

**AIB Urgent Concessional Loan
Project**

**Henan Flood Emergency Rehabilitation and
Recovery Project
—Jiaozuo Subproject**

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

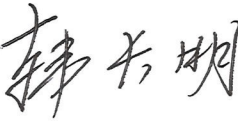
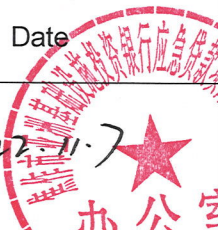
**Jiaozuo Project Management Office (PMO)
November 2022**

Letter of Commitment

The Henan Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to implement the Henan Flood Emergency Rehabilitation and Recovery Project—Jiaozuo Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject"). The Jiaozuo PMO, Jiaozuo Municipal Water Resources Bureau (JMWRB), Jiaozuo Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Bureau (JMURCB), Macun District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau (MDARAB) and Wuxiu County Water Resources Bureau (WCWRB) have prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) with the assistance of the consultant. 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 Jiaozuo PMO, JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB 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 Jiaozuo PMO, JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB 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 Jiaozuo PMO, JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB have discussed the draft RAP with the agencies concerned and obtained their consent; JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB will be generally responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and the coordination of resettlement. The government authorities concerned of Jiaozuo City will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and relevant resettlement tasks based on their respective duties.

Agency	Signature	Date
Jiaozuo PMO		2022-11-7 

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 AIIB'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 residential 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 affected persons 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 unutilized 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 affected persons. 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 LA and HD 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. Subproject introduction

In July 2021, the city of Jiaozuo experienced sustained heavy rains and mountain torrents rare in history, and many water facilities were damaged; 20 small and medium reservoirs, and over 20 rivers including the Dasha, Manggai and Shanmen Rivers experienced bank collapse, and dam, road, sluice and office damage. In order to eliminate rainstorm and flood impacts, and promote economic development and livelihood restoration, the Subproject has been proposed, which is located in disaster-hit areas, including the urban area and Xiuwu County, and includes water and municipal infrastructure restoration and improvement, emergency response and institutional capacity building, etc. The Subproject consists of 24 components, in which 21 components involve construction. The construction period is 4 years, from December 2022 to December 2026.

Resettlement will begin in December 2022 and end in December 2024, and the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 19.9853 million yuan (based on prices in September 2022).

2. Affected area

The Subproject's resettlement impacts are LA impacts mainly. 73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired, affecting 18 households with 70 persons, involving river dredging, bank protection, drainage culvert construction, etc., in Tianjian Ditch River Management, Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, and Shanmen River Reconstruction in Macun District 3 components. **The Subproject does not involve HD.**

The Subproject's resettlement impacts arise mainly from scattered LA for urban river management, and each AH has a small lost area and low lost income (income loss rates 0.07-3.4%). Since the land loss rates of all AHs are below 3.4% and the Subproject does not involve HD, this abbreviated resettlement action plan has been prepared according to AIIB's ESF and ESMF.

The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

1) 73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 18 households with 70 persons in 11 villages in 6 sub-districts in Jiefang, Zhongzhan, Shanyang and Macun Districts, in which 31.4985 mu in 9 villages in 4 sub-districts in Jiefang and Zhongzhan Districts will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and structure construction in Tianjian Ditch River Management, affecting 18 households with 70 persons; 5.14 mu of collective wasteland in Xiaozhuangxin Village, Dinghe Sub-district, Shanyang District will be acquired for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, affecting no one; and 36.59 mu of collective woodland in Shandi Village, Anyangcheng Sub-district will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and drainage culvert construction in Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District, affecting no one. Land pre-approval has been obtained for Tianjian Ditch River Management; for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management, the design is being improved, and land pre-approval is pending and is expected to be obtained by the end of December.

2) 1,080.146 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 360.6 mu of state-owned construction land (transport and public infrastructure land) and 719.546 mu of state-owned unused land (river surface, river flat and grassland).

3) Temporary land occupation arises from construction camps, traffic, spoil grounds, etc. 905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 862.11 mu of state-owned land and 43 mu of collective land, affecting 7 households with 36 persons. The temporarily occupied state-owned land is mostly river flat, existing roads, and unused land along rivers and roads, and crops are grown on some state-owned river flat, and the temporarily occupied collective land is mostly irrigated / non-irrigated land, woodland and construction land, and crops are grown on some collective land, which will be compensated for as ground attachments.

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 Henan Province and Jiaozuo City, AIIB's ESF and ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement". See Section 4.2 for details.

4. Resettlement strategy

1) LA: LA compensation is based on the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16), and Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29). See Section 4.5 for details. LA compensation will be disbursed by the district governments to the sub-district offices, and then to the affected village / community committees, and finally paid to the AHs. Compensation for young crops will be paid to the AHs directly.

2) The occupied state-owned are within jurisdictions of construction agencies (urban road construction land and public infrastructure land belongs to JMURCB, and land within the range of river management belongs to the municipal / county water resources bureaus), not involving allocation, transfer, compensation and resettlement.

3) Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for at the specified rates, and compensation will be paid directly to the affected persons / entities.

5. Organizational setup

The Jiaozuo PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, and JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB are the implementing agencies (IAs). The Jiaozuo PMO is responsible for the preparation, management and coordination of the Subproject, the Land Acquisition Office under the Jiaozuo Municipal Natural Resources Bureau (JLAO) for LAR, and the relevant district governments / sub-district offices for RAP implementation.

6. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs have been informed of the construction scope of the Subproject and the key points of this RAP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation. 13 FGDs with residents were held, involving 453 persons in total (including 134 women, accounting for 29.58%; 78 elders, accounting for 17.22%; and 241 officials and villager representatives, accounting for 53.2%); 87 key informants were interviewed (19 in Jiefang District, 20 in Shanyang District, 18 in Zhongzhan District, 15 in Macun District and 15 in Xiuwu County); the draft RAP was disclosed at bulletin boards in the 5 affected sub-districts (Shangbaizuo and Wangchu Sub-districts in Jiefang District, Licun and Xuheng Sub-districts in Zhongzhan District, Dinghe Sub-district in Shanyang District, Anyangcheng Sub-district in Macun District). Through the above activities, they have been involved in the Subproject, 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 Subproject may be from LA, ground attachment compensation, etc. Correspondingly, the Jiaozuo PMO, JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB, WCWRB, natural resources, 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 LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in September 2022, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 19.9853 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 7.7193 million yuan (36.62% of the budget, including LA compensation of 5.6459 million yuan (28.25% of the budget), young crop compensation of 42,500 yuan (0.21% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 123,500 yuan (0.62% of the budget), ground attachment compensation of 1.9074 million yuan (9.54% of the budget), and contingencies of 771,900 yuan (3.86% of the budget).

9. Monitoring and evaluation (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 Jiaozuo PMO and other authorities concerned (e.g., development and reform commission, natural resources bureau, labor and social security bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually from Year. The Jiaozuo PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external M&E, and submit M&E reports to AIIB semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the budget of the capacity building component.

Contents

1	Overview of the Subproject.....	1
1.1	Background and Description.....	1
1.1.1	<i>Background.....</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1.2	<i>Components.....</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1.3	<i>Impacts.....</i>	<i>1</i>
1.2	Social and Economic Benefits.....	2
1.3	Resettlement Budget and Implementation Period.....	2
2	Impacts of the Subproject.....	11
2.1	Measures to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement.....	11
2.1.1	<i>Principles for Project Design and Site Selection.....</i>	<i>11</i>
2.1.2	<i>Measures to Reduce LA.....</i>	<i>11</i>
2.2	Range of Resettlement Impact Survey.....	11
2.3	Survey Methods and Process.....	14
2.4	Permanent LA and Impact Analysis.....	15
2.4.1	<i>Permanent LA.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.4.2	<i>Impact Analysis.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.5	Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land.....	16
2.6	Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation.....	19
2.8	Affected Population.....	21
2.8.1	<i>Summary.....</i>	<i>21</i>
2.8.2	<i>Affected Vulnerable Groups.....</i>	<i>21</i>
2.8.3	<i>Affected Women.....</i>	<i>21</i>
2.9	Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure.....	21
3	Socioeconomic Profile.....	23
3.1	Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area.....	23
3.1.1	<i>Jiaozuo City.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.1.2	<i>Affected Districts.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.1.3	<i>Affected Sub-districts.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.2	Affected Population.....	24
3.2.1	<i>Ethnic and Gender Analysis.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.2.2	<i>Age Structure.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.2.3	<i>Educational Level.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.2.4	<i>Housing Conditions.....</i>	<i>24</i>
3.2.5	<i>Living Conditions.....</i>	<i>25</i>
3.2.6	<i>Land Resources.....</i>	<i>25</i>
3.2.7	<i>Household Assets.....</i>	<i>25</i>
3.2.8	<i>Household Income and Expenditure.....</i>	<i>25</i>
3.3	Sampling Survey on Women.....	26
3.3.1	<i>Income.....</i>	<i>26</i>
3.3.2	<i>Educational Level.....</i>	<i>26</i>
3.3.3	<i>Occupation.....</i>	<i>26</i>
3.3.4	<i>Expected Resettlement Mode.....</i>	<i>27</i>
3.4	Summary.....	27

4	Legal Framework and Policies	28
4.1	Resettlement Objectives.....	28
4.2	Key Principles.....	28
4.3	Policy Framework.....	29
4.4	Main Differences between AIIB Policy and PRC Laws.....	29
4.5	Resettlement Policies and Compensation Rates.....	30
4.5.1	<i>Permanent LA</i>	30
4.5.2	<i>Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land</i>	31
4.5.3	<i>Temporary Land Occupation</i>	31
4.5.4	<i>Young Crops and Ground Attachments</i>	32
4.5.5	<i>HD</i>	34
4.5.6	<i>Supporting Policy for Vulnerable Groups</i>	34
4.5.7	<i>Supporting Measures for Women</i>	34
4.5.8	<i>Rates of Other Costs</i>	34
4.6	Entitlement Matrix.....	35
5	Resettlement and Income Restoration.....	37
5.1	Purpose of Resettlement.....	37
5.2	Principles for Resettlement and Restoration.....	37
5.3	Restoration Programs for Permanent LA.....	37
5.3.1	<i>Summary</i>	37
5.3.2	<i>Restoration Programs for Affected Villages / Communities</i>	39
5.4	Restoration Program for HD.....	40
5.5	Restoration Program for Infrastructure and Attachments.....	40
5.6	Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups.....	41
5.7	Resettlement Training.....	41
5.8	Protection of Women’s Rights and Interests.....	42
6	Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule.....	43
6.1	Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies.....	43
6.1.1	<i>Organizational Setup</i>	43
6.2	Staffing and Equipment.....	44
6.2.1	<i>Staffing</i>	44
6.2.2	<i>Equipment</i>	45
6.2.3	<i>Training Program</i>	45
6.3	Implementation Schedule.....	45
7	Public Participation and Grievance Redress	47
7.1	Public Participation.....	47
7.1.1	<i>Public Participation at the Preparation Stage</i>	47
7.1.2	<i>Public Participation at the Implementation Stage</i>	48
7.2	Grievance Redress.....	48
7.2.1	<i>Grievance Redress Procedure</i>	48
7.2.2	<i>Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals</i>	49
7.2.3	<i>Contact Information for Grievance Redress</i>	50
8	Resettlement Budget and Funding Sources	51

