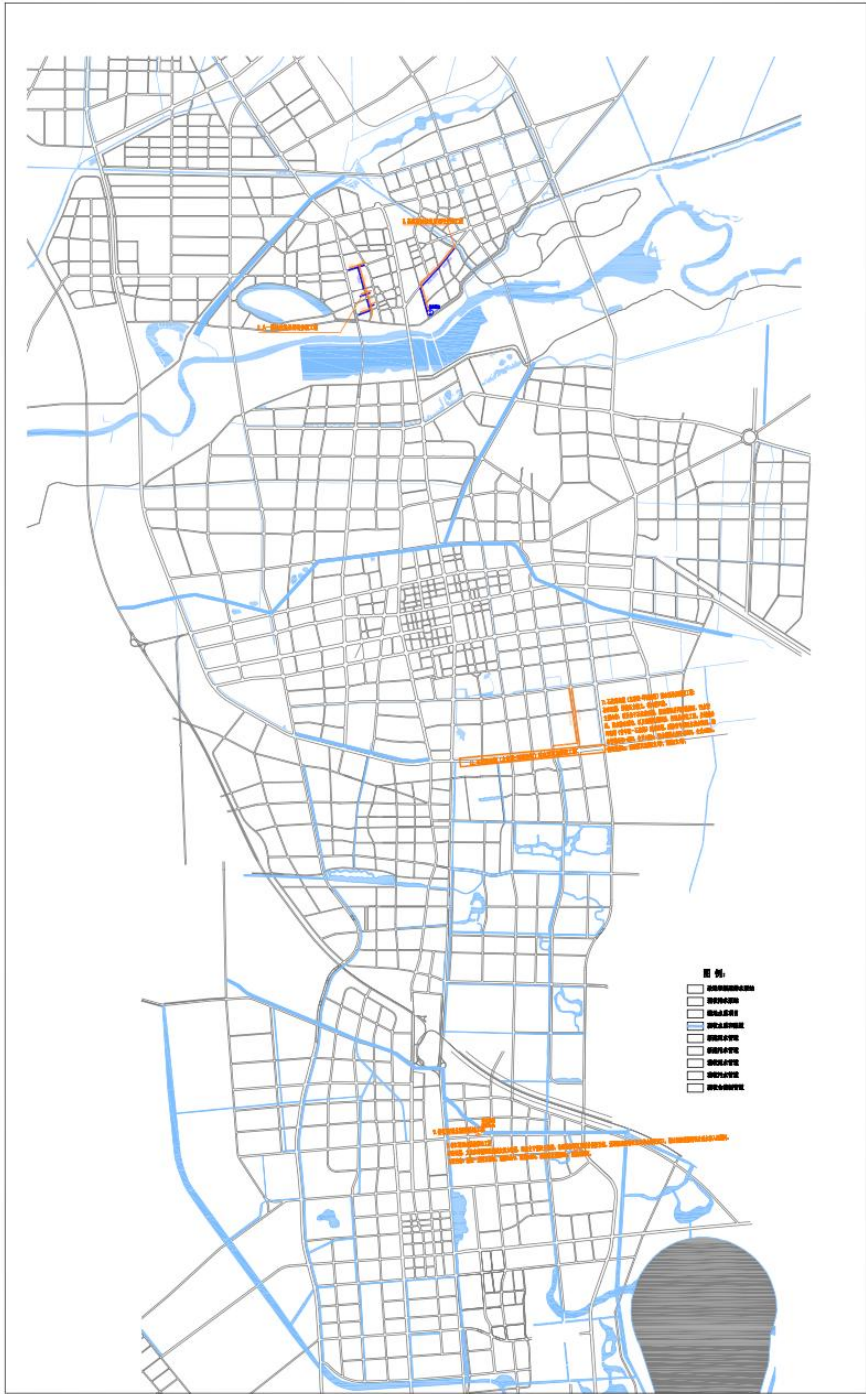


Figure 2-3 General Layout of the LAR Range

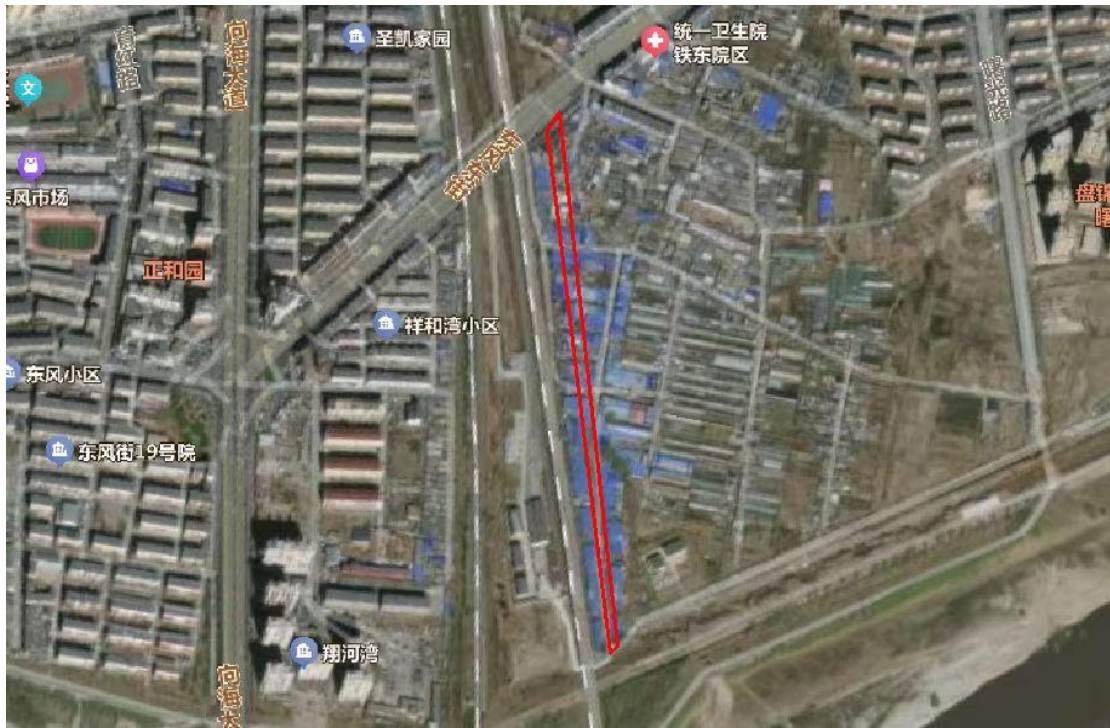


Figure 2-4 LAR Range of the Gaojia Pump Station (Red Area)

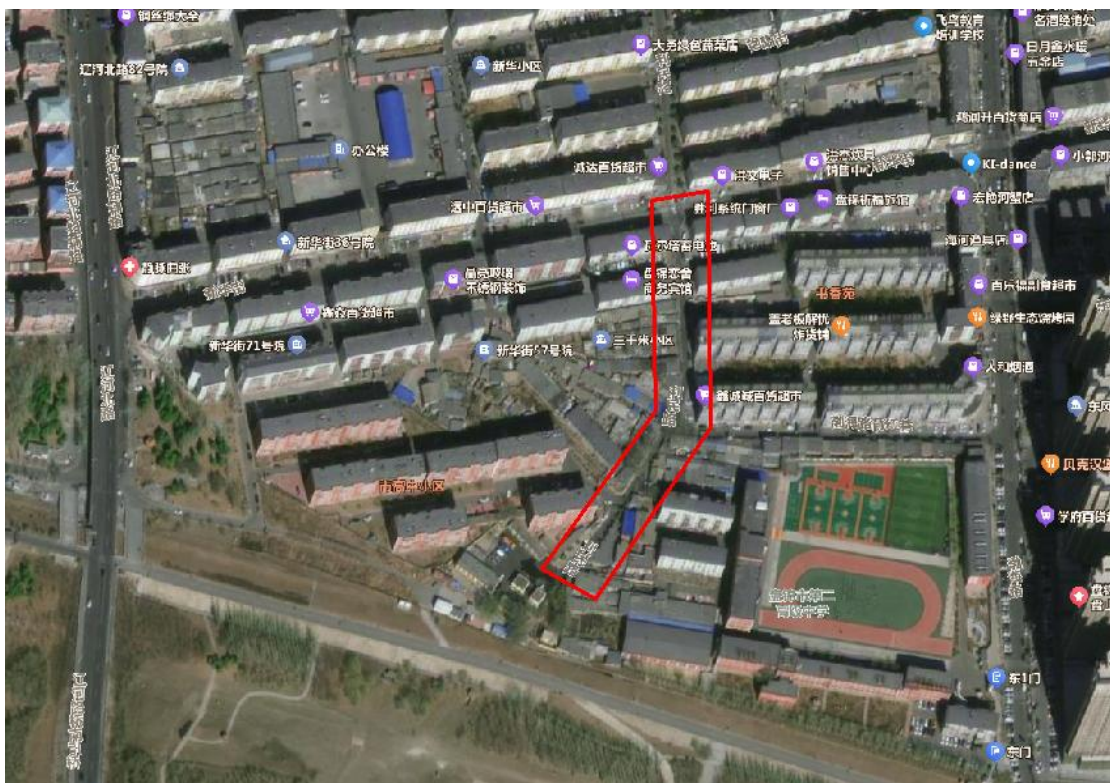


Figure 2-5 LAR Range of the Bayi Pump Station (Red Area)

Table 2-2 Range of Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Subcomponent	Affected by LA			Impact type	Land pre-approval document	Remarks
	District	sub-district	Village			
Yangjia Canal Wetland Park Construction	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, occupying 0.75 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Zhonghua Road	Xinglongtai	/	/	Existing	/	Occupying 56.25 mu of state-

Drainage Channel				state-owned land		owned construction land in Dawa District, affecting no one.
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Century Square	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 82.48 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Stadium	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 41.48 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Zhonghua Road Drainage Pipeline Repair and Reconstruction	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 31.64 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation Reconstruction at Pump Station on Liaohe Middle Road	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 16.24 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Liaohe South Road	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 20.49 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Xingong Street	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 26.4 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater Pipeline Network and Rainwater Pump Station Construction on Donghua Road	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying 35.03 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Pump Station and Upstream Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction on Jinpanhe Street	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying 28.14 mu of existing state-owned roads; temporarily occupying 5 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 5 people, not involving additional LA
Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi	/	/	HD	/	Demolishing residential houses on state-owned land of 3,200 m ² , affecting 22 households with 51 people, and temporarily occupying 25.38 mu of existing state-owned road land
Nanqian Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 18.9 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction in the Taiping River Pump Station Area	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 7 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Gujia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 172.73 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and	Shuangtaizi	Tiedong Sub-district	Gaojia Village	LA and HD	/	Acquiring 28.5 mu of collective land, affecting 50 households with 153 people, demolishing

Wastewater Separation						residential houses and nonresidential buildings on collective land of 12,934 m ² , affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA)
Huashan Road Sewer Network Renewal in Dawa District	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 18.1 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation for Main Roads in Dawa District	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 52.9 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Tianjia Street Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	/	/	/	/	/	Reconstructed on the existing road, temporarily occupying about 63.06 mu of land, not involving additional LA
Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street	Dawa	Dawa Sub-district	Yonghe Community	State-owned farm	/	Occupying 3.62 mu of land of a suburban state-owned farm in Dawa District (not contracted to households), affecting no one
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	Xinglongtai	Huibin Sub-district	Huangdi Community	State-owned farm	/	Occupying 125.96 mu of land in Xinglong Farm, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and temporarily occupying 1.95 mu of land
	Dawa	Dawa Sub-district	Yonghe Community	State-owned farm		Occupying 8.46 land of a suburban state-owned farm (field ridges and paths), affecting no one

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

On July 9-17, October 23-26 and November 5-8, 2024, the taskforce conducted a socioeconomic survey and a DMS in the project area, covering population, LA impacts, household conditions, expected resettlement modes, etc. During the survey, the taskforce collected opinions from the affected sub-district offices and community residents on LAR, and conducted extensive consultation. The taskforce also conducted 6 FGDs (see **Appendix 6**) and 80 interviews, and collected relevant materials with the housing and urban rural development bureau, natural resources bureau, human resources and social security bureau, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), relevant sub-district offices, affected entities, communities / villages, APs, and farm heads and workers in Panjin City to learn LA and resettlement policies and practices.

During the survey, the task force collected comments on resettlement from sub-district offices and residents, and conducted extensive consultation. The key findings of the survey are as follows:

- All APs know that the Project is about to break ground and support it.
- The Project involves permanent LA mainly, and also infrastructure and ground attachments; compensation at high rates is preferred.
- Almost all APs think that they are affected slightly by LA, because their main income source is outside employment.
- Compensation should be paid timely and transparently to the AHs directly without being withheld by the village collective with minimum intermediate links.

2.4 Permanent LA and Impact Analysis

The Project involves the permanent acquisition of 28.5 mu of collective land for the

construction of secondary trunk roads, motor vehicle lanes, sidewalks and green belts, etc. in Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, all being collective construction land, affecting 50 households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are affected by both LA and HD), the demolition of residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and the demolition of nonresidential buildings (junk market, scrapyards, etc.) of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people. It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.

The LA situation of the affected villages and groups in the Project is detailed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of Acquired Collective Land in Affected Villages and Groups

Subcomponent	LA unit			Collective LA				Affected	
	District	Sub-district	Community / village	Farmland	Collective construction and	Collective unused land	Total	AHs	APs
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Shuangtaizi	Tiedong	Gaojia Village	0	28.5	0	28.5	50	153
Total				0	28.5	0	28.5	50	153
Proportion				0.00%	100%	0.00%	100.00%	/	/

2.5 Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The Project involves the occupation of 204.29 mu of state-owned land, including 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land (currently vacant land on roadsides) within existing roads, affecting no one; 10 mu of state-owned construction land for Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation, involving the demolition of residential houses of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; and 138.04 mu of land of an existing state-owned farm, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households. According to the survey, the affected farm workers' income sources include farm work (receiving salaries, social security, medical care, and other benefits for urban employees as agricultural workers), nearby employment, odd jobs, pensions, etc., and farm work is not their only income source.

Among them, the Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel occupies 56.25 mu of state-owned construction land in Dawa District, affecting no one. The Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street occupies 3.62 mu of land of a suburban state-owned farm in Dawa District (not contracted to households), affecting no one. The Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) occupy 134.42 mu of land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 125.96 mu of land of a state-owned farm in Xinglongtai District, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and 8.46 mu of land (field ridges) of a state-owned farm in Dawa District, affecting no one.

The Project intends to occupy state-owned construction land (transport land, public infrastructure land, etc.), which is self-owned land of each PIU, and does not involve allocation or transfer, compensation or resettlement. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply according to the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management

of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202).

See Table 2-4.

2.6 Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

Temporary land occupation for the Project arises from temporary land use for the Project, mainly including roads; land use boundaries are based on the land use range, excavation length, excavation width, excavation depth, etc. of each building (structure). According to the Feasibility Study Report and construction layout, the Project involves the temporary occupation of 661.1 mu of land, including 656.1 mu of state-owned land (mainly existing roads and open spaces on roadsides), and 5 mu of collective land (mainly dry land, woodland, and collective construction land), affecting two households with 5 people. Among them, state-owned land is mainly existing roads and vacant land on roadsides; collective land mainly includes dry land, arbor woodland, and collective construction land. State-owned land is used without compensation, and compensation for young crops is not involved. Collective land is compensated in accordance with the Notice of the Panjin Municipal Government Office on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6).

See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Actual Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation (unit: mu)

Subcomponent	Temporary land occupation							Total	Affected		Remarks
	State-owned land				collective land				AHs	APs	
	Vacant land	Roads	River flat	Unused land	Irrigated / dry land	Arbor woodland	Collective construction land				
Yijiang Road Water System Connection	0	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0.75	0	0	The other components do not involve temporary land occupation.
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Century Square	0	82.48	0	0	0	0	0	82.48	0	0	
Reconstruction of Flood-prone Areas near the Stadium	0	41.68	0	0	0	0	0	41.68	0	0	
Zhonghua Road Drainage Pipeline Repair and Reconstruction	0	31.64	0	0	0	0	0	31.64	0	0	
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation Reconstruction at Pump Station on Liaohe Middle Road	0	16.24	0	0	0	0	0	16.24	0	0	
Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Liaohe South Road	0	20.49	0	0	0	0	0	20.49	0	0	
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation on Xingong Street	0	26.4	0	0	0	0	0	26.4	0	0	
Rainwater Pipeline Network and Rainwater Pump	0	35.03	0	0	0	0	0	35.03	0	0	

Station Construction on Donghua Road										
Pump Station and Upstream Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction on Jinpanhe Street	0	28.14	0	0	5	0	0	33.14	2	5
Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	25.38	0	0	0	0	0	25.38	0	0
Nanqian Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	0	0
Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction in the Taiping River Pump Station Area	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Gujia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	172.73	0	0	0	0	0	172.73	0	0
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	13.23	0	0	0	0	0	13.23	0	0
Huashan Road Sewer Network Renewal in Dawa District	0	18.1	0	0	0	0	0	18.1	0	0
Rainwater and Wastewater Separation for Main Roads in Dawa District	0	52.9	0	0	0	0	0	52.9	0	0
Tianjia Street Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	0	63.06	0	0	0	0	0	63.06	0	0
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	0	1.95	0	0	0	0	0	1.95	0	0
Total	0	656.1	0	0	5	0	0	661.1	2	5
Proportion (%)	0.00%	99.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	/	/

2.7 Impacts of HD

The Project involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings of 16,134 m², affecting 72 households with 204 people. Among them, Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses on state-owned land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people; Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation involves the demolition of residential houses and nonresidential buildings on collective land of 12,934 m², affecting 50

households with 153 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA), including residential houses of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people, and nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people, all being household operators of junk market, scrapyard, etc., excluding any employee. It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.

According to the economic situation in recent years, junk market and scrapyards are depressed gradually. This area itself is facing planning adjustments, and future business prospects are still unclear. Currently, there is a lack of clear income sources, so livelihood impacts of junk markets on operators are insignificant. At present, these operators' income can only cover rental expenses, and overall operating costs are relatively high. Most of them have already closed down. Due to economic pressure and declining market demand, many operators are unwilling to continue to deal with this industry, and hold a positive attitude to monetary compensation for project implementation and HD. Therefore, for these operators, monetary compensation for HD and other livelihood skills training can actually provide them with certain economic security and help them cope with current livelihood challenges.

See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 HD impacts of the Project

Subcomponent	Type	District	Sub-district	Community	Area (m ²)				Affected	
					Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	AHs	APs
Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Residential houses on state-owned land	Shuang taizi	Shengli	Sanqian mi Community	3200	0	0	3200	22	51
Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation	Residential houses on collective land		Tiedong	Gaojia Village	593	0	0	593	4	18
	Nonresidential buildings on collective land				12341	0	0	12341	46	135
Total					16134	0	0	16134	72	204
Proportion (%)					100%	0%	0%	100%	/	/

Nonresidential building demolition for Gaojia Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation is located in the Gaojia junk market, which is a long-standing and large-scale junk market and scrapyard. The market opens every Saturday and attracts a large number of vendors and customers. There are a wide variety of products in the market, including used household appliances, furniture, motorcycles, electric vehicles, washing machines, televisions and other daily necessities, as well as some antiques and collectibles. Prices of commodities here are relatively low, making them suitable for customers looking for high value for money. In addition, there are also some new products being sold in the market to meet needs of different consumers.

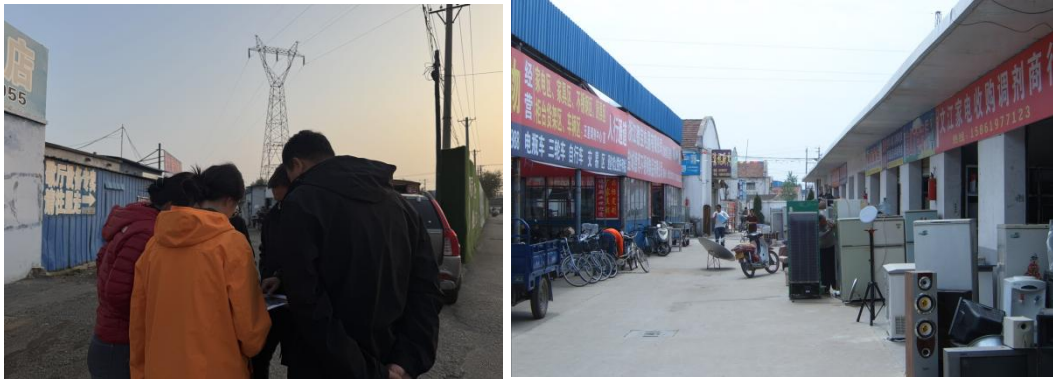


Figure 2-6 Affected Stores

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

The Project will affect 83 households with 244 people, including 57 economically displaced households with 175 people (including 46 households with 135 people affected by nonresidential building demolition), and 26 physically displaced households with 69 people (see Table 1-1), in which 50 households with 153 people will be affected by LA, 9 households with 35 people by the permanent occupation of state-owned farm land, two households with 5 people by the temporary occupation of collective land, and 72 households with 204 people (in which 4 households with 18 people are also affected by LA) by HD.

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

According to AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and relevant domestic practices, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households¹, women-headed households, MLS households², and ethnic minorities.

According to FGDs and interviews with the Panjin Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, and Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, district PIUs, sub-districts, village / communities committees and APs, the affected population does not include any vulnerable group.

2.8.3 Women affected by the project

125 women will be affected by the Project, accounting for 51.23% of the affected population (244). According to the survey, the affected women enjoy the same rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and election. Most of the female laborers interviewed think that they have the same autonomy in production and management as men, and can choose to get employed or do business freely. Women do farm work mainly, while men mostly deal with nonagricultural operations. Women do more housework and household sideline operations (e.g., stockbreeding), and often choose to work locally. The average working time of women is 1.2 times that of men. By sector, women are advantaged in catering, social services, apparel making, etc., but disadvantaged in construction and transport. Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, and parents are always willing to support their children's education. The Project's impact on the affected women's income is reduced agricultural income due to LA, but is

¹For elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor, a rural production cooperative would provide production and living assistance, including daily supplies, education for the young and burial for the elderly. The local support standard for five-guarantee households is not less than 7,200 yuan/year.

²The local rural MLS standard is 800 yuan/month.

slight.

The Project's impacts on women's income are mainly livelihood changes arising from LAR, but are minor due to sound policies.

According to the survey, women have the same concerns as those of men: a) Compensation should be strictly based on the applicable state laws and regulations, and paid timely; and b) LA compensation should be paid directly to the AHs.

Women have the following needs that are different from those of men: a) Women expect skills training in services, crop cultivation, stockbreeding, handicrafts, etc.; and b) Women also expect to participate in village-level management, and expect that compensation should be received with the signature of couples.

2.9 The attachments and infrastructure affected by the project

The ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include young crops on 74.48 mu of land, mostly paddy rice. Two subcomponents involve compensation for ground attachments, among which the Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street affects young crops on 3.62 mu of land in the suburban state-owned farm in Yonghe Community, Dawa Sub-district, Dawa District, and the Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) affect green crops on 70.86 mu of land in a state-owned farm, including 62.4 mu in Xinglong Farm in Huangdi Community, Huibin Sub-district, Xinglongtai District, and 8.46 mu in the suburban state-owned farm in Yonghe Community, Dawa Sub-district, Dawa District. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Ground Attachments

Subcomponent	District	Sub-district	Village	Young crops (mu)
Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street	Dawa	Dawa	Yonghe Community (suburban farm)	3.62
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	Xinglongtai	Huibin	Huangdi Community (Xinglong farm)	62.4
	Dawa	Dawa	Yonghe Community (suburban farm)	8.46
Total				74.48



Figure 2-7 Current Situation of Young Crops on Land to be Used

Table 2-4 Summary of Occupied State-owned Land (unit: mu)

Subcomponent	District	Occupied state-owned land									Remarks
		Construction land					Unused land			Total	
		Transport land	Public facility land	Urban housing land	Sandstone road land	Land for other facilities (state-owned farms)	River surface	Inland river flat	Other grassland		
Zhonghua Road Drainage Channel	Dawa	0	0	0	0	56.25	0	0	0	56.25	The other subcomponents do not involve the occupation of additional state-owned land.
Rainwater Forced Drainage Pump Station on Chunjiang Street	Dawa	3.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.62	
Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)	Xinglongtai	53.49	8.91	16.63	41.2	0	1.56	1.39	2.78	125.96	
	Dawa	8.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.46	
Total		65.57	8.91	16.63	41.2	56.25	1.56	1.39	2.78	204.29	
Proportion (%)		33.75%	4.59%	8.56%	21.21%	28.95%	0.80%	0.72%	1.43%	100.00%	

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic conditions of the project area

3.1.1 Panjin City

Panjin is located in southwestern Liaoning Province, at the center of the Liaohe River Delta, bordered by Anshan City to the east and northeast, Yingkou City across the Daliao River to the southeast, Jinzhou City to the west and northwest, and the Liaodong Bay in the Bohai Sea to the south. The city has a flat terrain, with abundant water and no mountain, and has the northernmost coastline of China, with a total area of 40,62.34 km². At the end of 2023, the city governed one county and 3 districts, and had a registered population of 1.293 million. It is a pilot city for the construction of a “zero waste city”, a national food safety demonstration city, a national agricultural product quality and safety city, a national government service standardization pilot city, a national cultural consumption pilot city, a national home and community elderly care service reform pilot city, a national civilized city, a national health city, a national garden city, and an international wetland city.

At the end of 2023, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in Panjin City was 46,485 yuan, and that of rural residents 23,234 yuan; the per capita GDP was 100,347 yuan, and the regional GDP was 139.43 billion yuan, down 6.3% year on year. Among them, the added value of primary industries was 10.99 billion yuan, down 6.3%; that of secondary industries was 76.5 billion yuan, down 12.6%; and that of tertiary industries was 51.94 billion yuan, up 1.8%, with a ratio of 7.9:54.8:37.3.

The Project involves Xinglongtai, Shuangtaizi and Dawa Districts in Panjin City. In terms of socioeconomic development, among the three districts, Dawa District has the largest area, followed by Xinglongtai and Shuangtaizi Districts; in terms of per capita disposable income of urban residents, that of Xinglongtai District is the highest and that of Dawa District is the lowest; in terms of per capita disposable income of rural residents, that of Xinglongtai District is the highest and that of Dawa District is the lowest; in terms of fiscal revenue, those of Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts are the highest, and that of Shuangtaizi District is the lowest.

Table 3-1 Main Socioeconomic Indicators in the project area (2023)

Province, City, County	Land area (km ²)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of rural residents (yuan)	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Total fiscal revenue (00m yuan)
Panjin City	5399.2	46485	23234	100347	121.36
Xinglongtai District	1068.6	56950	27276	87995	8.7
Shuangtaizi District	138.3	37095	24654	81550	3.7
Dawa District	2319.7	30652	23572	47176	8.7

Data source: Statistical yearbooks or national economic and social development statistical reports collected by the survey team from various districts.

3.1.2 Affected Districts

According to the statistical reports on national economic and social development of the districts, at the end of 2023, Shuangtaizi District had a registered population of 187,000, including 94,000 males, accounting for 50.27%; and 93,000 females, accounting for 49.73%; an agricultural population of 8,800, accounting for 4.71%; a nonagricultural population of 178,200, accounting for 95.29%, and a population density of 1,654 people per square kilometer.

Xinglong District had a total registered population of 449,000, including 222,000 males,

accounting for 49.44%; and 227,000 females, accounting for 50.56%; an agricultural population of 20,700, accounting for 4.71%; a nonagricultural population of 178,200, accounting for 95.29%, and a population density of 533 people per square kilometer.

Dawa District had a total registered population of 142,000, including 191,000 males, accounting for 49.48%; and 195,000 females, accounting for 50.52%; an agricultural population of 110,600, accounting for 28.65%; a nonagricultural population of 275,400, accounting for 71.35%, and a population density of 310 people per square kilometer.

Table 3-2 Demographical Data of Affected Counties and Districts (10,000) (2023)

Demographic indicators	Panjin City	Shuangtaizi District	Xinglongtai District	Dawa District
Number of households at year end (10,000 households)	47.8	5.3	17.6	14.2
Population at year end (10,000)	129.3	18.7	44.9	38.6
Male population (10,000)	63.9	9.4	22.2	19.1
Female population (10,000)	65.3	9.3	22.7	19.5
Population density (people/km ²)	335	1654	533	310
Agricultural population (10,000)	29.22	0.88	2.07	11.06
Urban population (10,000)	100.08	17.82	42.83	27.54

Source: district statistical reports on national economic and social development

3.1.3 Affected Sub-districts

The socioeconomic profile of the 4 sub-districts in two districts affected by the Project is as shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Indicators of Affected Sub-districts (2023)

District	Sub-district	Communities / villages	Population	Total land area (km ²)
Xinglongtai	Huibin Sub-district	14	83215	7.8
Shuangtaizi	Shengli Sub-district	8	38865	7.13
	Tiedong Sub-district	4	22331	42
	Jianshe Sub-district	9	47316	4.78

Data source: Obtained through investigation and statistics with the assistance of the PMO (2023 data).

3.2 Socioeconomic characteristics of the affected population

Among the 83 households with 244 persons affected by the Project, 56 households with 120 persons were sampled, including 32 economically displaced households with 66 people, accounting for 100% of all economically displaced households; 24 economically displaced households with 54 people, accounting for 92.31% of all economically displaced households. See Table 3-4.

Table: 3-4 Sample Distribution of Sampling Survey

District	sub-district	Affected		Sample		Sampling rate (%)
		AHs	APs	Households	Population	
Xinglongtai	Huibin Sub-district	9	35	9	35	100.00%
Shuangtaizi	Shengli Sub-district	22	51	22	51	100.00%
	Tiedong Sub-district	50	153	23	29	46%
	Jianshe Sub-district	2	5	2	5	100.00%
Total		83	244	56	120	67.47%

3.2.1 Ethnic and Gender Analysis

The 56 sample households have 120 people in total, all being Han Chinese, averaging 2

persons per household, including 92 laborers, and 62 women, accounting for 51.67%. Women deal with individual businesses, farming, housework and services mainly, and work at enterprises or public institutions, etc.

3.2.2 Age Structure

Among the 120 respondents, 22 are aged below 16 years, accounting for 18.33%; 84 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 70%; and 14 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 11.67%.

3.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 120 respondents, 30 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 25 %; 52 have received junior high school education, accounting for 43.33%; 22 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 18.33%; and 16 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 13.33%.

3.2.4 Housing Conditions

The houses of the 24 physically displaced (affected by residential house demolition) sample households with 54 people are all in masonry concrete structure, with an average size of 145.67 m² per household or 64.74 m² per capita, with a full range of facilities. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Summary of Housing Conditions

House				Cable TV connection rate (%)	Lighting power connection rate (%)	Telephone (cell phone) possession (%)	Drinking water	
House structure	Size (m ²)	Average size per household (m ²)	Average size per capita (m ²)				Supply mode	Percent (%)
Masonry concrete	3496	145.67	64.74	100	100	100	Tap water	100

Among the 32 economically displaced households with 66 people, 21 households with 66 people are affected by store demolition. All their stores are in masonry concrete structure, with an average size of 268.29 m² per household or 216.69 m² per capita, with a full range of facilities. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Summary of Living Conditions

House				Tap water connection rate (%)	Lighting power connection rate (%)	Telephone (cell phone) possession (%)
House structure	Size (m ²)	Average size per household (m ²)	Average size per capita (m ²)			
Masonry concrete	5634	268.29	216.69	100	100	100

3.2.5 Living Conditions

For the 24 physically displaced (affected by residential house demolition) sample households with 54 people, the average distance from the urban center is 2.74km, that from the nearest school 1.37km, that from the nearest hospital 2.71km, and that from the nearest station 1.95km. See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Summary of Living Conditions

Item	Average distance
From the urban center (Km)	2.74
From the nearest school (Km)	1.37
From the nearest hospital (Km)	2.71

From the nearest station (Km)	1.95
--------------------------------------	------

Among the 32 economically displaced households and 66 people, 21 households with 26 people are affected by store demolition. All stores are located in the Gaojia junk market and scrapyards near the Panjin High-speed Railway Station, with a superior geographical location and convenient traffic. In order to facilitate customers' access, there are multiple traffic stations around the market, including bus and taxi services. In addition, there are several hotels and guesthouses near the market, providing convenience for customers who need accommodation.

3.2.6 Land Resources

Among the 32 economically displaced households and 66 people, 35 farm workers from 9 households are sample, which have a total cultivated area of 125.96 mu, and an average cultivated area of 3.6 mu per capita or 14 mu per household. The main crops are wheat and vegetables.

3.2.7 Household Assets

Among the 56 sample households, an average household has 1.2 TV sets, 1.1 refrigerators / air-conditioners, 0.5 audio, 2.1 telephones / mobile phones, 1.4 bicycles / motorcycles, and 0.6 tractor / water pump, indicating a medium living standard.

3.2.8 Household Income and Expenditure

1) Household income

The per capita annual income of the sample households is 28,572.2 yuan, including agricultural income of 1,257.18 yuan, accounting for 4.40%, stockbreeding income of 2,228.63 yuan, accounting for 7.8%, wage income of 8,883.10 yuan, accounting for 31.09%, outside employment income of 14,860.40 yuan, accounting for 52.01%, government subsidies of 371.44 yuan, accounting for 1.3%, other nonagricultural income of 674.30 yuan, accounting for 2.36%, and property income of 297.15 yuan, accounting for 1.04%.

2) Household expenditure

The per capita annual expenditure of the sample households is 18,410.24 yuan, including productive expenses of 10,862.04 yuan, accounting for 59%, nonproductive expenses of 6,811.79 yuan, accounting for 37%, and other expenses of 736.41 yuan, accounting for 4%.

See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	2783.76	1257.18	4.4
	Stockbreeding income	4934.82	2228.63	7.8
	Wage income	19669.72	8883.10	31.09
	Outside employment income	32905.17	14860.40	52.01
	Government subsidy	822.47	371.44	1.3
	Other nonagricultural income	1493.09	674.30	2.36
	Property income	657.98	297.15	1.04
	Subtotal	63267.01	28572.20	100
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	24051.66	10862.04	59
	Nonproductive expenses	15083.25	6811.79	37
	Other	1630.62	736.41	4
	Subtotal	40765.53	18410.24	100
Net income ^①		22501.48	10161.96	/

^① Net income = annual household income – productive expenses

3.3 Analysis of Social Gender Sampling Survey

In order to learn local women’s basic information, the task force conducted a sampling survey on women by means of personal interview, questionnaire survey, FGD (6 FGDs with women, as detailed in Appendix 6), etc., covering 62 affected women from 56 AHs. No woman-headed household caused by widowhood, divorce, abandonment, etc. has been identified among the AHs.