8.1	Resettlement Budget	51
8.2	Annual Investment Plan	51
8.3	Management and Disbursement of Resettlement Funds	51
8.3.1	<i>Management of Resettlement Funds</i>	51
8.3.2	<i>Disbursement of Resettlement Funds</i>	51
9	M&E	53
9.1	Internal Monitoring	53
9.1.1	<i>Procedure</i>	54
9.1.2	<i>Interval and Reporting</i>	54
9.2	External Monitoring.....	55
9.2.1	<i>Scope and Procedure</i>	55
9.2.2	<i>Reporting</i>	55
9.3	Post-evaluation.....	56
	Appendix 1: Land Pre-approval Document and Note.....	57
	Appendix 2: Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16)	62
	Appendix 3: Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48)	63
	Appendix 4: Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29).....	64
	Appendix 5: Endowment Insurance Subsidy for LEFs.....	71
	Appendix 6: Gender Analysis Form	72
	Appendix 7: Detailed Resettlement Budget.....	74
	Appendix 8: Interview Minutes	75
	Appendix 9: Fieldwork Photos	76

List of Tables

Table 1-1	Scope of Construction	4
Table 1-2	Summary of Resettlement Impacts.....	9
Table 2-1	Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts at the Preparation Stage	11
Table 2-2	Summary of the Subproject Area	13
Table 2-3	Summary of LA Impacts	17
Table 2-4	LA Impact Analysis	17
Table 2-5	Summary of Occupied State-owned Land (unit: mu).....	18
Table 2-6	Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land (unit: mu).....	19
Table 2-7	Summary of Affected Ground Attachments	22
Table 3-1	Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts (2022)	24
Table 3-2	Distribution of the Sample	24
Table 3-3	Summary of Housing Conditions.....	25
Table 3-4	Summary of Living Conditions	25
Table 3-5	Household Income and Expenditure	25
Table 3-6	Household Income by Gender	26
Table 3-7	Educational Levels by Gender.....	26
Table 3-8	Occupations by Gender.....	27
Table 3-9	Expected Resettlement Modes of Women	27
Table 4-1	Resettlement Policy Framework	29

Table 4-2 Local Block Comprehensive Land Prices	31
Table 4-3 LA Compensation Rates and AAOVs	31
Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops (unit: yuan/mu)	32
Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments (Trees and Flowers).....	32
Table 4-7 Rates of LA Taxes.....	34
Table 4-8 Entitlement Matrix.....	35
Table 5-1 Income Losses and Restoration Measures	40
Table 5-2 Information on Ground Attachments.....	40
Table 5-3 Local Skills Training Programs	41
Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies	44
Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Plan.....	45
Table 6-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule	46
Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities.....	47
Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan.....	48
Table 7-3 Grievance Registration Form.....	49
Table 7-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress	50
Table 8-1 Annual Investment Plan.....	51
Table 9-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD.....	53
Table 9-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization.....	53
Table 9-3 Sample Monitoring Form	54
Table 9-4 Schedule of Resettlement M&E	56

List of Figures

Figure 2-1 Location Map of the Subproject.....	12
Figure 2-2 Distribution of the Components	13
Figure 2-3 Young Crops Affected by Tianjian Ditch River Management.....	22
Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart	44
Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart.....	52

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
JLAO	-	Land Acquisition Office under the Jiaozuo Municipal Natural Resources Bureau
JMURCB	-	Jiaozuo Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Bureau
JMWRB	-	Jiaozuo Municipal Water Resources Bureau
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
MDARAB	-	Macun District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPM	-	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
WCWRB	-	Wuxiu County Water Resources Bureau

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background and Description

1.1.1 Background

Jiaozuo City is located in northwestern Henan Province, and governs 5 districts – Jiefang, Shanyang, Macun and Zhongzhan Districts, and High-tech Zone, and belongs to the Yellow and Hai River systems. There are 5 rivers within a basin area of over 1,000 km², which are the Yellow, Qin, Dan, Dasha and Xinmang Rivers, and 18 small rivers with a basin area of over 100 km².

In July 2021, Jiaozuo experienced sustained heavy rains and mountain torrents rare in history, with rainfalls exceeding historical limits. Despite of the whole city's joint efforts, the city's infrastructure was seriously damaged, with economic losses amounting to 1.96 billion yuan.

20 small and medium reservoirs, and over 20 rivers including the Dasha, Manggai and Shanmen Rivers experienced bank collapse, and dam, road, sluice and office damage, and many national, provincial, county, township and village highways were damaged by collapse, landslides, mud-rock flows, etc., affecting economic and social development, and local residents' production and lives, and threatening personal safety seriously.

In order to eliminate rainstorm and flood impacts, and promote economic development and livelihood restoration, the Subproject has been proposed, which aims to promote the functional restoration of infrastructure, improve flood control and emergency management capacity, and protect people's personal and property safety.

1.1.2 Components

The Subproject is located in disaster-hit areas, including the urban area and Xiuwu County, and includes water and municipal infrastructure restoration and improvement, emergency response and institutional capacity building, etc.

1) Water infrastructure reconstruction and upgrading: including river dredging, embankment, slope improvement, ecological rehabilitation, structure, bridge, sluice, culvert and road construction, etc.

2) Municipal infrastructure reconstruction and upgrading: including the reconstruction and upgrading of damaged rivers, urban roads, auxiliary facilities, bridges, drainage facilities, etc.

3) Emergency response capacity building: building a smart water platform, a smart water environment (flood control) platform, a monitoring and early warning emergency command platform, etc.

4) Institutional capacity building: including project management and consulting services, professional skills training, technical support, external resettlement and environmental M&E, project management software system (MIS) procurement and application, etc.

21 components involve construction. The construction period is 4 years, from December 2022 to December 2026. See Table 1-1, and Figures 1-1 and 1-2.

1.1.3 Impacts

Based on the fieldwork, the Subproject's resettlement impacts arise from LA for river management, and HD is not involved. The Subproject will affect 25 households with 106 persons in Shanyang, Jiefang, Zhongzhan and Macun Districts, and Xiuwu County, including 18 households with 70 persons affected by LA and 7 households with 36 persons affected by temporary land occupation. The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

- 1) 73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 18 households with 70 persons in 11 villages in 6 sub-districts in Jiefang, Zhongzhan, Shanyang and

Macun Districts, in which 31.4985 mu in 9 villages in 4 sub-districts in Jiefang and Zhongzhan Districts will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and structure construction in Tianjian Ditch River Management, affecting 18 households with 70 persons; 5.14 mu of collective wasteland in Xiaozhuangxin Village, Dinghe Sub-district, Shanyang District will be acquired for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, affecting no one; and 36.59 mu of collective woodland in Shandi Village, Anyangcheng Sub-district will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and drainage culvert construction in Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District, affecting no one. Land pre-approval has been obtained for Tianjian Ditch River Management; for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management, the design is being improved, and land pre-approval is pending and is expected to be obtained by the end of December.

- 2) 1,080.146 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 360.6 mu of state-owned construction land (transport and public infrastructure land) and 719.546 mu of state-owned unused land (river surface, river flat and grassland), affecting no one. See Table 2-5.
- 3) 905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 862.11 mu of state-owned land and 43 mu of collective land, affecting 7 households with 36 persons. The temporarily occupied state-owned land is mostly river flat, existing roads, and unused land along rivers and roads, and the temporarily occupied collective land is mostly irrigated / non-irrigated land, woodland and construction land.

See Table 1-2.

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

The Subproject has a large beneficiary area that covers villages in Jiefang, Shanyang, Zhongzhan and Macun Districts, Xiuwu County, and along the Dasha, Shanmen and Wengjian Rivers, with a direct beneficiary population of about 1.1418 million.

The Subproject will restore and reconstruct damaged roads, rivers and bridges, and protect local residents' personal and property safety, and provide leisure and recreational places to local residents.

The Subproject will reconstruct, restore and construct sewage and drainage facilities, improve the quality of the water environment and flood discharge capacity, and repair streetlamps and other auxiliary facilities.

The Subproject will restore and upgrade urban sidewalks and roads to ensure traffic safety, and establish a smart water platform to improve disaster prevention and control capacity, and emergency response capacity.

Due to serious flood impacts, local residents eagerly expect the Subproject to be implemented as soon as possible.

1.3 Resettlement Budget and Implementation Period

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 19.9853 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 7.7193 million yuan (36.62% of the budget, including LA compensation of 5.6459 million yuan (28.25% of the budget), young crop compensation of 42,500 yuan (0.21% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 123,500 yuan (0.62% of the budget), ground

attachment compensation of 1.9074 million yuan (9.54% of the budget), and contingencies of 771,900 yuan (3.86% of the budget). See Appendix 7.

The construction period is 4 years, from December 2022 to December 2026.