3.3.1 Income

Occupations of women restrict their income, because farming and housework are not regarded as income-generating activities, and only money earned by men working outside is regarded as income. The survey shows that the contribution of men to household income (70.31%) is much higher than that of women (29.69%). Therefore, the recessiveness of women’s income prevents the improvement of their family economic status. See Table 3-9.

In addition, for the affected stores, the 21 sample stores are operated alone by women, alone by men or jointly by couples. There are 9 stores operated alone by women, 7 operated alone by men, and 5 operated jointly by couples. Although the proportion of women’s individual businesses income is close to half of household income, overall, the proportion of women’s income in household income is still much lower than that of men.

Table 3-9 Household Income by Gender

Item	Contribution to household income
Male (%)	70.31
Female (%)	29.69
Total	100

3.3.2 Educational Level

The survey shows that local women’s overall educational level is much lower than that of men. For example, the percentage of men having received senior high school / secondary technical school education (20.30%) is higher than that of women (15.35%), the percentage of men having received junior college or above education (6.46%) is higher than that of women (5.45%), while the percentage of women having received primary school or below education (36.1%) is significantly higher than that of men (21.15%). See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Educational Levels by Gender

Educational level	Female (%)	Male (%)
Primary school or below	36.1	21.15
Junior high school	43.1	52.09
Senior high school / secondary technical school	15.35	20.3
Junior college or above	5.45	6.46
Total	100	100

3.3.3 Occupation

Women deal with farming, nearby employment, housework, individual businesses mainly. Due to constraints by traditional perceptions, few local women work outside. Among the 62 sample women, 96.77% do housework, 22.58% deal with individual businesses, 37.10% deal with farming, 40.32% work locally, and 12.9% work outside their husbands and relatives. In contrast, 56.90% of men do housework, 20.69% deal with individual businesses, 39.66% deal with farming, 65.52% work locally, and 34.48% do migrant work. See Table 3-11.

Table 3- 11 Occupations by Gender

Occupation	Female (%)	Male (%)
Housework	96.77%	56.90%
Individual businesses	22.58%	20.69%
Farming	37.10%	39.66%
Local employment	40.32%	65.52%
Migrant work	12.90%	34.48%

Note: Women deal with housework and farming mainly, and these two occupations may overlap.

3.3.4 Expected Resettlement Modes

Monetary compensation is the resettlement mode preferred by and available to every AH. After receiving monetary compensation, the AHs may choose agricultural or nonagricultural resettlement (including working outside or doing business after training). Most women prefer agricultural resettlement (72.22%) and nonagricultural resettlement (27.78%), which is closely associated with their occupations and family role.

3.4 Summary

The task force has found that: 1) Since the Project is linear in shape, the AHs will be affected slightly in general; 2) In the affected village groups, the percentage of agricultural income to gross income is low, and outside employment is the main income, so LA will have little impact on income; 3) Most APs think that the Project is beneficial, and support LA and the Project as long as compensation is reasonable, fair and timely.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with these policies, and any change should be approved by AIIB in advance.

4.1 Resettlement Objectives

According to AIIB's ESF and ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement", the resettlement objectives of the Project are:

- (a) To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;
- (b) To minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- (c) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- (d) To learn and address gender-related risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement;
- (e) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure; and
- (f) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

4.2 Key Principles

Some resettlement and restoration principles have been developed according to the above objectives:

1) Livelihood restoration

The APs' livelihoods should be restored at least in the following ways:

- a) Where feasible, where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based or where land is collectively owned, a land-based resettlement strategy should be applied; or monetary compensation is offered at the replacement cost of land, including transition cost, provided basic livelihoods are not affected by land loss;
- b) The APs' lost assets should be replaced with assets of equivalent or higher value;
- c) Assets that cannot be restored should be fully compensated for;
- d) Capacity building should be implemented to increase the access of the APs to livelihood resources; equal assistance should be provided to all APs to improve or restore livelihoods in a manner suited to their respective needs, such as skills training, access to credit, and job opportunities; existing agricultural activities should be improved, including transaction costs and compensation. Opportunities to provide extra income and services through benefit sharing should be reviewed based on the nature and objectives of the project.

2) Resettlement assistance

Necessary assistance should be provided to the APs losing houses and land due to the project, including (if applicable):

- a) If resettlement occurs, the APs should at least have the same title to the land and other assets of the resettlement site; sufficient houses, and similar employment and production opportunities should be available at the resettlement site so that the APs are integrated into their community economically and socially, and the project benefits should be extended to their community to rationalize the resettlement process;
- b) Transitional support and development assistance should be provided, such as housing and development facilities, credit support, training or job opportunities;
- c) Necessary infrastructure and community services should be provided;
- d) Special assistance should be provided for livelihoods of women-headed and vulnerable households.

3) Improvement of living standard

The living standard of the poor, and other vulnerable groups losing houses and land due to the project (including women, children and the disabled) should be improved at least to the minimum standard stipulated by the state, including the social security system for rural areas, by providing lawful and affordable land and resources to them; in urban areas, appropriate income sources, and lawful and affordable housing should be provided to them.

4) Compensation and entitlements

Before any resettlement impact or economic change occurs under the project, compensation should be paid and other resettlement entitlements offered. Where the state laws and property right system do not recognize women's right to hold or exchange properties, the gender issue should be considered when compensation is fixed and paid, and other entitlements are provided so that women receive a tenure where possible, including provisions for livelihood problems at the implementation stage.

4.3 Policy Framework

The resettlement policy framework for the Panjin City project funded by the AIIB is detailed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended)	January 1, 2020
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.743 of the State Council)	September 1, 2021
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2010] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	January 1, 2002
	Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (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 Strictly Controlling Uses of Farmland (MNR [2021] No.166)	November 27, 2021
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (MNR [2021] No.2)	November 4, 2021
	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Accelerating the Work of Comprehensive Land Price Collection for Agricultural Areas (Natural Resources Office [2019] No.53)	December 18, 2019
	Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (GTZF [2008] No.202)	August 13, 2008
Liaoning Province	Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Government on The Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (LPGO [2010] No.2)	January 7, 2010
	Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Liaoning Province (LPGO [2005] No.81)	October 28, 2005
	Notice on the Adjustment of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (Liao Natural Resources Office [2022] No.65)	June 30, 2022
Panjin City	Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6)	April 1, 2023
	Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2017] No.115)	September 25, 2017
	Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Collection and Benefit Guarantee of Pension Security Fees for Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2020] No.11)	June 23, 2020
	Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Further Regulating the Expropriation of Residential houses on state-owned land and Compensation (PMGO [2014] No.90)	December 4, 2014
	Notice of the Shuangtaizi District Government on Issuing the Acquisition and Compensation Program for Shantytown Reconstruction in Liaohe New Town (SDG [2018] No.9)	March 27, 2018
AIIB	AIIB's ESF and ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement"	November 2022

4.4 The main differences between AIIB policies and Chinese laws

AIIB's involuntary resettlement policy is highly similar with the PRC LAR policies in the

following aspects:

- 1) Resettlement impacts should be minimized during project planning and design;
- 2) The living standard of the affected population should be restored and improved as soon as possible;
- 3) The resettlement policies should be open and transparent;
- 4) Public participation and consultation should be stressed during resettlement;
- 5) The compensation rates should be fixed and implemented according to law.

However, there are still some differences, mainly including:

1) Compensation for land

Difference: AIIB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on AAOV, but may be unrelated to costs of income restoration.

Solution: An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Monetary compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously AHs, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

2) Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups

Difference: AIIB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously AHs faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RAP.

3) Consultation and disclosure

Difference: AIIB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.

Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Panjin PMO agrees to disclose the RAP to APs as required by AIIB.

4) Lack of legal title

Difference: AIIB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.

Solution: For an AIIB-financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation at the same rate. No such issue has been encountered in the Project for the time being, and this solution will apply if any such issue arises. It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.

5) Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: AIIB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.

Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all AIIB-financed projects, and this has been included in the RAP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RAP.

4.5 Resettlement policies and compensation rates

4.5.1 Collective LAR policies and compensation rates

The compensation rates for LA are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), the Implementation Regulations of the Land Administration Law (effective from September 1, 2021), the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (State Council Order No.590), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strictly Managing Land (State Council [2004] No.28), the Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Government on the Implementation Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (LPGO [2010] No.2), and the Notice of the General Office of the Liaoning

Provincial Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Liaoning Province (LPGO [2010] No.2). Notice on the Adjustment of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition (Liao Natural Resources Office [2022] No.65), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2017] No.115), the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Collection and Benefit Guarantee of Pension Security Fees for Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2020] No.11), and other applicable policies in the districts affected by the Project, and comply with the principle of replacement cost. If any higher compensation rate is issued during resettlement, such rate will apply to all AHs.

For the affected districts, LA compensation is based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6). In addition, the block comprehensive land prices for collective construction land and unused land will be adjusted based on the following coefficients: 1.0 for construction land, and 0.8 for unused land. Compensation for acquired collective construction land will be disbursed by district LA authorities to village collectives. See Table 4-2 and **Appendix 1**.

Table 4-2 Local Block Comprehensive Land Prices

Area			LA compensation and resettlement subsidy		Social security expenses
District	Sub-district	Village / community	Yuan/mu	10,000 yuan / hectare	
Xinglongtai	Xingsheng	Huangdi Community	83000	124.5	According to the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City
Shuangtaizi	Shengli	Sanqianmi Community	78000	117	
	Tiedong	Gaojia Village	78000	117	
	Jianshe	Xinfeng Community	78000	117	
Dawa	Dawa	Yonghe Community	51000	76.5	

4.5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The permanent occupation of state-owned land for the Project is based on Article 9 of the Measures of Liaoning Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law, which states that urban land is owned by the state; state-owned land used by organizations and individuals according to law shall be registered and issued a state-owned land use certificate by governments at or above the county level to confirm the right to use. The Project intends to occupy state-owned construction land (transport land, public infrastructure land, etc.), which is self-owned land of each PIU, and does not involve allocation or transfer, compensation or resettlement. For nonagricultural construction land that is lawfully reclaimed from state-owned farmland and unused land, the block comprehensive land prices of adjacent rural collective land will apply according to the relevant provisions of the Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture on Strengthening the Management of Land Use in State-owned Farms (MLR [2008] No.202).

4.5.3 Temporary Land Occupation Policy and Compensation rates

For temporary land occupation caused by construction, the applicant signs a temporary land use contract with the district land and resources bureau or rural collective economic organization to specify the location, area, type and purpose of the temporarily occupied land, term of use, compensation rate, payment mode, liability for breach, etc. Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for ground attachments and young crops, and land reclamation costs, in which compensation for ground attachments and young crops is paid to the proprietor, and land reclamation costs are used for land reclamation and field facility construction.

The Project involves the temporary occupation of 661.1 mu of land, including 656.1 mu of temporarily occupied state-owned land; temporary occupation of 5 mu of collective land, affecting two households with 5 people, involving 2.13 mu of green crops, has been included in the compensation cost for green crops in the resettlement budget. State-owned land is mainly existing roads and vacant land on roadsides; collective land mainly includes dry land, ditches, and

collective construction land.

4.5.4 Compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments

Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA. See Table 4-2 and **Appendix 1** for details.

4.5.5 Resettlement policies and compensation rates for demolished residential houses

The Project involves the demolition of residential houses of 3,793 m², affecting 26 households with 69 people, including residential houses on collective land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people, and residential houses on state-owned land of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people. The HD policies and compensation rates are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended), the Regulations of the State Council on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation, and the Appraisal Measures of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development for the Expropriation of Residential houses on state-owned land, and include two modes: monetary compensation and property swap. See Table 5-2 and **Appendix 2**.

Demolished residential houses in Panjin City are subject to monetary compensation and property swap mainly. In case of monetary compensation, compensation rates for houses on collective and state-owned land are appraised by an appraisal agency. In case of property swap, residential houses on state-owned land are swapped at a 1:1 ratio based on building area. Those who sign an agreement before the specified date will receive a 15% increase as a reward. Residential houses on collective land are converted into resettlement house sizes at the rates in the table below.

Table 4-3 Conversion Rates for Housing Land into Resettlement House Sizes

Range	Conversion rate
Lawful housing land area of ≤ 108 m ²	1:1
Lawful housing land area within the range of 108-200 m ²	1:0.6
Lawful housing land area within the range of 200-300 m ²	1:0.4
Lawful housing land area within the range of 300-400 m ²	1:0.3
Lawful housing land area within the range of 400-700 m ²	1:0.1
Lawful housing land area of > 700 m ²	1:0.1 (any size in excess of 700 m ² will not be converted)

Transition and moving subsidies: For an AH chooses property swap, the transition period at the original house will be extended by 3 months from the date of signing the agreement and completing the relocation procedure. A one-time moving subsidy of 10 yuan/m² will be granted for an expropriated residential house, with a minimum of 500 yuan per household.

Rental compensation: If an expropriated house is leased, the lease contract will be terminated. The compensation authority will compensate and resettle the proprietor of the expropriated house, and the rental contract relationship will be settled between the lessor and lessee through negotiation.

4.5.6 Resettlement policies and compensation rates for demolished nonresidential buildings

The project involves the demolition of nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people. The specific measures are based on the Notice of the Shuangtaizi District Government on Issuing the Acquisition and Compensation Program for Shantytown Reconstruction in Liaohe New Town. See Table 5-2 and Appendix 2. It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.

Nonresidential buildings will receive subsidies based on actual operating sizes and uses: 1) For those used for business operations, a subsidy of 700 yuan/m² will be granted; 2) For those used as hotels or offices, or for production and processing, a subsidy of 500 yuan/m² will be granted; 3) For those used for storage, a subsidy of 300 yuan/m² will be granted.

Transition and moving subsidies: If the expropriated building is used for operating purposes and the proprietor chooses monetary compensation, a one-time compensation of 25 yuan/m² shall be provided. A one-time moving subsidy of 24 yuan/m² will be granted for buildings used for operating purposes.

Rental compensation: If an expropriated building is leased, the lease contract will be terminated. The compensation authority will compensate and resettle the proprietor of the expropriated building, and the rental contract relationship will be settled between the lessor and lessee through negotiation.

The cut-off date of the Project will be upon completion of DMS result verification, and a pre-announcement will be usually issued 3 months before construction.

4.5.7 Policies to assist vulnerable groups

According to FGDs and interviews with the Panjin Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, and Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, district PIUs, sub-districts, village / communities committees and APs, the affected population does not include any vulnerable group.

4.5.8 Women's support measures

In addition to enjoying the policy of LA compensation, women also enjoy special support policies.

(1) Priority is given to obtaining employment opportunities, and women are given priority to obtaining employment opportunities for non-technical workers.

(2) Priority will be given to obtaining agricultural and nonagricultural skills training. The Project will conduct four agricultural and nonagricultural skills training sessions, with women receiving at least 50% of the training.

(3) Affected women can obtain relevant information during the resettlement process and participate in fair consultation and resettlement.

(4) In the implementation of resettlement, special women's symposiums are held to introduce resettlement related policies and raise women's awareness.

(5) The compensation agreement must be signed by both spouses.