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction

No.	IA	Contract	Component	Description	Remarks
1	JMWRB	JZTJ101A	Dasha River Restoration (mountain exit-inverted siphon)	1) River management: river dredging for 27.9km, bank protection for 10.128km, constructing embankments of 1.99km (1.123km in mountain exit-inverted siphon and 0.867km in inverted siphon-Zhongyuan Road), repairing two flooded roads and repairing 5 sluices 2) Bridge works: demolishing flooded Nanzhang Road and reconstructing it into a 400m long and 10m wide bridge 3) Ecological rehabilitation: creating diversified habitats, constructing ecological embankments, repairing roads and restoring aquatic plants in the mountain exit-inverted siphon segment; restoring river flat habitats, and creating barrier-free corridors for birds, fishes and amphibians in the inverted siphon-Zhongyuan Road segment Gross investment: 319.1015 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
		JZTJ101B	Dasha River Restoration (inverted siphon-Jianggou River entrance)		
2	WCWRB	JZTJ102	Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	1) River dredging for 18.025km; 2) reinforcing the right embankment to resist floods occurring every 20 years, including standardization for 2km, slope protection for 5.245km and a right bank-top wave wall of 3.2km; 3) reinforcing the left embankment to resist floods occurring every 10 years for 6.504km; 4) hardening the existing bank-top flood control road of 9.705km; 5) Demolishing and reconstructing 5 bridges, 5 bank-crossing culverts and sluices, 1 check sluice and 1 flood drainage pump station, and upgrading 2 flood drainage pump stations; 6) Adding alley trees and streetlamps on the right bank from the upstream county border to Renmin Road, and adding streetlamps on the right bank below the Changqiao sluice, and landscaping at 3 points for a total of 0.84hm ² Gross investment: 122.2376 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
3		JZTJ103	Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	River dredging for 5.3km, heightening and reinforcing right embankment of 4.9km and Gaotun Village embankment of 1.73km, bank slope lining for 3.8km, constructing a right bank-top road of 4.9km and a Gaotun Village bank-top road of 1.73km, and demolishing and reconstructing 4 box culvert bridges, 2 sluices and 4 culverts Gross investment: 36.37 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
4	MDARAB	JZTJ104	Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Including river dredging, bank protection, drainage culverts, etc., including river dredging for 8.15km, bank protection for 12.73km (8.15km on the left and 4.58km on the right), and two drainage culverts Gross investment: 145.0482 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
5	JMURCB	JZTJ105	Wengjian River (North Ring Road—Shanyang Road) Restoration	1) Restoration of river protection works: restoring damaged 6 secondary slopes and 2,525m riverbed of the Wengjian River 2) River facility restoration and upgrading: restoring riverside green spaces of 1,2651 m ² , a rubber dam and sidewalks of 9,793 m ² , and constructing 230 solar streetlamps and two toolsheds Gross investment: 31.2422 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
6		JZTJ106	Qunying River Restoration	1) River management: river management and restoration for 4.578km, including managing damaged watercourse, banks and riverbed of the Qunying River (Yingshi Road-Taihang Road) of 1.808km; restoring riverbed and banks of the Qunying River (Industry Road-Xinyue Railway and Xin'an Road-	Consistent with preliminary

				<p>Longyuan Road) of 2.77km.</p> <p>2) Rubber dam restoration: restoring 3 rubber dams along the Qunying River (Renmin Road-Longyuan Road)</p> <p>3) Streetlamp restoration: restoring light strips of 5,300m and auxiliary facilities along the Qunying River (Industry Road-Xinyue Railway, Xin'an Road-Longyuan Road), and 120 streetlamps and auxiliary facilities along the Qunying River (Xin'an Road-Longyuan Road)</p> <p>4) Intercepting sewer and auxiliary facility restoration: restoring intercepting sewers, 42 inspection shafts and branch sewers of 0.15km along the Qunying River (Yingshi Road-Taihang Road, Industry Road-Xinyue Railway and Xin'an Road-Longyuan Road)</p> <p>Gross investment: 95.2581 million yuan</p>	design
7	JZTJ107	Urban River Facility Restoration	<p>1) Xiaozhang River intercepting sewer restoration: restoring the 784m long Xiaozhang River intercepting sewer</p> <p>2) Qunying River reclaimed water pump station restoration: restoring and upgrading the secondary and tertiary reclaimed water pump stations of the Qunying River</p> <p>3) Hei River restoration and upgrading: from Minzhu Road to Shanyang Road, 3,202m long</p> <p>Gross investment: 13.5855 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design	
8	JZTJ108	Urban Sewer Network Inspection and Restoration	<p>1) Drainpipe dredging for a total length of 173.19km</p> <p>2) Sewer network inspection: inspecting sewer pipes with a total length of 173.19km, and establishing a geographic information database</p> <p>3) Sewer network restoration: restoring defective pipes of 7,077m, including 990m restored without excavation and 6,087m restored through excavation</p> <p>4) Reconstruction of improperly connected sewer pipes of 4,345m</p> <p>Gross investment: 79.2587 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design	
9	JZTJ109	Scattered Damaged Urban Road Restoration	<p>1) Water-logging site reconstruction: reconstructing 16 water-logging sites, and constructing and restoring rainwater pipes of 0.11 km, sewer pipes of 0.145 km, rainwater connecting pipes of 0.605km and 40 rainwater inlets, dredging rainwater pipes of 0.15 km, and restoring pavement of 180 m²</p> <p>2) Road restoration: restoring damaged pavement of 3,492 m² on Renmin Road (Dongjing Road-Donghai Avenue), and reconstructing sewer pipes of 0.898 km</p> <p>3) Streetlamp restoration: restoring 62 Chinese-style streetlamps, 100 double-arm streetlamps, 36 single-arm streetlamps, 4 spotlights and 86 LED lamp bases on Zhengyi Street, Zheng'er Street, Xinyuan West Road (Puji Road-Muye Road), Xinhua Street (Taihang Road-Yingshi Road), Nantong Road (Jianshe Road—Zhanqian Road), Zhongyuan Road (Renmin Road-New Vehicle Administration Office)</p> <p>Gross investment: 22.8854 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design	
10	JZTJ110	Upgrading and Construction of Urban Flood Ditches	<p>1) Flood discharge capacity improvement: dredging and lining the flood ditch on the left bank with a length of 9.27km to resist floods occurring every 10 years and urban waterlogging occurring every 30 years</p> <p>2) Haihe Road rainwater discharge passage construction: constructing the 330m long Haihe Road (Wenchang Road-East Lake) rainwater discharge passage</p> <p>Gross investment: 45.6609 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design	