4.5.9 Other cost standards

Other cost standards are detailed in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Rates of LA Taxes

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Land reclamation costs	General cultivated land: dry land (irrigated land) costs 36 yuan/m ² for grade 9, 30 yuan/m ² for grade 10, and 25 yuan/m ² for grade 11; paddy field costs 56 yuan/m ² for grade 9, 48 yuan/m ² for grade 10, and 40 yuan/m ² for grade 11; Permanent basic farmland: 72 yuan/m ² for dry land (irrigated land) of grade 9, 60 yuan/m ² for grade 10, 50 yuan/m ² for grade 11, 112 yuan/m ² for paddy land of grade 9, 96 yuan/m ² for grade 10, and 80 yuan/m ² for grade 11.	Notice of Liaoning Province on Adjusting the Collection Standard and Use Policy for Farmland Reclamation Costs in 2020
2	Farmland occupation tax	18,375.08 yuan/mu	Measures of Liaoning Province for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax
3	Forest vegetation restoration costs	17.4 yuan/m ²	Notice jointly issued by the Department of Finance of Liaoning Province, the State of Taxation, the Liaoning Provincial Taxation Bureau, and the Liaoning Provincial Forestry and Grassland Bureau
4	Compensation for additional construction land	24-56 yuan/m ²	Administrative Measures for Collection and Use of Compensation for Additional Construction Land, Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land
5	LA management fees	/	Suspended
6	Social security costs	40,089.62/mu	Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Collection and Benefit Guarantee of Pension Security Fees for Land-expropriated Farmers in Panjin City (PMGO [2020] No.11)

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4- 5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	District	Impact	APs	Population	Compensation policy	Compensation entitlement
Permanent LA	Shuangtaizi District	28.5 mu	1 sub-districts	50 households with 153 people, including 46 economically displaced households with 135 people and 4 physically displaced households with 18 people	<p>1) Land compensation will be fully paid to the APs for their livelihood restoration or improvement.</p> <p>2) Employment services, public welfare jobs, jobs under the Project, and small-amount startup loans will be offered.</p> <p>3) Free skills training will be offered to the APs.</p> <p>The compensation rates are based on Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6).</p>	<p>Full compensation will be paid to the AHs.</p> <p>Diversified resettlement measures will be offered to ensure that the production level and living standard are restored stably.</p> <p>The compensation policies and rates will be defined after stakeholder consultation and disclosure.</p>
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts	204.29 mu of state-owned land	2 sub-districts	10 mu of state-owned construction land, involving the demolition of residential houses of 3,200 m ² , affecting 22 households with 51 people; land of a state-owned farm land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, all economically displaced	<p>1) LA compensation and resettlement subsidies for state-owned farms will be directly disbursed to farms, but compensation for ground attachments and young crops will be disbursed to farms, and then paid directly to the AHs to ensure the business or livelihood restoration or improvement of farms and AHs.</p> <p>2) Employment services, public welfare jobs, jobs under the Project, and small-amount startup loans will be offered.</p> <p>3) Free skills training will be offered to the APs.</p> <p>4) The APs will be entitled to local social endowment insurance.</p> <p>The compensation rates are based on Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6).</p>	<p>Full compensation will be paid to the AHs.</p> <p>Diversified resettlement measures will be offered to ensure that the production level and living standard are restored stably.</p> <p>The compensation policies and rates will be defined after stakeholder consultation and disclosure.</p>
Temporary land occupation	Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts	661.1 mu, including 656.1 mu of state-owned land and 5 mu of collective land	1 sub-district	Two households with 5 people	<p>1) Compensation for temporarily occupied land will be paid directly to the AHs based on the actual period of occupation.</p> <p>2) Crops and seedlings will be compensated for at market price.</p> <p>3) The occupied land will be restored to original or better quality within a limited period.</p> <p>Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City</p>	<p>Compensation for young crops will be paid.</p> <p>The compensation policies and rates will be fixed after consultation with stakeholders and disclosure.</p>

					(PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA.	
Demolition of residential houses	Shuangtaizi District	Residential houses of 3,793 m ²	2 sub-district	26 households with 69 people (in which 10 households with 29 people are tenants)	<p>The policies and compensation rates for HD and resettlement are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended), the Regulations of the State Council on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation and the Appraisal Measures of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development for the Expropriation of Residential houses on state-owned land, and include two modes: monetary compensation and property swap. In case of monetary compensation, compensation rates for houses on collective and state-owned land are appraised by an appraisal agency. In case of property swap, residential houses on state-owned land are swapped at a 1:1 ratio based on building area. Those who sign an agreement before the specified date will receive a 15% increase as a reward. Residential houses on collective land are converted into resettlement house sizes at the rates specified in Table 4-3.</p> <p>Transition and moving subsidies: For an AH chooses property swap, the transition period at the original house will be extended by 3 months from the date of signing the agreement and completing the relocation procedure. A one-time moving subsidy of 10 yuan/m² will be granted for an expropriated residential house, with a minimum of 500 yuan per household.</p> <p>If an expropriated house is leased, the lease contract will be terminated. The compensation authority will compensate and resettle the proprietor of the expropriated house, and the rental contract relationship will be settled between the lessor and lessee through negotiation.</p>	According to the actual compensation rates for residential houses.
Demolition of nonresidential buildings	Shuangtaizi District	Nonresidential houses of 12,341 m ²	2 sub-districts	46 households with 135 people	<p>Nonresidential buildings will receive subsidies based on actual operating sizes and uses: 1) For those used for business operations, a subsidy of 700 yuan/m² will be granted; 2) For those used as hotels or offices, or for production and processing, a subsidy of 500 yuan/m² will be granted; 3) For those used for storage, a subsidy of 300 yuan/m² will be granted.</p> <p>Transition and moving subsidies: If the expropriated building is used for operating purposes and the proprietor chooses monetary compensation, a one-time compensation of 25 yuan/m² shall be provided. A one-time moving subsidy of 24 yuan/m² will be granted for buildings used for operating purposes.</p> <p>Rental compensation: If an expropriated building is leased, the lease contract will be terminated. The compensation authority will</p>	According to the actual compensation rates for nonresidential buildings.

					compensate and resettle the proprietor of the expropriated building, and the rental contract relationship will be settled between the lessor and lessee through negotiation.	
Illegal buildings	/	/	/	It is confirmed by the Panjin PMO and district LAR offices that all buildings affected by the Project have been verified, there is no illegal building beyond the scope of verification, and all affected buildings will be compensated for.	/	None was identified. If any is identified in the future, the appropriate compensation rate will apply.
Ground attachments	Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts	Young crops on 74.48 mu of land, mostly paddy rice, involving two subcomponents	1 sub-district	35 farm workers from 9 households	Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA. 1) Compensation for ground attachments will be paid to proprietors directly at replacement cost. 2) The proprietors have the right to use materials from the demolished assets / structures for free. 3) The AHs will be notified at least 30 days in advance to remove their trees. For seasonal crops and fruit trees, a notice will be given 3 months in advance.	/
Vulnerable groups	Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts	Within project area	The disabled and MLS households	According to FGDs and interviews with the Panjin Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, and Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, district PIUs, sub-districts, village / communities committees and APs,	1) Increase one-time subsidies for poor households. 2) One adult member of each vulnerable household will receive skills training. 3) Laborers in vulnerable households may get employed under the Project where appropriate.	Eligible vulnerable groups will be covered by local minimum living security with priority. They will receive free employment information, skills training and employment services with priority.

				the affected population does not include any vulnerable group.		
Women	Shuangtaizi, Xinglongtai and Dawa Districts	Women affected by LA	4 villages / communities in 4 sub-districts	125	<p>1) Unskilled jobs will be first made available to women.</p> <p>2) Women will receive relevant information and participate in consultation on LA.</p> <p>3) A special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies.</p> <p>In the Project, priority will be given to skills training and other aspects of affected female laborers to ensure that their economic status is not compromised. 184 APs will be trained, of which not less than 92 are female (more than 50%). In addition, a special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies.</p>	/
Grievance redress	Panjin City	Compensation rates, payment, resettlement measures	APs complaining about resettlement	APs complaining about resettlement	<p>Appeals of the APs on LAR are exempt from fees and management costs.</p> <p>The PPM was established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level grievance redress mechanisms or AIIB Management's processes. For more information, visit: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html.</p>	/

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Purpose of Resettlement

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

1) The RAP should be prepared based on the socioeconomic survey and DMS, the national and local regulations and policies on LA compensation, and AIIB's ESF.

2) The project design should be optimized to minimize permanent LA, temporary land occupation and involuntary resettlement by exploring all feasible options during construction.

3) Acquired land and related losses should be compensated for reasonably, and the LA compensation should be fully paid after the approval of the LA compensation and resettlement program, and before the beginning of construction.

4) All APs should receive full compensation for lost assets before surrendering contracted land, and their living standard, productivity and income level are improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels after LA.

5) Anyone who occupies land or constructs buildings after the cut-off land will not be eligible to compensation and resettlement.

6) The APs should be encouraged to participate actively, consulted meaningfully, and informed of their rights and resettlement options during RAP preparation and implementation, so that they can participate in resettlement planning, implementation and M&E.

7) APs without legal title to land should also receive resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.

8) Attention should be paid to grievances and appeals of the APs to help them solve difficulties and inconveniences encountered during resettlement.

9) The draft RAP should be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders at appropriate places, in appropriate manners and in a language that is understood by them before project approval (including a description of the consultation process). The final RAP should be disclosed once approved.

10) During RAP implementation, any major change (including reduction of any compensation rate, change of LAR location or scale, addition of any project, or change of any project to domestic funding, etc.) should be notified to AIIB in advance. The RAP may be revised or an RAP prepared separately if necessary.

11) During project implementation, the IA should perform internal monitoring on LA compensation and resettlement, and appoint a qualified, experienced third party publicly to perform independent external monitoring, and submit monitoring reports to AIIB regularly. A post-evaluation should be performed after all resettlement activities are completed.

12) Resettlement outcomes should be monitored and appraised by AIIB and the IA to see if they are as expected, and resettlement monitoring reports disclosed.

5.3 Restoration Programs for Permanent LA

5.3.1 Summary

Restoration programs have been developed based on the degree of impact, availability of remaining land resources and expectations of the APs through consultation, as detailed below:

5.3.1.1 Monetary compensation and distribution

Monetary compensation will be granted to the affected villages / communities and households. The block comprehensive land price in Xingsheng Sub-district, Xinglongtai District is 83,000 yuan/mu, that in Liaohe, Tiedong and Jianshe Sub-districts, Shuangtaizi District is 78,000 yuan/mu, and that in Dawa Sub-district, Dawa District is 51,000 yuan/mu. Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA. See **Appendix 1**. The LA compensation will be paid to the affected collective economic organization, and distributed as resolved at a village congress. The distribution method of the 3 affected villages / communities in past LA activities is as follows:

- 1) Compensation for collective construction land will be disbursed to village collectives.
- 2) If compensation for temporary land occupation is involved, compensation will be based on the actual land area and occupation period.

5.3.1.2 Employment

1) Guidance

A special job fair will be organized for LEFs, and assistance in employment, labor protection and law provided to them to promote their nonagricultural employment.

2) Jobs generated by the Project

The Project will generate 848 temporary annually during construction (60 months), including 268 skilled jobs and 580 unskilled ones.

Jobs generated at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to LEFs to promote their employment, such as river management, road maintenance and cleaning.

3) Skills training

184 man-times of free skills training will be offered to the APs.

a) Trainees

Laborers affected by LA or HD, having attained 18 years, and with a certain educational level

b) Scope of training

The group subject to livelihood impacts is store operators mainly, and training for this group is focused on employment and startup.

In terms of employment training, training is carried out based on characteristics of social and economic development and employment needs of relevant areas, mainly including cooking, sewing, housekeeping, driving, wire and cable making, etc., and skills training for industrial enterprise workers.

Startup training includes startup direction selection, store sales knowledge, store management, sales skills and customer service, store operation management, store leasing and contract management, etc. Through such training, store operators and salespeople can improve their professional skills and operational efficiency comprehensively, thereby achieving better sales performance and investment return.

In addition, farmers working outside will be trained on urban life, protection of rights and interests, work safety, disaster prevention and relief, state employment policy, etc.

c) Organizational arrangements

Training will be offered by the IA, and the municipal and district labor and social security bureaus.

5.3.2 Restoration Programs for Affected Villages / Communities

5.3.2.1 Summary

The Project involves the permanent acquisition of 28.5 mu of collective land, affecting 50 households with 153 people in Gaojia Village in Tiedong Sub-district in Shuangtaizi District, Panjin City, all being collective construction land. No collective cultivated land is involved.

According to the survey, almost all AHs support the Project, and prefer monetary compensation, because this mode is easy to operate and flexible. The AHs will invest monetary compensation in commerce, crop cultivation, stockbreeding and skills training mainly.

Restoration programs have been developed based on the degree of impact, availability of remaining land resources and expectations of the APs through consultation.

In sum, the affected villages / communities will be subject to monetary compensation.

5.3.2.2 Restoration Program for Slightly Affected Villages / Communities

Since the affected village is slightly affected, they will be subject to monetary compensation. Compensation will be paid directly and timely to the affected village collective based on the LA compensation rates and land loss, and in strict conformity with the state and local policies.

1) LA compensation is based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6). Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA.

2) The compensation for the acquired collective construction land will be disbursed to the village collective.

5.3.2.3 Restoration Program for Seriously Affected Villages / Communities

There is no seriously affected village / community.

5.4 LA Impacts on State-owned Farm Workers and Restoration Program

The Project involves the occupation of 138.04 mu of land of an existing state-owned farm (Xinglong Farm), affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 20 women. The affected farm workers' income sources include farm work (receiving salaries, social security, medical care, and other benefits for urban employees as agricultural workers), nearby employment, odd jobs, pensions, etc., and farm work is not their only income source.

Panjin Xinglong Farm Co., Ltd. was established in May 2018, formerly known as State-owned Xinglong Farm founded in 1987, and currently has 10 CPC branches and 135 CPC members. It now has 8 subsidiaries / branches, one agricultural water conservancy service station, and 7,283 agricultural workers; the administrative area is 5,368 square kilometers, including 3,507.7 square kilometers of farmland, 24 natural settlements, 8,405 households, and a total asset value of 290 million yuan. With the help of major national strategies and relying on its own high-quality resources, Xinglong Farm has now developed into a large modern agricultural state-owned enterprise that integrates five major sectors: green rice planting and processing, river crab breeding, fish and vegetable symbiosis, flower nursery, and leisure science popularization agriculture. It plays a crucial role in the revitalization of agriculture in the eastern part of Xinglongtai District, Panjin City.

Xinglong Farm provides four resettlement options to the workers affected by LA:

(1) Provide a job transfer opportunity to each AH, mainly including public welfare jobs such as cleaning, landscaping and nursery weeding, with 10 workdays a month and a monthly salary of

1,420 yuan.

(2) Provide one pension insurance place to each AH, with an insurance amount of 7,600 yuan in 2024.

(3) Provide a one-time entrepreneurship fund of 60,000 yuan to each affected worker.

(4) Provide land replacement for each affected worker. If the replacement land is far away, an appropriate traffic subsidy will be granted.

Taking into account the above resettlement options, the most affected workers choose a one-time entrepreneurship fund of 60,000 yuan.

5.5 Restoration Program for Residential Houses

The Project involves the demolition of residential houses of 3,793 m², affecting 26 households with 69 people, including residential houses on collective land of 3,200 m², affecting 22 households with 51 people, and residential houses on state-owned land of 593 m², affecting 4 households with 18 people. Through adequate consultation with the AHs, the PMO offers two resettlement modes: monetary compensation and property swap. The AHs can choose either resettlement mode as they wish. According to the fieldwork, all houses demolished for the Project are located in Shuangtaizi District. The Panjin PMO encourages the AHs to choose property swap and offers resettlement houses that meet their needs as much as possible. See **Appendix 2**.

(1) Monetary compensation

The monetary compensation rates for residential houses on state-owned land demolished for the Project are based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on Further Regulating the Expropriation of Residential houses on state-owned land and Compensation (PMGO [2014] No.90), the Notice of the Shuangtaizi District Government on Issuing the Acquisition and Compensation Program for Shantytown Reconstruction in Liaohe New Town (SDG [2018] No.9), and relevant supporting documents. See Table 5-1 and **Appendix 2**.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for Residential Houses on State-owned and Collective Land in Panjin

City	
Item	Compensation rate
Compensation for residential houses on state-owned land	Compensation rates: 1. Masonry concrete structure: 2,400 yuan/m ² ; 2. Masonry timber structure (false balcony): 2,350 yuan/m ² ; 3. Masonry timber structure (bungalow): 2,300 yuan/m ² ; 4. Prices of multi-storied building are appraised by the appraisal agency.
Compensation for residential houses on collective land	Monetary compensation of expropriated houses: 1. Converted size: 2,400 yuan/m ² ; 2. For any size deficiency of an expropriated house, the AH pays 1,200 yuan/m ² additionally; any excess size will be appraised by the appraisal agency within the range of 200-800 yuan/m ² . Indicators for conversion of housing land into resettlement house size Each household's acquired homestead (including attachments) is converted into resettlement house size as follows: 1. A lawful housing land area within 108 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:1; if the size in the property ownership certificate of the resettlement house is less than 108 m ² , such size applies. 2. A housing land area within 108-200 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:0.6 3. A housing land area within 200-300 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:0.4; 4. A housing land area within 300-400 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:0.3; 5. A housing land area within 400-700 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:0.1;

	6. Any portion in excess of 700 m ² will not be converted, and any housing land area in the land ownership certificate in excess of 700 m ² is converted into resettlement house size at a ratio of 1:0.1.
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(2) Property swap

The resettlement houses in Shuangtaizi District, Panjin City are in small and high-rise buildings in Binhe Residential Area, Greenland Century City, Huimin Residential Area, Zhonghongji, Shuixie Spring City, Liaohe River Left Bank, Wanhe New City, Tianqin Bay, Jinshang Sunshine (designated buildings), City Star, Xincheng Garden, etc. An AH can choose a larger resettlement house size than its former house size. If the size difference is not more than 10 m², the AH will pay the price difference at 2,300 yuan/m²; if the size difference is over 10 m², the market selling price (3,400 yuan/m²) will apply.



Figure 5- 1 Layout Plan and Current Status of Resettlement Houses in Xincheng Garden

For example, the Huimin Residential Area was completed in 2016, with 1,260 houses in 20 buildings, in which 780 houses have been purchased by the Panjin Municipal LAR Office for resettlement, with 531 remaining available to the AHs.

(a) Selection plan and willingness for resettlement house

To fully consider the AHs’ needs, 9 resettlement sites are offered in Shuangtaizi District as sources of resettlement houses, and the AHs will have property ownership certificates after resettlement, including Binhe Residential Area, Greenland Century City, Huimin Residential Area, Zhonghongji, Shuixie Spring City, Liaohe River Left Bank, Wanhe New City, Tianqin Bay, Jinshang Sunshine (designated buildings), City and Star. The AHs largely agree with the property swap mode, and mostly prefer resettlement site in the urban area, mainly because: (i) Urban houses have high market value; (ii) Property ownership certificates will be provided to AHs that wish to sell their houses; (iii) These sites have better public infrastructure and surrounding supporting facilities.

(b) Sizes and construction progress of resettlement houses

The main house sizes in the resettlement sites are 39.83 m², 56.38 m², 68.7 m², 90.83 m², 100.57 m², and 125.76 m², and all houses in the resettlement sites are ready-made commercial houses.

(c) Infrastructure and surrounding supporting facilities of resettlement sites

The resettlement sites have a full range of surrounding facilities. Each resettlement site has an internal kindergarten, and a primary school, a middle school and a hospital within 800 meters. There are supermarkets, food markets, and commercial areas near the resettlement sites. An underground garage is available in each site to reduce the passage and parking of vehicles on the ground, and create a tidier and safer living environment. The resettlement sites have higher levels

to reduce the risk of floods.

(3) Transition and moving subsidies

Transition and moving subsidies: For an AH chooses property swap, the transition period at the original house will be extended by 3 months from the date of signing the agreement and completing the relocation procedure. A one-time moving subsidy of 10 yuan/m² will be granted for an expropriated residential house, with a minimum of 500 yuan per household.

It is confirmed through PMO and resident FGDs that the above program has been implemented in other local projects, and it has been proven that transition and moving subsidies can help AHs go through the transition period.

5.6 Restoration Program for Nonresidential Buildings

The project involves the demolition of nonresidential buildings of 12,341 m², affecting 46 households with 135 people, all being self-employers at a junk market. Through adequate consultation, the Panjin Municipal LAR Office offers two resettlement modes: monetary compensation and property swap. The AHs can choose either resettlement mode as they wish. According to the fieldwork, all nonresidential buildings demolished for the Project are located in Shuangtaizi District, and all AHs choose monetary compensation.

In case of monetary compensation, competent authorities will conduct a detailed survey on the AHs to learn their basic situation, evaluate their livelihood restoration needs, and provide employment skills training, startup skills training, agricultural skills training, etc. In addition, competent authorities and sub-district offices / village committees in Shuangtaizi District will make social or public welfare jobs to AHs having difficulties in livelihood transformation, and provide rental information for AHs that want to continue with commercial activities. In case of property swap, competent authorities will provide replacement housing to AHs where possible based on their expectations and third-party appraisal results, but this is currently infeasible as there is no suitable station or land available for replacement near the village collective.

According to the fieldwork, all nonresidential buildings demolished for the Project are close to the high-speed railway station in Shuangtaizi District. It was originally planned to build a new market nearby, but it is impossible due to tight land supply. It is learned from FGDs that the AHs do not operate well in the junk market, and most stores are closed or semi-closed due to high overall operating costs. Therefore, all AHs have chosen monetary compensation.

Nonresidential buildings will receive subsidies based on actual operating sizes and uses: 1) For those used for business operations, a subsidy of 700 yuan/m² will be granted; 2) For those used as hotels or offices, or for production and processing, a subsidy of 500 yuan/m² will be granted; 3) For those used for storage, a subsidy of 300 yuan/m² will be granted.

Transition and moving subsidies: If the expropriated building is used for operating purposes and the proprietor chooses monetary compensation, a one-time compensation of 25 yuan/m² shall be provided. A one-time moving subsidy of 24 yuan/m² will be granted for buildings used for operating purposes.

Rental compensation: If an expropriated building is leased, the lease contract will be terminated. The compensation authority will compensate and resettle the proprietor of the expropriated building, and the rental contract relationship will be settled between the lessor and lessee through negotiation.

5.7 Infrastructure and ancillary restoration plan

The ground attachments affected by the Project mainly include arbor trees and young crops,

and the compensation will be directly paid to the APs / affected entities in cash, which will organize restoration as necessary to reach or exceed their pre-project livelihood levels. Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6), being 15% of the block comprehensive land price for LA. See Table 4-2 and **Appendix 1** for details.

5.8 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

According to FGDs and interviews with the Panjin Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, and Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, district PIUs, sub-districts, village / communities committees and APs, the affected population does not include any vulnerable group.

Throughout the implementation of the Project, the Panjin PMO and IA will place special emphasis on the resettlement of vulnerable groups. **If the future implementation of the Project affects any vulnerable group, in addition to providing living and production resettlement for vulnerable groups according to the project implementation plan, certain assistance will also be provided to improve their production and living conditions. The main assistance measures are as follows:**

1) Two members of each Ah will receive skills training, with at least one being female, jobs generated by the Project construction will be first made available to them, and they will receive information related to employment, etc.

2) Local governments will pay pensions.

3) The IA will establish a special assistance fund to provide assistance together with relevant sub-district / district social and labor security departments and township governments.

4) AHs affected by LA will have priority access to job opportunities during the construction and operation of the Project, as well as various agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for land-expropriated farmers.

5) For any eligible affected vulnerable person, the municipal / district government responsible for house expropriation will purchase a house of not less than 50 m² for property swap, and the vulnerable person will be exempt from the price difference for not more than 50 m². In addition, any AP who is identified to be eligible for housing security and voluntarily chooses affordable housing will enjoy priority in housing security by the district government responsible for house expropriation.

5.9 Resettlement Training

Training needs depend on which resettlement mode is chosen. In order to ensure that the APs change the traditional employment concept, build up a proper sense of occupation and master necessary labor skills, the IA will give training to them together with the city labor and social security bureau, and township governments.

It is learned that most of the affected laborers are willing to attend skills training on vehicle operation and repair, construction, cooking, trading, greenhouse cultivation, poultry breeding, etc. Therefore, a special skills training program for LEFs affected by LA for the Project has been developed.

At the implementation stage, the township governments will offer different training courses to the APs based on local industrial and service development, and labor demand. The PMO will assess farmers' needs for employment skills and offer all training courses for free. Such training will mitigate negative impacts of LA on farmers and enhance their capacity to restore livelihoods. At

least two members (one male and one female if possible) of each AH will be trained.

All APs are entitled to free skills and employment training offered by these institutions. Among the 244 APs, 93 laborers have employment and training needs. A training program for the APs has been prepared. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Local Skills Training Programs

District	Sub-district	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible
Xinglongtai, Shuangtaizi and Dawa Districts	4 sub-districts	2025.6	APs	150	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Sub-district labor and social security offices
		2025.12	APs	200	Cooking and service skills	
		2026.10	APs	150	Industrial skills	
		2027.3	APs	200	Housekeeping skills	

The training program will be disclosed in the affected villages, and implemented by the district / sub-district labor and social security bureaus. Training costs will be disbursed from the training budget.

5.10 Women’s Rights Protection Program

At the RAP preparation stage, local women took an active part in the DMS, and were consulted about ideas on income restoration programs. Women support the Project, and think the Project will reduce floods, improve infrastructure and environmental quality, and protect people’s health. Through the Project, women will receive jobs, and training on crop cultivation, stockbreeding, industrial skills, catering, etc.

Unskilled jobs generated by the Project at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to women. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited.

Women will receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training, where not less than 50% of the trainees should be women (100 men-times).

Women will receive relevant information during resettlement and may participate in public consultation.

A special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve women’s awareness.

6 Organizational Setup and Implementation Progress

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Institutional setting

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement as expected, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a comprehensive task that requires the cooperation of different agencies, the departments concerned will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Since the beginning of 2024, the resettlement agencies have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined. See Figure 6-1.

- *Panjin PMO*
- *IA (PMCG)*
- *Municipal and district natural resources bureaus*
- *District / county governments (house expropriation agencies)*
- *Sub-district offices*
- *Affected entities*
- *Design agency*
- *External independent M&E agency*

➤ **Panjin PMO**

The main responsibilities of the Panjin Project Leading Group are to conduct supervision and guidance on the overall preparation and implementation of the Project; addressing major issues that affect project preparation and implementation; and distributing and coordinating meeting minutes with the executing agency (Panjin Municipal Government).

The main responsibilities of the office of the Panjin Project Leading Group (i.e., the Panjin PMO) are to be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the Project; providing guidance for project management work of the PIUs; coordination and communication with provincial government departments, government departments and relevant functional agencies of Panjin City, and ensuring that necessary policy support and administrative permits are available for the Project at key points such as planning approval, land use approval, environmental assessment, resettlement and relocation, and construction approval.

➤ **IA (PMCG)**

Under the leadership of the Panjin Municipal Government, the IA is responsible for project implementation and management, and is subject to supervision and management by AIIB and domestic competent authorities. The IA of the Project is PMCG. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1) Preparing annual forecasts to monitor contract awards and payments for submission to AIIB
- 2) Performing financial management tasks such as payment coordination and withdrawal requests
- 3) Ensuring the implementation of the ESMP and safeguards, conducting internal monitoring and reporting, and submitting relevant M&E reports to AIIB
- 4) Conducting project performance management and monitoring
- 5) Submitting progress reports and project completion reports to AIIB
- 6) Appointing a bidding agency
- 7) Designing all civil works under all infrastructure subcomponents, conducting civil works and goods contract purchasing, and managing and tracking all contractors and suppliers with the assistance of the design agency, bidding agency, and supervision company
- 8) Conducting contract management, construction supervision, and quality control with the assistance of the supervision agency
- 9) Receiving payment requests from contractors, and preparing draft withdrawal requests after verification by the supervision agency
- 10) Organizing project inspection
- 11) Operating and maintaining all project facilities properly

➤ **PMNRB**

- 1) Coordinating resettlement policies
- 2) Taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for LEFs)
- 3) Participating in the DMS
- 4) Supervising resettlement implementation

➤ **District / county governments (house expropriation agencies), sub-district offices, and**

state-owned farms

- 1) Participating in the DMS
- 2) Participating in the calculation of compensation for AHs
- 3) Participating in compensation payment
- 4) Participating in the handling of grievances and appeals from APs
- 5) Responsible for the implementation of employment measures for APs

➤ **Design agency**

- 1) Reducing resettlement impacts by optimizing the project design
- 2) Determining the range of LA impacts

➤ **External M&E agency**

The IA will appoint a qualified agency as the external M&E agency. During resettlement planning and implementation, the external M&E agency will conduct external M&E on resettlement, and submit M&E reports to the Panjin PMO and AIIB. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1) Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to AIIB through the Panjin PMO; and
- 2) Providing technical advice to the Panjin PMO in data collection and processing.

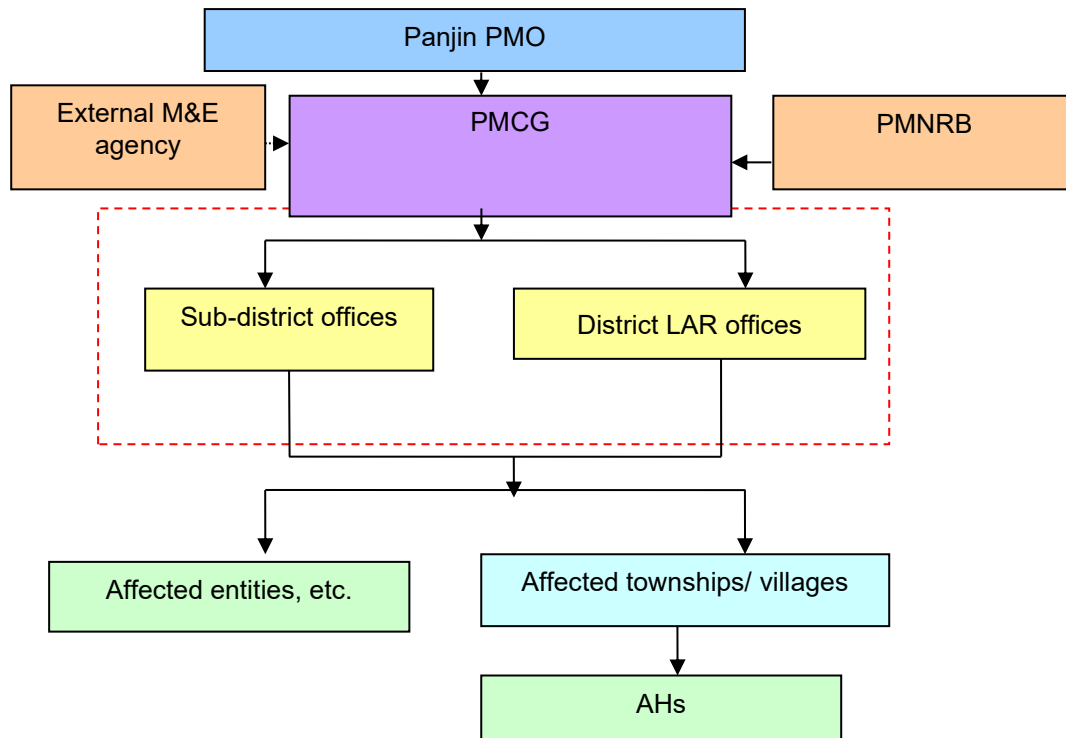


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 1-6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, property demolition and resettlement. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Panjin PMO	2	Staff members
PMCG	3	Staff members
Shuangtaizi District Housing and Urban-Rural	2	Staff members

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Development Bureau		
Xinglongtai District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	2	Staff members
Dawa District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	2	Staff members
PMNRB	1	Staff members
District LAR offices	6	Staff members
Sub-district offices	6-8	Administrative staff
External M&E agency	Some	Resettlement experts

6.2.2 Equipment

All municipal and district resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

6.2.3 Training Program

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the IA. A staff training and human resources development system will be developed for the resettlement agencies at all levels. Training will be given in such forms as workshop, training course, visit of similar projects and field training, and will cover:

- AIIB’s resettlement principles and policies
- Differences between AIIB policies and PRC laws
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Noteworthy issues during resettlement implementation
- Resettlement M&E

Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Plan

Time	Venue	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Dec. 2025	Panjin City	Seminar	Resettlement staff	Operational training on resettlement	1.5
Mar. 2026	Panjin City	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIIB-financed projects	5
Sep. 2026	Panjin City	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	1.5
Jun. 2027	Places of other projects	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIIB-financed projects	5

In addition, the following measures will be taken to improve capacity:

- 1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- 2) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;
- 3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- 4) Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women’s role in resettlement implementation;
- 5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;
- 6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- 7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

6.3 Implementation Schedule

According to the implementation schedule of the Project, the resettlement schedule of the

Project will be linked up with the construction schedule; the main part of LAR will begin in December 2025 and end at the end of December 2028.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows: 1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration; 2) During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Project; the range of LA should be published, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction; 3) All kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

The overall resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Activity	Time	Progress
1	RAP Preparation		
1.1	Establishing resettlement offices	Feb. 2024	Completed
1.2	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Feb. 2024	Completed
1.3	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Apr. – Aug. 2024	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RAP	Sep. – Nov. 2024	This report
2	Information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Feb. 2024	Completed
2.2	Disclosing the draft RAP and RIB to APs	Sep. 2024	Completed
2.3	Disclosing the RAP on AIIB's website	Dec. 2024	To be completed
3	Approving the RAP	Feb. 2025	To be completed
4	Construction land		
4.1	Land pre-approval	Feb. – Dec. 2024	Partly completed
4.2	Submission for land approval	Jun. – Dec. 2024	To be completed
4.3	Land approval	Oct. 2025 – Dec. 2028	To be completed
4.4	Grant of land use quotas	Dec. 2025 – Dec. 2028	To be completed
5	Implementation stage		
5.1	Entering into resettlement agreements and paying compensation fees	Jun. 2025 – Jun. 2028	To be completed
5.2	LAR	Jul. 2025 – Sep. 2028	To be completed
5.3	Resettlement and livelihood restoration	Dec. 2025 – Dec. 2029	To be completed
6	M&E		
6.1	Baseline survey	Nov. 2025	To be completed
6.2	Internal monitoring	Nov. 2025 – Dec. 2028	To be completed
6.3	External M&E	Dec. 2025 – Dec. 2030	To be completed
6.3.1	Semiannual external M&E reports	Dec. 2025 – Dec. 2030	To be completed
6.3.2	Mid-term adjustment RAP (if necessary)	Dec. 2028	To be completed
6.3.3	Resettlement completion report	Dec. 2030	To be completed

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

Great importance is paid to public participation and consultation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly.

7.1.1 Participation during project preparation

Since the beginning of the implementation stage, under the guidance of technical assistance consultant, the Panjin PMO, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices, design agency, and taskforce have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 30% of participants being women) under the direction of technical assistance experts.

At the preparation stage, the Panjin PMO, IA, sub-district offices, and design agency conducted extensive consultation on LAR. In October 2023, in order to reduce resettlement impacts, minimize the occupation of collective farmland, and avoid unnecessary losses to the public, the Panjin PMO organized personnel from the PIUs, LAR offices, and sub-district offices to optimize the project design. Since February 2024, the Panjin PMO has organized the PIUs, LAR offices, sub-district offices, and APs to confirm resettlement impacts, and held multiple FGDs to discuss LA policies and compensation rates. On the basis of compliance with AIIB's ESS2 and relevant national policies, fully respecting the resettlement wishes of AHS, it has been finally decided to adopt monetary compensation as the main resettlement mode, and pension insurance, skills training and other measures are offered to minimize losses to the APs. The Project's resettlement policies and compensation rates were disclosed in October 2024, and no objection or grievance has been received.

See Table 7-1 and Appendix 5.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Organizer	Participants	#	Activity	Key finding
1	Oct. 2023	IA	Panjin PMO, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	15	Design optimization	The APs required that income and livelihood expects be minimized, reasonable and sufficient compensation be provided, and project information and policies be disclosed timely. The PMO and IA will optimize the project design to reduce LAR impacts.
2	Feb. 2024	IA	PMCG, SDHURDB, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	16	Preliminary DMS	Resettlement impacts arise from HD mainly.
3	Mar. 2024	IA	PMCG, SDHURDB, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	15	LA policies and compensation rates	The Project's resettlement policies and compensation rates are fixed based on AIIB's policy and the applicable state policies. The APs are satisfied with the rates.