11	JZTJ111	Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges	Including bridge and culvert works, approach works and other auxiliary works, including reconstructing the Wengjian River Bridge on Fengshou Road, from 113.539m on the west to 87.787m on the east, and a 235.526m long and 67m wide approach (including a 34.2m bridge), connected to existing Wenhui Road on the north and south Gross investment: 32.4029 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
12	JZTJ112	North Ring Road (Puji Road-Tabei Road) Restoration	1) Road works: broadening easting roads and optimizing the cross section to realize the separation of motorized and non-motorized vehicles, including North Ring Road (Puji Road-Jiankang Road), North Ring Road (Jiankang Road-Minzhu Road), North Ring Road (Minzhu Road-Tabei Road) and Qunying River Bridge 2) Bridge works: broadening the existing bridge of North Ring Road across the Qunying River by 7.5m on both sides and using 1x20m pre-stressed concrete hollow slabs 3) Drainage works: inspecting and restoring existing drainpipes, and upgrading segments with insufficient drainage capacity, including sewer pipes of 3.354km and rainwater pipes of 1.939km 4) Lighting: replacing lamps and auxiliary devices 5) Landscaping: planting trees on North Ring Road (Puji Road-Jiankang Road) and North Ring Road (Jiankang Road-Tabei Road) 6) Traffic works: adding road marking lines and facilities, and adding traffic signals at the junctions of North Ring Road-Jiankang Road and North Ring Road-Lingnan Road Gross investment: 84.4111 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
13	JZTJ113	Shanyang Road (Taihang Road-Jianshe Road) Restoration	Restoring Shanyang Road (Jianshe Road-Jiefang Road) and Shanyang Road (Jiefang Road-Taihang Road), and reconstructing rainwater and sewer pipes with insufficient drainage capacity, and aged lamps and lines Gross investment: 57.9117 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
14	JZTJ114	Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Shanyang Road) Restoration	1) Road works: reconstructing sidewalks on both sides of Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Yingbin Road) and on the south side of Longyuan Road (Yingbin Road-Shanyang Road), the non-motorized lanes of Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Shanyang Road) with 3cm asphalt concrete AC-10C + 4cm asphalt concrete AC-13C + 0.6cm ES-2 slurry seal, the motorized vehicle lanes of Longyuan Road (Yingbin Road-Jianye Forest Peninsula Community), and the traffic islands at the junction of Longyuan and Shanyang Roads 2) Drainage works: inspecting and upgrading existing drainpipes of Longyuan Road of 6.252km, reconstructing improperly connected pipes of 1.85km, and upgrading existing inspection shaft covers and rainwater grates 3) Traffic works: redrawing traffic marking lines 4) Landscaping: involving the traffic islands of Longyuan and Shanyang Roads Gross investment: 45.3312 million yuan	Consistent with preliminary design
15	JZTJ115	Fengshou Road Restoration	1) Road works: restoring the surface and base layers to a thickness of 48.8cm for segments in good condition and to 68.8cm for seriously damaged segments, and restoring non-motorized lanes to 55.6cm 2) Drainage works: improving the drainage system, including shaft cover and rainwater grate replacement, local rainwater and wastewater integration, and construction of drainpipes of 120m	Consistent with preliminary design

				<p>3) Lighting: replacing lamps and auxiliary devices</p> <p>4) Landscaping: involving the traffic islands at the junction of Fengshou and Puji Roads, including Chinese pipes and alley trees</p> <p>5) Traffic works: adding traffic signals at the junction of Fengshou and Tianhe North Roads, adding marking lines for the whole segment, and conducting special traffic design for school entrances</p> <p>Gross investment: 45.9043 million yuan</p>	
16		JZTJ116	Minzhu Road Restoration	<p>1) Road works: reconstructing existing pavements to a thickness of 63.8cm and sidewalks to a thickness of 34cm</p> <p>2) Drainage works: upgrading the existing drainage system of Minzhu Road to realize rainwater and wastewater separation, constructing sewer pipes of 1.783km, with diameters of DN400-DN900, and rainwater pipes of 1.584km, with diameters of DN500-DN1000</p> <p>3) Lighting: replacing aged lamps</p> <p>4) Traffic works: updating marking lines and adding traffic signals at some road junctions</p> <p>Gross investment: 25.5036 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design
17		JZTJ117	Industry Road Restoration	<p>1) Road works: restoring the pavement of Industry Road (Minzhu Road-Qunying River) and Industry Road (Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road) to a thickness of 64.8cm, the sidewalks to a thickness of 34cm, and the non-motorized vehicles to a thickness of 47.6cm</p> <p>2) Bridge works: constructing a bridge with 1x20m pre-stressed concrete hollow slabs, a pile abutment and a bored pile foundation</p> <p>3) Drainage works: reconstructing the drainpipe with diameters of DN400-DN500 and a length of 269m and the rainwater pipe with diameters of DN500-DN1200 and a length of 334m on Industry Road (Minzhu Road-Qunying River), inspecting and upgrading the existing pipes of Industry Road (Minzhu Road-Qunying River, Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road), and reconstructing two water-logging sites at the parking lot of Wanji Mall on Industry Road, and the junction of Industry and Zhongzhou Roads</p> <p>4) Lighting: replacing some damaged lighting facilities on Industry Road (Minzhu Road-Qunying River, Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road)</p> <p>5) Traffic works: updating traffic marking lines on Industry Road (Minzhu Road-Qunying River, Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road)</p> <p>Gross investment: 62.1373 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design
18		JZTJ118	Jiaowu Road Restoration	<p>1) Road works: paving 18cm cement stabilized gravels and 4cm asphalt concrete AC-13C + 5cm asphalt concrete AC-16C on existing driveways, and constructing sidewalks and driveways in seriously damaged segments</p> <p>2) Traffic works: improving traffic facility design, and adding traffic signals at the junction of Jiaowu and Tianhe North Roads</p> <p>3) Drainage works: installing rainwater pipes of 811m on Jiaowu Road, with diameters of DN300-DN1000 to restore the drainage function</p> <p>4) Lighting: reconstructing lighting facilities</p> <p>5) Landscaping: planting alley trees</p> <p>Gross investment: 7.4412 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design