4	May 2024	IA	PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	19	HD policies and compensation rates	The Project does not involve HD.
5	Jun. 2024	IA	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	32	Resettlement modes	The APs expected monetary compensation, and effective livelihood restoration measures after LA. The RAP should further define income restoration measures, such as employment, skills training and social security.
6	Jul. 2024	IA	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices, APs	21	Resettlement policies	The resettlement modes under the Project include monetary compensation, skills training, social security, etc., and the APs are satisfied.
7	Sep. 2024	IA	Affected communities, APs	/	Disclosure of resettlement policies and compensation rates	The Project's resettlement policies and compensation rates were disclosed, and no objection or grievance was received.
8	Oct. 2024	IA	Store owners and state-owned farm workers affected by LAR	/	LAR compensation policies and rates	The Project's resettlement policies and compensation rates are fixed based on AIIB's policy and the applicable state policies. The APs are satisfied with the rates.
9	Dec. 2024	IA	AIIB	/	Online disclosure of RAP	The RAP was disclosed on AIIB's website.

7.1.2 Participation plan during project implementation

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the IA will conduct further public participation. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Community bulletin board	June 2025	Panjin PMO, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices	All APs	Disclosure of HD range, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Social stability risk assessment, announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Community bulletin board	July 2025	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination of project area	Meeting	August 2025	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, various jurisdictional LAR offices, RAP taskforce, and various sub-district offices	All APs	Determining the project area, and discussing compensation policies

Verification of DMS results	Field survey	October 2025	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
M&E	Resident participation	December 2025 to December 2030	Panjin Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, PMCG, district / county governments (house expropriation agencies), PMNRB, local LAR offices, sub-district offices	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment of compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration

7.2 Grievance Redress

7.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

1) Local GRM: Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RAP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established.

- Stage 1 (5 days): If any problem occurs at the construction or operation stage, an AP may file a written or oral grievance to the contractor. The contractor will: 1) stop the relevant activity (e.g., construction with noise impact on nearby residents) immediately); 2) not restore such activity before the grievance is closed; 3) notify the IA of the grievance received and the proposed solution; 4) give a definite reply to the AP within two days; and 5) close the grievance within 5 days after receipt where possible.
- Stage 2 (5 days): If the contractor cannot find a solution, or the AP is dissatisfied with the proposed solution, the IA will hold a meeting with the main stakeholders (including the contractor and AP) to develop a solution accepted by all, including key steps. The contractor should implement such solution immediately, and close the grievance within 15 days. All measures and results should be recorded.
- Stage 3 (15 days): If the IA cannot find a solution, or the AP is dissatisfied with the proposed solution, the IA will hold a stakeholder consultation meeting within 7 days (including the griever, contractor, local ecology and environment bureau, human resources and social security bureau, etc.) to develop a solution accepted by all, including key steps. The contractor should implement such solution immediately, and close the grievance within 15 days. All measures and results should be recorded. At the end of Stage 3, the IA will notify the outcome to AIIB.
- Stage 4: If the griever is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for arbitration with the competent authority in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.
- Stage 5: If the griever is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law.

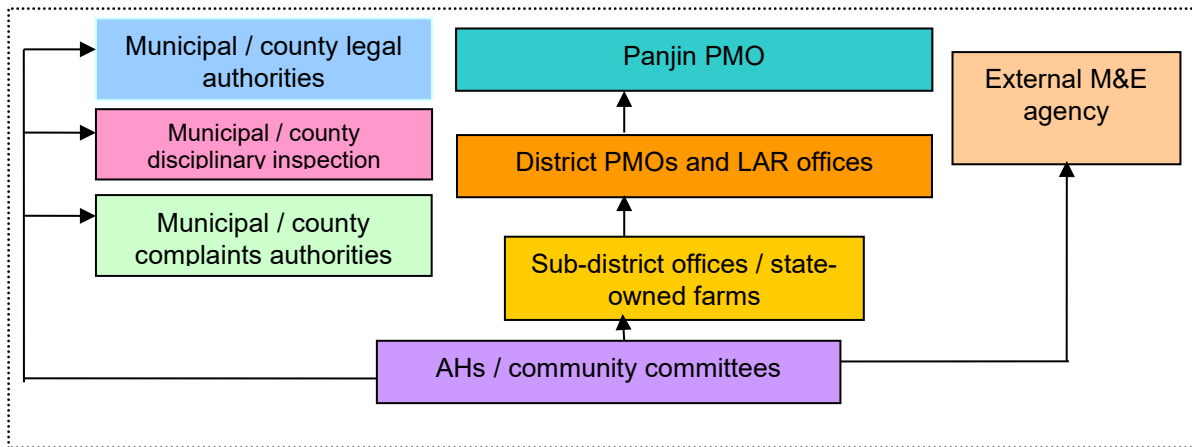


Figure 7-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

2) AIIB’s PPM: The PPM was established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB’s failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level grievance redress mechanisms or AIIB Management’s processes. For more information, visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

7.2.2 Record and track feedback on complaints and appeals

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Panjin PMO monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

To record grievances and their handlings, the Panjin PMO and IA have prepared a registration form, as shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Grievance Registration Form

Appellant	Time	Location	Feedback of accepting agency	PMO’s advice	External M&E agency’s advice	Progress	AIIB’s opinion
Appeal							
Expected solution							
Proposed solution							
Actual handling							
Person responsible (signature)							

Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.

7.2.3 Contact information for expressing complaints and appeals

The resettlement agencies will assign dedicated staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. See Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Panjin PMO	Xu Shifeng	No.107 Huibin Street, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	0427-2824706
PMCG	Li Xiaohui	No.73 Jincheng Road, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	0427-3873002
Panjin Civil Affairs Bureau	Liu Shanmin	No.311 Shiyou Street, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	18842730411
Panjin Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	Chen Pinzhuo	No.106 Huibin Street, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	16566999595
PMNRB	Dong Gang	No.109 Huibin Street, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	13898710408
Panjin Municipal Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau	Yu Xikui	40m east of the intersection of Huibin Street and Caizheng Road in Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	13019963927
Shuangtaizi District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	Gao Donglei	Building E, Zhongzhu Building, breeding farm, Shuangtaizi District, Panjin, Liaoning	13324271818
Xinglongtai District Urban Construction Center	Gao Jian	No.107 Huibin Street, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	18242752247
Urban and Rural Construction Management Office of the Dawa District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	Cao Meng	20m northwest of the intersection of Xinhua Street and Zhongxin Road in Dawa District, Panjin, Liaoning	13324253399
Xinglong Farm	Zhang Hui	180m south of No.71 Shuangxing South Road, Xinglongtai District, Panjin, Liaoning	15142722722

8 M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E on LA and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with AIIB's ESF and ESS2, and the ESMPF approved in October 2021. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring by resettlement agencies and external M&E. The external M&E agency will be appointed by the Panjin PMO or IA. See Appendix 8 for the TORs.

8.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (state-owned land occupation, relocation of entities, etc.), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RAP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LA and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see Table 9-1 for the reporting format);
- 4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use (see Table 9-2 for the reporting format);
- 5) Employment and resettlement of APs: main modes of resettlement, employment and resettlement of APs in entities, resettlement of vulnerable groups, effectiveness of resettlement;
- 6) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- 7) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of AIIB Mission; and
- 8) Existing issues and solutions.

Table 8- 1 Sample Schedule of LAR

Agency: _____ *Reporting date:* _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Resettlement activity	Unit	Planned	Completed	Completed in total	Total percentage
Nonresidential buildings	m ²				
Land compensation	0,000 yuan				
HD compensation payment	0,000 yuan				
Store restoration	m ²				
Reconstruction of nonresidential buildings	m ²				

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

Table 8- 2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

District _____ *Town (Sub-district)* _____ *Village (Community)* _____ *Date:* _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected agency	Brief description	Qty. (unit)	Amount needed (yuan)	Amount of compensation available in the reporting period (yuan)	Total amount of compensation available (yuan)	Percentage
Entities						

Infrastructure						
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Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

8.1.1 Procedure

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among the Panjin PMO, IAs and resettlement agencies concerned to track and reflect the progress of resettlement, including the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, and collate and analyze such information.

The following measures have been taken in the Project to implement internal monitoring:

1) Normative statistical reporting system

The Panjin PMO and resettlement agencies will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds and LA. Such forms will be submitted monthly.

Table 8-3 Sample Monitoring Form

No.	Item		RAP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	%
1	State-owned land	Area (mu)					
2	Temporary land occupation	Area (mu)					
		AHs					
		APs					
3	Entities	Area (m ²)					
		Number					
		APs					
4	HD	Residential (m ²)					
		Nonresidential (m ²)					
5	Resettlement funds (yuan)						

2) Regular or irregular reporting

Information on issues arising from resettlement will be exchanged in various forms between the resettlement agencies and the external M&E agency.

3) Regular meeting

During resettlement implementation, the IA will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

4) Inspection

The IA will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the IAs and the resettlement agencies, handle resettlement issues on site, and verify the progress of resettlement and the implementation of resettlement policies.

5) Exchange of information with the external M&E agency

The IA and resettlement agencies will keep routine contact with the external M&E agency, and take findings and opinions of the external M&E agency as a reference for internal monitoring.

8.1.2 Interval and Reporting

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually from Year 2, depending on the evaluation results of the implementation of ES measures.

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to the Panjin PMO and IAs. The IA and resettlement agencies will compile relevant data and information, and submit

an internal monitoring report to AIIB as required above.

8.2 External Monitoring

According to ESS2 “Involuntary Resettlement” in AIIB’s ESF, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF) approved in October 2021, the IA will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in projects financed by AIIB and other international financial institutions as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should: 1) have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and understand AIIB’s policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement; 2) be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills, and be tough; and 3) include a certain percentage of females.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs’ production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the Panjin PMO and AIIB.

8.2.1 Scope and Procedure

1) Periodic M&E

During the implementation of the RAP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Compensation for and resettlement of operating premises (salvage stations, etc.);
- Compensation for and resettlement of affected entities;
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- If APs have benefited from the Project

2) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

3) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the IA and resettlement agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effective.

8.2.2 Reporting

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to AIIB and the owner objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and propose constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to AIIB and the Panjin PMO semiannually. See Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

No.	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Dec. 2025
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Dec. 2025
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jun. 2026
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Dec. 2026
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jun. 2027
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Dec. 2027
7	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jun. 2028
8	Monitoring report (No.7)	Dec. 2028
9	Monitoring report (No.8)	Jun. 2029
10	Monitoring report (No.9)	Dec. 2029
11	Resettlement Completion Report	September 2030

8.3 Post resettlement evaluation

After the completion of the Project, the IA (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-resettlement evaluation to evaluate the Project's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LA as a reference for future work. A post-resettlement evaluation report will be submitted to AIIB.

9 Resettlement Budget and Funding Sources

9.1 Financial Budget

Direct resettlement costs in the resettlement budget include basic resettlement costs, management fees, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc. The resettlement budget of the Project is 91.8412 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop compensation, temporary land occupation compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 41.5718 million yuan (45.26% of the budget, including LA compensation of 13.2938 million yuan (14.47% of the budget), young crop compensation of 869,300 yuan (0.95% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 58,500 yuan (0.06% of the budget), compensation for residential houses of 15.8082 million yuan (17.21% of the budget), compensation for nonresidential buildings of 11.542 million yuan (12.57% of the budget), livelihood restoration costs of 1.5 million yuan (1.63% of the budget), labor costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), gender action costs of 600,000 yuan (0.65% of the budget), and contingencies of 2.0786 million yuan (2.26% of the budget). See Appendix 5.

9.2 Annual Investment Plan

Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2025.10-2026.12	2027.1-12	22028.1-12	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	2296.03	5051.27	1836.82	9184.12
Percent (%)	25	55	20	100

9.3 Management and Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

9.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

Resettlement funds will be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable state regulations and the RAP.

The PIUs (PMCG, and district PIUs) will report construction progress to the Panjin PMO monthly, and apply for fund disbursement with the Panjin Municipal Finance Bureau.

LA compensation, ground attachment compensation, etc. will be based on the prevailing policies of Panjin City and AIIB's ESS2.

The IA will appoint a consulting agency to perform internal auditing on the use of resettlement funds.

The district / sub-district finance and audit offices have the right to monitor and audit the use of special funds.

The external M&E agency will conduct special follow-up monitoring on the payment of compensation to the AHs.

9.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The Project's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles: All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Project, disbursed by competent authorities to LAR offices and then to affected entities for self-distribution. LAR compensation will be paid before LAR.

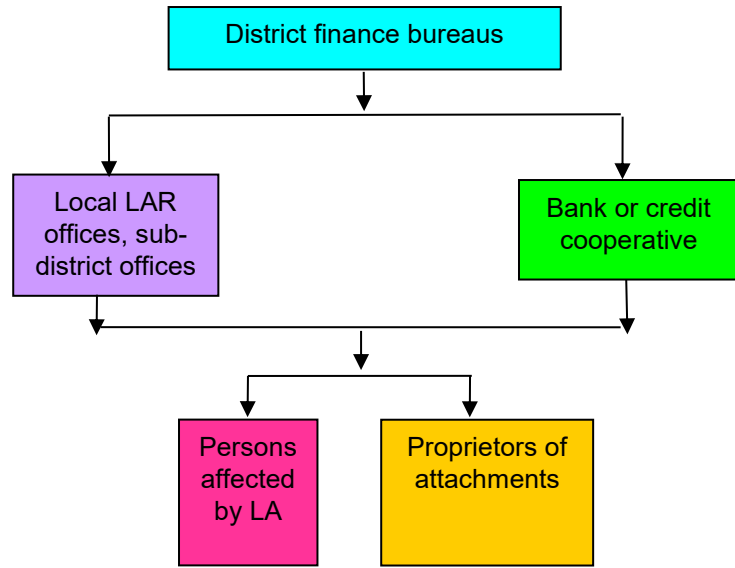


Figure 9-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

Appendix 1: Notice of the General Office of the Panjin Municipal Government on the Disclosure and Implementation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition in Panjin City (PMGO [2023] No.6)

盘锦市人民政府办公室关于公布实施盘锦市征地区片综合地价的公告

发布时间：2023-05-06 浏览次数：3340次

盘政办发〔2023〕6号

各县、区人民政府，辽滨沿海经济技术开发区、高新技术产业开发区管委会，市政府各部门、直属机构：

为进一步做好全市征地补偿工作，切实维护被征地农民的合法权益，确保《中华人民共和国土地管理法》顺利实施，按照《关于公布实施征地区片综合地价的公告》（辽自然资发〔2023〕24号）要求，经市政府批准，现将调整后的盘锦市征地区片综合地价标准予以公布，并提出如下要求，请一并贯彻落实。

一、征地区片综合地价由土地补偿费和安置补助费组成，构成比例为1:1，不包括法律规定被征地农民养老保险缴费补贴、征地涉及的青苗和地上附着物等补偿费用。征地区片综合地价是征收农村集体土地补偿的重要参考依据，是实际征收土地补偿费用的低限标准。非农建设用地需要收回国有农用地、未利用地，符合国家规定的，参照执行邻近农村集体土地的征地区片综合地价予以补偿。大中型水利、水电工程建设征收土地的补偿费标准，按《国务院关于修改〈大中型水利水电工程建设征地补偿和移民安置条例〉的决定》等有关规定执行。

二、征收农民集体建设用地、未利用地以征地区片综合地价为基准，按以下系数调整：建设用地1.0；未利用地0.8。

三、兴隆台区占用永久基本农田按83千元/亩进行补偿；双台子区占用永久基本农田按78千元/亩进行补偿；大洼区占用永久基本农田按74千元/亩进行补偿；盘山县占用永久基本农田按72千元/亩进行补偿。