19	JZTJ119	Jianshe Road Restoration	<p>1) Jianshe Road (Power Plant No.2 Community-Jiaowu Road restoration: restoring and improving the sidewalks with a thickness of 34cm</p> <p>2) Jianshe Road (Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road) restoration: reconstructing the sidewalks of the Jiaodong Road-Wengjian River segment, with a thickness of 34cm, and the non-motorized vehicles of Jianshe Road (Chengfeng Road-Wengjian River)</p> <p>3) Replacing damaged streetlamps on Jianshe Road (Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road)</p> <p>4) Inspecting and upgrading rainwater and sewer pipes of 121m on Jianshe Road (Power Plant No.2 Community-Jiaowu Road) and Jianshe Road (Jiaodong Road-Shanyang Road), and reconstructing two water-logging sites at the junction of Jianshe and Chengfeng Roads, and the civil affairs bureau alley in Shanyang District</p> <p>Gross investment: 27.9987 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design
20	JZTJ120	Jiefang East Road Restoration	<p>1) Road works: paving 18cm cement stabilized gravels and 4cm asphalt concrete AC-13C + 8cm asphalt concrete + 0.8cm ES-3 slurry seal on existing driveways, and constructing a 68.8cm thick asphalt pavement for seriously damaged motorized vehicle lanes, a 55.6cm thick asphalt pavement for seriously damaged non-motorized vehicle lanes and 34cm thick sidewalks in seriously damaged segments</p> <p>2) Drainage works: reconstructing existing drainpipes, constructing rainwater pipes of 4.345km with diameters of DN600-DN2200 and sewer pipes of 3.205km with diameters of DN400-DN600, and inspecting and restoring rainwater pipes south of Jiefang East Road (railway-Zhongxing Road)</p> <p>3) Traffic works: redrawing traffic marking lines, and improving the traffic signals at the junctions of Jiefang East Road with Yongxing and Yichun Roads</p> <p>4) Lighting: replacing lamps and auxiliary devices, and adding 110 double-arm streetlamps, 2 single-arm streetlamps, 11 spotlights and lighting lines of 5,200m</p> <p>5) Landscaping: constructing local green belts, and landscaping the traffic islands at the junction of Jiefang East and Zhongxing Roads</p> <p>Gross investment: 98.2442 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design
21	JZTJ121	Tianjian Ditch River Management	<p>1) Water works</p> <p>①River dredging: within Yingshi Road-Puji Road (pile No.: 0+000-6+785), with a length of 6,596m</p> <p>②Bank protection: constructing concrete retaining walls of 6,678m</p> <p>③Structure construction: demolishing and reconstructing 5 bridges and culverts across Zijing Road, Sunny Garden access road, Jiefang West Road, Xinyuan Road and Jianshe West Road</p> <p>2) Intercepting sewer works</p> <p>①Intercepting sewer construction: constructing intercepting sewers with a diameter of DN400 and a length of 1,482m on the left bank, and diameters of DN400-DN500 and a length of 1,427m on the right bank, totaling 2,909m in the Yingshi Road-Yuejin Road segment</p> <p>②Rerouting the 1,660m long Yuejin Road-Puji Road intercepting sewer</p> <p>Gross investment: 174.7832 million yuan</p>	Consistent with preliminary design

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Component	County / district	LA					Works involving LA	State-owned land (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Remarks
		Township / sub-district	Village / community	Area (mu)	Affected				State-owned land	Collective land			
					AHs	APs				Area (mu)	Affected		
											AHs	APs	
JZTJ101-Dasha River Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	240	/	/	/	The other components involve neither additional LA nor HD.	
JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	Chengguan Town	/	/	/	/	/	877.9	226	/	/		/
		Xunfeng Town											
		Wuliyuan Xiang											
		Zhouzhuang Town											
JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	Chengguan Town	/	/	/	/	/	100.07	71.9	/	/		/
		Wuliyuan Xiang											
		Zhouzhuang Town											
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Macun District	/	/	36.59	/	/	River dredging, bank protection, drainage culverts, etc.	/	155.49	43	7		36
JZTJ105-Wengjian River Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/		/
JZTJ106-Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management	Shanyang District	Dinghe Sub-district	Xiaozhuangxin Village	5.14	/	/	River management	/	9	/	/		/
	Jiefang District	/	/	/	/	/	16.8	/		/	/		
	Shanyang District	/	/	/	/	/	31.33	/		/	/		
JZTJ107-Urban River Facility Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	/	
JZTJ108-Urban Sewer Network Inspection and Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	/	
JZTJ109-Scattered Damaged Urban Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	/	
JZTJ110-Upgrading and Construction of	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.25	/	/	/	