四、建设项目施工和地质勘查等需要临时使用集体土地或国有农用地和未利用地，每年按征地区片综合地价的15%予以补偿。

五、拟征收土地上的附着物和青苗等的补偿标准按现行文件执行。

六、各县区人民政府、辽滨沿海经济技术开发区管委会要加强政策宣传解释，妥善解决实施中的有关问题，确保本次征地区片综合地价顺利实施。

本次征地区片综合地价自2023年1月1日起实施。

附件：盘锦市征地区片综合地价表

盘锦市人民政府办公室

2023年4月1日

盘锦市征地区片综合地价表

单位：千元/亩

县(区)名称	区片等别	区片地价	镇、街道办事处名称	村、社区名称
盘山县	I	72	吴家镇	榆树村、双桥子村、西三家子村、兴安村、郭家村、孙家村、团结村、吴家村
	II	48	太平街道	太平社区、西五社区、东五社区、黄金社区、贾家社区、社家社区、太平河社区、拥军村、孙家村、八间村、仙水村、张家村、常家村、新村村、兴隆村
	III	35	甜水镇	甜水北站社区、孙家村、大板村、九间村、新立村、公兴村、甜水村、唐屯村、大台子村、小台子村、小板村、创业村、二创村、二十家村、南锅村
			胡家镇	胡家社区、东胡村、塘坊村、刘家村、田家村、曹家村、红岩村、红星村、黑鱼村、拉拉村、梁家村、朱家村、坨子村、毛家村、西胡村、二夹村、白家村、张家村、红峰村、红旗村、姚家村、甜坨子村、林场
			得胜街道	三棵村、三道村、后胡村、得胜村、小荒村、大荒村、绕阳村、大仓村、后鸭子厂村、四台子村、九屯村
			高升街道	高升社区、高升村、东三台子村、东莲花村、西莲花村、边东村、南关村、边北村、文奎村、楼台村、东么村、后屯村、喜彬村、雷家村、于家村、钱家村、张荒村、七棵村
			陈家镇	陈家村、大板村、韩家村、王家村、朝鲜族村、南沙村、郎家村、四家子村、鸭子厂村、园林村、小刘家村
			坝墙子镇	坝墙子社区、八里村、大岗子村、姜家村、马架子村、双井子村、新甸子村、张家村、坝根子村、烟李村、吴家村
			沙岭镇	三河村、北郑家村、郑家村、西拉拉村、于家村、高家村、宗家村、热河台村、陈家村、尖台子村、沙岭村、西灰村、四合村、三台子村、九台子村、棠树村、水泉子村、六间房村、段家村、孟家村、榆树坨子村
			古城子镇	拉拉村、上网村、夏家村、五台子村、七台子村、李家村、夹信子村、古城子村、蔡家村、周家村、岗皮岭村
			东郭街道	东郭社区、东郭村、欢喜岭社区、欢喜岭村、土地社区、尹屯村、晏屯村、朝鲜族村、刘三村
			石新镇	石新社区、石山村、常屯村、下洼子村、龚屯村、赵木村、当铺村、大金村、太平村
			羊圈子镇	羊圈子社区、河西社区、大羊村、马丈房村、三家子村、后杨村、詹屯村、新立村、九龙村、才屯村
双台子区	I	78	双盛街道	宋家村、上稍子村、谷家村、常家村、曙光社区、辽河左岸社区
			辽河街道	魏家村、辽河社区、盛河社区、双河社区、新建社区、延风社区、化建设区、晨华社区
			胜利街道	河岸社区、湖滨社区、团结社区、滨河社区、庆华社区、旌旗社区
			红旗街道	秃尾村、旭东社区、永华社区、城北社区、站北社区
			建设街道	南迁社区、三千米社区、育红社区、东风社区、繁荣社区、站前社区、新风社区、永安社区、光明社区
			铁东街道	高家村、新府社区、先锋社区、河闸社区
			陆家镇	东洼村、赵家村、任家村、友谊村、陆家村、新农村
			统一镇	后腰村、前腰村、统一村、光正台村、东地村、良种场
兴隆台区	I	83	兴海街道	瀚新社区、日月兴城社区、恒泰社区、兴工社区、兴顺社区、托莱多社区、水木清华社区、香堤荣府社区、旺学府社区、赵家村、李家村、裴家村、东跃村、西跃村
			新工街道	石化社区、热电社区、盘化社区、东合社区、辽河佳苑社区、牛官村、粮家村
			兴盛街道	西水湾社区、八里社区、甜水社区、兴旺社区、兴隆台社区、前进社区、兴隆社区、凯旋社区、景兴社区、橡树湾社区、万达社区、美的城社区、霞光府社区、上房村
			兴隆街道	乐园社区、清泉社区、双兴社区、和平社区、先锋社区、金河社区、泰山社区、作业社区、文化社区、汇美社区、团结社区、钻工村社区、锦祥社区、新园社区
			渤海街道	河畔社区、广厦新城社区、长湖社区、长湖新城社区、兴油社区、测井社区、天丽家园社区、景园社区、永祥社区、海园社区、兴隆新城社区、陈屯村
			创新街道	鹤鸣社区、南东社区、繁荣社区、商西社区、军民社区、科技社区、鹤乡社区、丰裕社区、园丁社区、铁塔社区、坤隆社区、利港银河社区
			振兴街道	振兴社区、研究院社区、幸福社区、设计院社区、世纪社区、胜利社区、财富社区、紫园社区、爱顿社区、杨家村、恒大社区、东方银座社区、天玺社区
			惠宾街道	迎宾社区、生态园社区、康桥社区、康惠社区、于家社区、荒地社区、康瑞社区、公园里社区、朗润园社区、二十里村、胡家村、前胡村、大岗子村
			II	72
	大洼区	I	51	田家街道
大洼街道				兴顺社区、小堡子村、生产社区、欣荣社区、振兴社区、东三社区、永兴社区、永和社区、惠安社区、新园社区、向阳社区、四新社区、兴盛社区、新兴社区、站前社区、桥南社区、永安社区、繁荣社区、东升社区、瀛路社区
王家街道				胜利社区、宝兴社区(田庄台引水总干以东区域)、永盛社区、永昌社区、双兴社区(仅含双兴社区居民委员会所在区域)、石庙子村

县(区)名称	区片等别	区片地价	镇、街道办事处名称	村、社区名称
大洼区	II	37	新立镇	唐家村、张家村、云家村、杨家村、苏家村、孙家村、史家村、新欣社区
			新开镇	西五村、史家村、张家村、曲家村、八家子村、于楼村、田家铺村、铁南村、胥家村
			东风镇	二道边子村、黄金带村、腰屯村、东风村、大岗子村、大北屯村、叶家村、水库村、马家村、驾掌寺村、梁家村、河沿村
			西安镇	高坎村、高坎湾村、八家子村、洼边子村、桃园村、小亮沟村、刘家村、桑林子村、韩家村、小洼村、上口子村、王家塘村
			榆树街道	红村社区、青联社区、郑家社区、榆茂社区、郭家社区、新立社区、兴旺社区、榆树社区、西榆社区、管家村、罗家村、青凤社区
			清水镇	小清村、清河村、育红村、南岗子村、锦红村、大清村、永红村、立新村、江南村、五岔村
			新兴镇	坨子里村、育新村、腰岗子村、红草沟村、于岗子村、躺岗子村、园林村、两棵树村、王家村
			唐家乡	唐家铺村、陈家村、四十里村、新建社区、刘家村、杜家村、白家村、朱家村、南小房村、北窑村、葛家村、袁家村
			平安镇	小房村、新鑫村、大房村、平安村、哈吧村、平房村、建设村、大亮村、新屯村、曹蔡村
			王家街道	兴海村、宝兴社区(田庄台引水总干以西区域)、双兴社区(不含双兴社区居民委员会所在区域)、王家村、曙光村、华侨村、西海村
			于楼街道	建兴社区、宏盛社区、通达社区、花园社区
			赵圈河镇	红塔村、兴胜村、园林村、圈河村、兰石营村
			田庄台镇	庞家社区、中央堡社区、吉家社区、马莲社区、高家社区、李阳社区、胜利社区、北大社区、南大社区、白家社区、碾房社区、码头社区、久远社区
辽滨沿海经济技术开发区	I	37	二界沟街道	小庄子村、有雁沟村、前进村、荣滨社区、辽河社区、海兴村、海隆村、双井子村、盐滩村、平安河村、荣兴村、海滨村、中央屯村、佟家村、新开村

Appendix 2: Notice of the Shuangtaizi District Government on Issuing the Acquisition and Compensation Program for Shantytown Reconstruction in Liaohe New Town

分类号	日期	编制序号	页数
1018	17	22	
政府(社会)行政	审批	审核	

盘锦市双台子区人民政府文件

双区政发〔2018〕9号

盘锦市双台子区人民政府关于印发辽河新城棚户区改造征收与补偿安置方案的通知

区直各相关部门:

《辽河新城棚户区改造征收与补偿安置方案》经区政府九届7次常务会议讨论通过,现予印发,请严格遵照执行。

盘锦市双台子区人民政府

2018年3月27日

辽河新城棚户区改造征收与补偿安置方案

一、总则

第一条 (征收范围) 征收范围为东至东风东街,西至沟海铁路,北至城北街。具体以规划红线图为准。

第二条 (安置时间) 本项目安置房自签订协议后,具体安置日期以政府安置公告之日为准。

第三条 (违法建筑的区分待遇) 本方案公告前未经批准,在本项目改造范围内因生活需要,实施新建、扩建、改建,装修房屋等增加补偿费用的,不予补偿,但在协议拆迁期限内签订协议的,可在安置房指标内置换安置房,超过部分给予200元—800元/平方米七个等级的人工费材料费补助,原则上控制在成本以内,具体由评估公司确定。

2018年3月10日后实施新建、扩建、改建,装修房屋等增加补偿费用的,不予补偿。

征收部门向有关部门发函停止办理本征收区域所有房产、土地、工商、税务、户籍等涉及增加补偿费用的有关手续。

第四条 (签约期限) 本改造区域签订补偿安置协议期限为2018年3月20日—2018年11月30日内,逾期进入依法征收或者其他强制程序。

第五条 (主体) 征收补偿安置方案、征收决定、征收补偿决定、违法建筑强制拆除决定由区人民政府负责制订或者作出,征收补偿安置协议以区房屋征收管理办公室(以下简称“征管

依法依规严肃处理,涉嫌犯罪的,依法追究刑事责任。

第五十九条 (未尽事宜的处理程序) 本方案未尽事宜,由区政府研究形成会议纪要解决。

- 附件: 1.辽河新城棚改项目回迁安置房源明细表
2.城市之星小区回迁安置房源明细表

- 1 -

- 2 -

- 20 -

扫描全能王 创建

扫描全能王 创建

扫描全能王 创建

附件 1

辽河新城棚改项目回迁安置房源明细表

序号	安置小区名称	面积 (m ²)	套数	总套数	备注
1	滨河小区	64	25	1052	
		74	23		
		80-82	207		
		89	68		
		90-92	108		
		104-109	219		
		111-115	226		
		123	132		
		145	22		
		150	22		
2	惠民小区	68-69	68	1290	
		74-75	34		
		80-81	271		
		86-89	288		
		90-91	51		
		105-107	204		
		113-117	272		
		120-121	102		
3	新城雅苑	60-61	38	753	
		70-71	34		
		82-83	135		
		89	20		
		91-92	122		
		102-103	194		
		110-114	110		
		123-125	100		
4	万合新城	62-64	73	120	
		69-71	11		
		86-89	8		
		95-99	11		
		117	4		
		132	13		

附件 2

城市之星小区回迁安置房源明细表

序号	安置小区名称	面积 (m ²)	套数	总套数	备注			
5	天琴湾	86-87	105	335				
		90	49					
		95-96	107					
		112	74					
		66-67	27					
6	辽河左岸	76	2	37				
		104	2					
		118	3					
		123	3					
		71	52			52		
7	锦上阳光	66	20	430				
		92-93	174					
		101	58					
		114-118 (阁楼)	12					
		120-121 (阁楼)	9					
		130-132	70					
		147-149	44					
		150-151	39					
		178 (阁楼)	2					
		202 (阁楼)	2					
8	中鸿基	66-68	8	293				
		75-79	77					
		80	8					
		93-94	53					
		98-99	19					
		106-108	18					
		110-117	90					
		121-123	20					
		合计					4362	

序号	安置小区名称	面积 (m ²)	备注
1	城市之星小区	50.79	所有动迁区域动迁户均可选择城市之星回迁安置房源, 根据自己(动迁户)意愿选择楼层、面积, 可立即入住。
		51.09	
		52.36	
		52.85	
		53.22	
		63.65	
		66.91	
		68.34	
		75.16	
		77.26	
		83.99	
		84.86	
		85.01	
		88.77	
		95.63	
		96.69	
		102.12	
		106.82	
		122.34	

Appendix 3: Subsidies for Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers

《盘锦市人民政府办公室关于印发盘锦市失地农民养老保障费用征收和待遇保障工作实施方案的通知》政策解读

发布时间：2020-06-23 浏览次数：476次

一、《方案》出台的背景

按照《盘锦市人民政府办公室关于印发盘锦市失地农民社会保障暂行办法的通知》(盘政办发〔2017〕115号),为解决失地农民养老保障费用征收和待遇保障标准等问题,结合我市实际,盘锦市人社局起草了《盘锦市人民政府办公室关于印发盘锦市失地农民养老保障费用征收和待遇保障工作实施方案的通知》,并经市长办公会审议通过。

二、《方案》制定的总体思路

坚持生存与发展相结合,公平和效率相统一;保障水平与经济发展水平相适应;多渠道筹集资金;政府能承受,被征地农民能接受;公正、公开;因地制宜和城乡统筹兼顾的原则,结合我市人均寿命、失地农民缴费时的年龄和我市最低生活保障标准,按照《盘锦市人民政府办公室关于印发盘锦市失地农民社会保障暂行办法的通知》(盘政办发〔2017〕115号)文件精神,确定缴费资金总额、政府、集体和个人分别承担的缴费比例、享受待遇时间、享受待遇标准和待遇调整标准、统筹级次及经办管理和资金及账户管理模式。

三、《方案》的主要内容

(一)失地农民如何参保。失地农民参加养老保障,由失地农民所在村(居)委会提出名单,经本集体经济组织村民会议2/3以上成员或者2/3以上村民代表同意,由所在镇政府、街道办事处审核后,报县区人力资源和社会保障部门核定后办理相关手续。

(二)缴费标准如何确定。失地农民养老保障缴费标准按每一个失地农民具体情况分别计算,即每个失地农民养老保障资金缴费总额等于参保时全市平均预期寿命减去参保时本人年龄(男不足60周岁按60周岁计,女不足55周岁按55周岁计)后乘以12个月,再乘以参保时我市最低生活保障月待遇标准。全市平均预期寿命与本人年龄差不足4年的(含超过全市平均预期寿命的人员),按4年计算。

以2019年参保为例,当年最低生活保障金额为每人每月696元,按人均寿命76岁计算,缴费资金总额分为以下标准:

男性参保人员所需资金总额:

1.年龄在16-60岁之间的失地农民,缴费标准为 $696 \times (76-60=16)$ 年 $\times 12$ 月=133632元;

2.年龄大于60周岁且小于平均预期寿命且平均预期寿命与本人年龄之差大于4年的失地农民(以66周岁人员为例),缴费标准为 $696 \times (76-66=10)$ 年 $\times 12$ 月=83520元;

3.平均预期寿命与本人年龄之差小于等于4年或本人年龄大于等于平均预期寿命的失地农民(以75周岁人员为例),缴费标准为 696×4 年 $\times 12$ 月=33408元。

女性参保人员所需资金总额:

1.年龄在16-55岁之间的失地农民,缴费标准为 $696 \times (76-55=21)$ 年 $\times 12$ 月=175392元;

2.年龄大于55周岁且小于平均预期寿命且平均预期寿命与本人年龄之差大于4年的失地农民(以66周岁人员为例),缴费标准为 $696 \times (76-66=10)$ 年 $\times 12$ 月=83520元;

3.平均预期寿命与本人年龄之差小于等于4年或本人年龄大于等于平均预期寿命的失地农民(以75周岁人员为例),缴费标准为 696×4 年 $\times 12$ 月=33408元。

(三)缴费来源及比例如何确定。被征地农民参加养老保障所需资金原则上由政府、村集体和个人三方负担,其中:政府负担30%,从土地出让金收益中提取;村集体负担40%,从村集体所得土地补偿费中列支;个人负担30%,从本人所得的土地补偿费和安置补助费中支付。

对于在征地过程中由个人领取全额土地补偿费和安置补助费的农民,由政府、个人双方按照3:7的比例一次性缴纳失地农民养老保障费用。

(四)待遇领取标准及调整标准如何确定。参保人员享受的养老保障待遇标准,按开始享受待遇时当地城镇最低生活保障标准执行,今后随着最低生活保障标准调整而调整。

(五)享受待遇时间。失地农民参保后,男年满60周岁、女年满55周岁时,从次月起,按月享受待遇;参保时,男已年满60周岁、女已年满55周岁的,从缴费的次月起,按月享受待遇。

原文:盘政办发〔2020〕11号 盘锦市人民政府办公室关于印发盘锦市失地农民养老保障费用征收和待遇保障工作实施方案的通知

Appendix 4: Gender Analysis Form

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area			
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.		
2. Social status of women	Local women have relatively good social status. All key matters of a family are determined by the couple through discussion. Men are the backbone of families, and attend the important village meetings. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.		
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of China, in the project area, when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her mother's family and she can only share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was implemented in 1982. However, this has been corrected after the second round of land contracting (around 1999). If LA, HD or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.		
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.		
5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, women do housework and appropriate farm work mainly in Chinese rural areas, while men mostly do farm work or work outside. Generally, women's working time is 1.2 times that of men, and many young women also work outside.		
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from farming and household sideline operations mainly, accounting for about 25% of household income.		
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making; when men are away for work, women make decisions themselves in many aspects.		
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.		
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.		
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal network in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee, and have the right to elect and be elected. Local governments attach great importance to women's development, especially poverty alleviation.		
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role. Although women rarely participate in public affairs, they can express their views by various means (e.g., male family members).		
B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Project	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation.	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; the Project will not have any significantly adverse impact on women.	(1) Monetary compensation
2. HD and reconstruction	Women do not have the right to participate in decision-making or compensation use.	Women have the title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined by family members together. Therefore, women can participate in housing land selection, house reconstruction, transition arrangements, etc.	(1) Women have the title to reconstructed houses.
3. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance.	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously AHs have to change their income sources. In addition to monetary compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (e.g., priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support).	(1) Women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) At the construction and operation stages, jobs under the project will be first made available to

			women.
4. Increase of gender inequalities	Women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities.	The Project will not lead to gender inequalities. For most households, resettlement impacts are not serious.	Monitoring
5. Social network system	The social network is damaged.	The Project will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact
6. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Serious health or social problems due to resettlement (violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)	The Project will not affect the villages seriously, but some seriously AHs and vulnerable groups will be faced with difficulties.	Providing assistance together with the civil affairs department

Appendix 5: Detailed Resettlement Budget


No.	Item	Unit	Xinglongtai District			Shuangtaizi District						Dawa District						Total	Percent			
			Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)			Pump Station and Upstream Rainwater Pipeline Network Reconstruction on Jinpanhe Street			Bayi Pump Station Reconstruction, and Rainwater and Wastewater Separation						Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)							
			Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)			Budget (0,000 yuan)	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)			Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			1123.16			5.85			1333.67			1623.65			21.23			49.62	4157.18	45.26%
1.1	LA compensation	yuan	83000	125.96	1045.47						78000	28.50	222.30	51000	3.62	18.46	51000.00	8.46	43.15	1329.38	14.47%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	83000	120.22	997.86									51000	3.62	18.46	51000.00	8.46	43.15	1059.46	11.54%	
1.1.2	Construction land	mu	83000	2.95	24.50						78000	28.50	222.30							246.80	2.69%	
1.1.3	Unused land	mu	83000	2.78	23.11															23.11	0.25%	
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	12450	62.40	77.69									7650	3.62	2.77	7650.00	8.46	6.47	86.93	0.95%	
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	mu				11700	5.00	5.85												5.85	0.06%	
1.4	Compensation for residential houses	yuan									1333.67		247.15							1580.82	17.21%	
1.4.1	House compensation	m ²					4167.72	3200.00	1333.67	4167.72	593.00	247.15								1580.82	17.21%	
1.5	Compensation for nonresidential	yuan											1154.20							1154.20	12.57%	

	buildings																						
1.5.1	Building compensation	m ²										935.26	12341.00	1154.20								1154.20	12.57%
2	Management fees	Basic costs	0.05	1123.16	56.16	0.05	5.85	0.29	0.05	1333.67	66.68	0.05	1623.65	81.18	0.05	21.23	1.06	0.05	49.62	2.48	207.86	2.26%	
3	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan	290.00																		290.00	3.16%	
3.1	Surveying and design costs	yuan	80.00																		80.00	0.87%	
3.2	Resettlement M&E fee	yuan	210.00																		210.00	2.29%	
4	Training costs (APs and agencies)	0,000 yuan	80			140									50						270	2.94%	
4.1	Labor costs	0,000 yuan	20			20									20						60	0.65%	
4.2	Livelihood restoration	0,000 yuan	40			100									10						150	1.63%	
4.3	Gender actions	0,000 yuan	20			20									20						60	0.65%	
5	LA taxes	yuan			3690.70												108.04			252.50	4051.25	44.11%	
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	mu	18375.08	120.22	220.91										18375.08	3.62	6.65	18375.08	8.46	15.55	243.11	2.65%	
5.2	Land reclamation costs	m ²	36	80149.00	288.54										36	2413.33	8.69	36	5640.00	20.30	317.53	3.46%	
5.3	Compensation for additional construction land	m ²	56	80149.00	448.83										24	2413.33	5.79	24	5640.00	13.54	468.16	5.10%	
5.4	Forest vegetation restoration costs	m ²	17.40	15440.00	26.87																	26.87	0.29%
5.5	Social security costs	mu	40089.60	120.22	481.97										40089.60	3.62	14.51	40089.60	8.46	33.92	530.40	5.78%	


5.6	Cultivated land quota purchase costs	mu	184954.27	120.22	2223.59										200000	3.62	72.40	200000	8.46	169.20	2465.19	26.84%
Subtotal of items 1-5			5240.02			146.14			1400.35			1704.83			180.33			304.6			8976.27	97.74%
6	Contingencies	Basic costs	0.05	1123.16	56.16	0.05	5.85	0.29	0.05	1333.67	66.68	0.05	1623.65	81.18	0.05	21.23	1.06	0.05	49.62	2.48	207.86	2.26%
7	Total		5296.18			146.43			1467.03			1786.01			181.39			307.08			9184.12	100.00%

Appendix 6: Interview Minutes

Meeting Minutes 1

Date	July 11, 2024
Venue	Dongsan Community, Dawa Sub-district
Organizer	Dawa District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau
Participants	Dawa District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, secretary and members of Dawa Sub-district, resident representatives of Dongshan Community, taskforce
Topic	FGD on drainage network renewal, and rainwater and wastewater separation reconstruction in Dawa District
Key points and results	<p>1. According to the current situation of the drainage network, and the evaluation results of the drainage capacity of existing current ditches, pipelines and pump station, the pipeline network in Dawa District is incomplete, and the pipelines on Huashan Road (Shuangqiao Street-Jinyuan Street) and Huashan Road (Jinyuan Street-Hongtan Street) are aged. At present, multiple collapses have occurred in these segments, which have lost drainage capacity and urgently needs to be replaced and repaired.</p> <p>2. Local residents say that the collapse and shortage of rainwater and wastewater pipelines have brought a lot of inconvenience to daily traffic, and urgently expect to eliminate waterlogging points around residential areas and improve the overall waterlogging prevention and control capacity.</p> <p>3. The Project has a high level of awareness among local residents, who are very supportive of its implementation. Residents think that it should break ground as soon as possible, because it can improve the flood control capacity of the river, and the safety of bridges, slopes and embankment roads along the river.</p> <p>4. Residents also express their needs: 1) There is an urgent need for the improvement and reconstruction of the rainwater and wastewater pipeline network in Dawa District. "I hope that waterlogging points can be cleared as soon as possible. It is very inconvenient to have accumulated water on the road. It is inconvenient to bicycle riders, and sometimes, passing vehicles can splash water onto roadsides. The improvement and reconstruction of rainwater and wastewater pipelines is indeed a good thing for local people, and we all support it. In the future, when it rains, it will be much more convenient for us to go out." 2) Some female villagers expect the Project to bring them job opportunities. "I am currently taking care of my children at home and do not have a job. I expect the Project to bring some job opportunities to housewives like me. We are willing to participate in the daily management of rivers and roads, such as cleaning. We are all willing to do these jobs."</p>
	

Meeting Minutes 2

Date	November 7, 2024
Venue	Xinglong Farm, Xinglongtai District
Organizer	Xinglongtai District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau
Participants	Panjin Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Xinglongtai District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, farm leaders and workers, taskforce
Topic	FGD on the Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street)
Key points and results	<p>1. Rainwater Pump Station and Associated Works on South Shihua Road (Youyi Street-Huancheng South Street) will occupy 134.42 mu of land, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, including 125.96 mu of land of a state-owned farm in Xinglongtai District, affecting 35 farm workers from 9 households, and 8.46 mu of land (field ridges) of a state-owned farm in Dawa District, affecting no one.</p> <p>2. Farm workers strongly support the construction of this subcomponent. Those affected by LA say that they accept LA as long as reasonable compensation is granted, and that the current compensation program offered by the government is acceptable.</p> <p>3. Farm workers also express their needs: 1) Increase green landscape design, "I expect the Project to pay attention to riverside landscaping. After meals, ordinary people like to take a walk and stroll along the river, so the design on both sides is definitely suitable for our leisure and entertainment." 2) Add public toilets. "I think some public facilities such as public toilets should be added next to the river. There are still too few public toilets around the riverbank. When walking along the river, you can find that there are some instances of defecating and urinating on the road. It is also easy to accidentally step on them during evening walks." 3) Improve water quality and solve the problems of dirty, smelly, and mosquito and fly breeding in the river water. "We think we should try to build it into a scenic river as much as possible. The river water should be as clear as possible. It's better now in winter, but in summer, there are often groups of small flying insects next to the river. After all, it's an inland river in the city, and it doesn't smell good when we walk to the river."</p>
	

Appendix 7: Fieldwork Photos

<p>FGD at the Panjin Municipal Government</p>	<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>
<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>	<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>
<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>	<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>
<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>	<p>Field visit in Shuangtaizi District</p>



15:15 | 2024-07-10
星期三 晴 29°C
盘锦市双台子区·南迁泵站

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Shuangtaizi District



15:35 | 2024-07-10
星期三 晴 29°C
盘锦市双台子区·高家窝站

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Shuangtaizi District



15:43 | 2024-07-10
星期三 晴 29°C
盘锦市双台子区·前进社区居委会

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Shuangtaizi District



15:51 | 2024-07-10
星期三 晴 29°C
盘锦市双台子区·龙华寺

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Shuangtaizi District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



08:56 | 2024-07-11
星期四 多云 26°C
盘锦市兴隆台区·友谊街

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Xinglongtai District



09:04 | 2024-07-11
星期四 多云 26°C
盘锦市兴隆台区·向海大道

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Xinglongtai District



09:22 | 2024-07-11
星期四 多云 26°C
盘锦市兴隆台区·红摩美凯龙(全球家居生活Mall)

今日水印
相机 13371
88 17190303

Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Shuangtaizi District Sub-district Office



FGD with residents in Dawa District



FGD with residents in Shuangtaizi District



FGD with residents in Shuangtaizi District



FGD with residents in Shuangtaizi District



FGD with residents in Shuangtaizi District



FGD with residents in Xinglongtai District



FGD with residents in Xinglongtai District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in Dawa District



Field visit in the Huimin residential area



Key informant interview



Field visit to Xinglong Farm



Interview at Xinglong Farm

Appendix 8: Terms of Reference (TORs) for External Monitoring

1. Objectives of external M&E

The objectives of this task are to: (a) evaluate the implementation progress of the RAP based on its M&E process; (b) monitor the implementation progress and effectiveness of the RAP, and integrate it with the management information system; and (c) evaluate whether the objectives and outcome indicators of the RAP are met.

According to AIIB's ESF and ESS2, and the RAP for the Project, the Panjin PMO will appoint an independent professional agency to conduct external resettlement M&E on RAP implementation. By regularly monitoring the LAR implementation process of the Project, including consultation with affected communities, distribution of resettlement funds, implementation of compensation and restoration measures, and the GRM, and the functioning of the project implementation units (PIUs), the main goal is to ensure that the RAP is fully implemented. Key monitoring results will be recorded and reported to AIIB and the Panjin PMO, problems arising from RAP implementation will be identified, and improvement suggestions proposed.

To promote project implementation and maintain continuous monitoring, a basic compensation and resettlement mechanism, and a socioeconomic baseline database will be established for all RAP implementation agencies of the Project. Lower-level agencies will report to higher-level ones regularly. In the above mechanism, a standardized information form is prepared to achieve continuous information flow from the village level to the Panjin PMO, and is regularly inspected and verified by the Panjin PMO. Through these monitoring efforts, the Panjin PMO and AIIB will learn RAP implementation, whether the rights of the APs are fully secured, different aspects of the RAP, including whether the GRM, the gender and vulnerable group action plans, and the functions of the PIUs are fully implemented. Based on the baseline and follow-up surveys on the APs, it will be determined whether the goal of income and livelihood restoration for different affected groups has been achieved.

External independent M&E will also provide opportunities for the affected persons and communities to express their opinions and concerns about resettlement implementation in order to achieve the goals of the RAP.

2. Scope and tasks of external M&E

Scope of external M&E

The scope of external M&E includes the 20 subcomponents approved by AIIB, including all subcomponents involving civil works and LAR. If there is any new subcomponent or associated project in the mid-term adjustment, it will be included in the scope of M&E.

External independent M&E is independent of the PMO and the project implementation management consultant to ensure smooth coordination and avoid duplication.

Tasks of external M&E

The RAP will be implemented by the IA and agencies concerned, sub-districts, villages / communities, contractors, etc.; the project implementation management and supporting consultant will assist the Panjin PMO, IA and agencies concerned in project management and coordination. During internal monitoring and internal monitoring report preparation by the PMO, technical support and guidance will be provided. The external M&E agency will conduct independent third-party M&E on RAP implementation under the coordination of the Panjin PMO in order to objectively evaluate the progress and completion of the original RAP, and problems encountered, and propose professional suggestions and measures to the Panjin PMO and AIIB for reference.

(1) The external M&E agency supervises the implementation of the RAP approved by AIIB to determine compensation and rights to be provided to the APs according the provisions and procedures specified in the RAP, protect the rights and interests of stakeholders, and achieve the established social goals;

(2) Advise on and guide the implementation of the RAP by the Panjin PMO, PIUs, agencies concerned, contractors, etc.;

(3) Assist the PIUs, agencies concerned and contractors in supervising RAP implementation;

(4) Attend relevant meetings between the PIUs and stakeholders to assist in achieving the expected outcomes;

(5) Verify whether LA, compensation, and other related tasks are carried out in accordance with the applicable laws, and the rates and programs specified in the RAP, assist the PIUs and agencies concerned in solving problems related to LA compensation during project implementation;

(6) Review all documents and reports related to LAR received from stakeholders / consultants on behalf of the PIUs, and advise the PIUs to make appropriate decisions on such reports;

(7) Assist the PIUs in responding to AIIB's concerns regarding RAP implementation, support AIIB's visits to project sites, facilitate discussions with stakeholders, the resettlement and social specialists of the PMO, etc.;

(8) During field visits, verify land ownership certificates and issued by competent authorities and their effective periods, and review LA, compensation payment, LA compensation agreements, etc.;

(9) Monitor whether the RAP implementation and construction schedules comply with the plans and actions specified in the RAP, and coordinate closely with the Panjin PMO, PIUs and consultant;

(10) One of the key tasks is to determine whether additional HD is involved; if it is involved, guidance should be provided to address this issue in the Project;

(11) Monitor the implementation of actions, timelines and goals outlined in the RAP;

(12) Monitor and evaluate the operation of the GRM, and grievances related to project implementation and how they are addressed (if any);

(13) Conduct FGDs or interviews with heads of the PIUs and local LAR offices, as well as APs at least semiannually to monitor and evaluate their feedback on compensation received and livelihood restoration. Record good practices and lessons learned during RAP implementation;

(14) Supervise the implementation progress of action plans for subcomponents involving permanent LA and temporary land compensation during RAP implementation;

(15) Any other task necessary to achieve the assigned goals.

3. Key points of RAP M&E

External resettlement monitoring mainly covers the following:

RAP implementation monitoring: (1) implementation units for resettlement and social management. (2) resettlement policies and compensation mechanisms; (3) progress of LA compensation; (4) resettlement compensation funds and budget; (5) AP production and employment arrangements; (6) restoration and reconstruction of specific facilities; (7) income, production and living standards of the APs; (8) grievance redress; (9) public participation and information disclosure; (10) follow-up monitoring and feedback on issues identified in AIIB memoranda, and internal resettlement and social monitoring reports; (11) conclusion and suggestions.

In addition, external resettlement and social monitoring includes without limitation: (i) reviewing

and verifying prepared internal monitoring reports; (ii) supervising work carried out by agencies, and providing implementation training and guidance; (iii) reviewing the GRM and report on it; (iv) conducting M&E through a sampling survey on the APs to take corrective and remedial measures; (v) conducting FGDs or interviews with APs, village / community officials, and heads of local LAR offices, and preparing M&E reports suited to the Project's actual impacts; (vi) evaluating the effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of RAP implementation, and providing suggestions for optimizing RAPs and SMPs for similar future projects for reference. An important task of external resettlement monitoring is to provide feedback on opinions and suggestions of the APs who receive compensation and assistance, and to give suggestions to the Panjin PMO and IA on risks, nonconformities and early warnings identified during the implementation process.

4. RAP M&E methods

The consultant should conduct a field visit semiannually using rapid assessment, sampling survey, consultation, discussion, meeting, interview and other methods, and submit a report within 30 days after the field visit.

The consulting agency will apply qualitative and quantitative methods during monitoring, including without limitation the following.

(1) Quantitative methods

- 1) Conduct a baseline survey (before LAR), covering a representative sample of the APs, with focus on vulnerable groups.
- 2) Conduct an annual questionnaire survey on 20% of the AHs during project implementation.
- 3) Use existing local-level statistical data, and data from district LAR offices.
- 4) Survey the affected enterprises and workers (if any).
- 5) Conduct a sampling survey on 20% of the AHs for final M&E on LAR implementation (before project completion).

(2) Qualitative methods

- 1) Review project documents (feasibility study report and RAP), relevant policies of AIIB, relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, Liaoning Province and Panjin City.
- 2) Negotiate and discuss with different stakeholders and NGOs through consultation meetings, in-depth interviews and FGDs.
- 3) Conduct FGDs and in-depth interviews with affected persons or groups, such as severely affected households, vulnerable households and women.

(3) Field visits

- 1) Conduct field visits to project sites to examine construction impacts on local residents.
- 2) All collected information and data will be processed, analyzed and included in the baseline or subsequent M&E reports. The external M&E agency must store processed data to be used for the next round of M&E. Such data will belong to the Panjin PMO and will be provided to AIIB upon request. All documents will be handed over to the Panjin PMO after the completion of the contract.

5. The external resettlement and social M&E consultant should submit the following reports:

- (1) Inception report and work plan, etc.
- (2) The external M&E agency will submit an external M&E report to AIIB and the Panjin PMO semiannually during project implementation, as an independent document and as part of project implementation reports. The submission schedule for external monitoring reports is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

No.	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Dec. 2025
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Dec. 2025
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jun. 2026
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Dec. 2026
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jun. 2027
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Dec. 2027
7	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jun. 2028
8	Monitoring report (No.7)	Dec. 2028
9	Monitoring report (No.8)	Jun. 2029
10	Monitoring report (No.9)	Dec. 2029
11	Resettlement Completion Report	September 2030

(3) All reports and outcomes should be available in both Chinese and English versions.

After each external M&E report is completed, it should be submitted to the Panjin PMO for review first. The Panjin PMO will review all opinions, suggestions and compliance within 15 working days after the submission of each report. Any report reviewed by the Panjin PMO will be submitted to AIIB. All reports should be submitted to the Panjin PMO according to the actual required number of copies.