Urban Flood Ditches													
JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges	Shanyang District	/	/	/	/	/	/	38.05	1.8	/	/	/	
JZTJ112-North Ring Road (Puji Road-Tabei Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	/	
JZTJ113-Shanyang Road (Taihang Road-Jianshe Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.3	/	/	/	
JZTJ114-Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Shanyang Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.75	/	/	/	
ZTJ115-Fengshou Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.75	/	/	/	
JZTJ116-Minzhu Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	/	
JZTJ117-Industry Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.4	/	/	/	
JZTJ118-Jiaowu Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3	/	/	/	
JZTJ119-Jianshe Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	/	
JZTJ120-Jiefang East Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.2	/	/	/	
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Jiefang District	Shangbaizuo Sub-district	Tianjian Village	0.57	2	8	River dredging, bank protection, structure construction	9.573	92.52	/	/	/	
			Chunlin Village	5.2275	2	9							
			Xiaozhuang Village	10.7715	4	15							
			Majian Village	0.075	1	4							
	Zhongzhan District	Wangchu Sub-district	Shilin Village	2.25	1	3							
			Xiwangchu Village	11.082	4	13							
			Lifeng Sub-district	Zijing Community	0.297	1		4					
			Xuheng Sub-district	Lifeng 3 Village	0.8145	2		9					
Lifeng 1 Village	0.411	1		5									
Total				73.2285	18	70	/	1080.146	862.11	43	7	36	

Remarks: The resettlement impacts in this RAP have been revised based on the latest preliminary design approved by AIIB (as of August 21, 2022)

2 Impacts of the Subproject

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. The river segment involved in the Subproject is long and has complex geological conditions. Multiple options should be compared to choose the one with minimal permanent land occupation and use while complying with the technical standard.

2) Further optimize the cross-section design to minimize land occupation.

3) The restoration of embankments, barrages, sluices and other structures should be designed and constructed with minimal land occupation.

See Table 2-1.

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

Component	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred option	Resettlement impact avoided
JZTJ106-Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management	Involving the demolition of nonresidential buildings of 2,050 m ² of 4 entities	Avoiding the demolition of nonresidential buildings of 2,050 m ² through design optimization	Option 2	Avoiding the demolition of nonresidential buildings of 2,050 m ²
Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuyu County	Acquiring 24 mu of collective land for Shanmen River straightening, affecting 8 households with 30 persons.	Cancelling Shanmen River straightening, avoiding the acquisition of 24 mu of collective land	Option 2	Avoiding the acquisition of 24 mu of collective land, affecting 8 less households with 30 persons
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Occupying 178 mu of land permanently	Occupying 36.59 mu of land permanently through design optimization	Option 2	Reducing LA area by 141.41 mu
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Acquiring 42 mu of collective land, affecting 30 households with 124 persons.	Acquiring 31.4985 mu of collective land, affecting 18 households with 70 persons through design optimization	Option 2	Reducing LA area by 10.5015 mu, affecting 12 less households with 54 persons

2.2 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey

According to the preferred option, the Subproject involves LA, state-owned land occupation and temporary land occupation, and does not involve HD.

1) LA: 73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 18 households with 70 persons in 11 villages in 6 sub-districts in Jiefang, Zhongzhan, Shanyang and Macun Districts, in which 31.4985 mu in 9 villages in 4 sub-districts in Jiefang and Zhongzhan Districts will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and structure construction in Tianjian

Ditch River Management, affecting 18 households with 70 persons; 5.14 mu of collective wasteland in Xiaozhuangxin Village, Dinghe Sub-district, Shanyang District will be acquired for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, affecting no one; and 36.59 mu of collective woodland in Shandi Village, Anyangcheng Sub-district will be acquired for river dredging, bank protection and drainage culvert construction in Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District, affecting no one. Land pre-approval has been obtained for Tianjian Ditch River Management; for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management, the design is being improved, and land pre-approval is pending and is expected to be obtained by the end of December.

2) State-owned land: 1,080.146 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 360.6 mu of state-owned construction land (transport and public infrastructure land, currently being roads and open spaces) and 719.546 mu of state-owned unused land (river surface, river flat and grassland). The occupied state-owned are within jurisdictions of construction agencies (urban road construction land and public infrastructure land belongs to JMURCB, and land within the range of river management belongs to the municipal / county water resources bureaus), not involving allocation, transfer, compensation and resettlement. See Table 2-5.

3) Temporary land occupation: 905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 862.11 mu of state-owned land and 43 mu of collective land, affecting 7 households with 36 persons. The temporarily occupied state-owned land is mostly river flat, existing roads, and unused land along rivers and roads, and the temporarily occupied collective land is mostly irrigated / non-irrigated land, woodland and construction land.

See Figures 2-1 and 2-2, and Table 2-2.

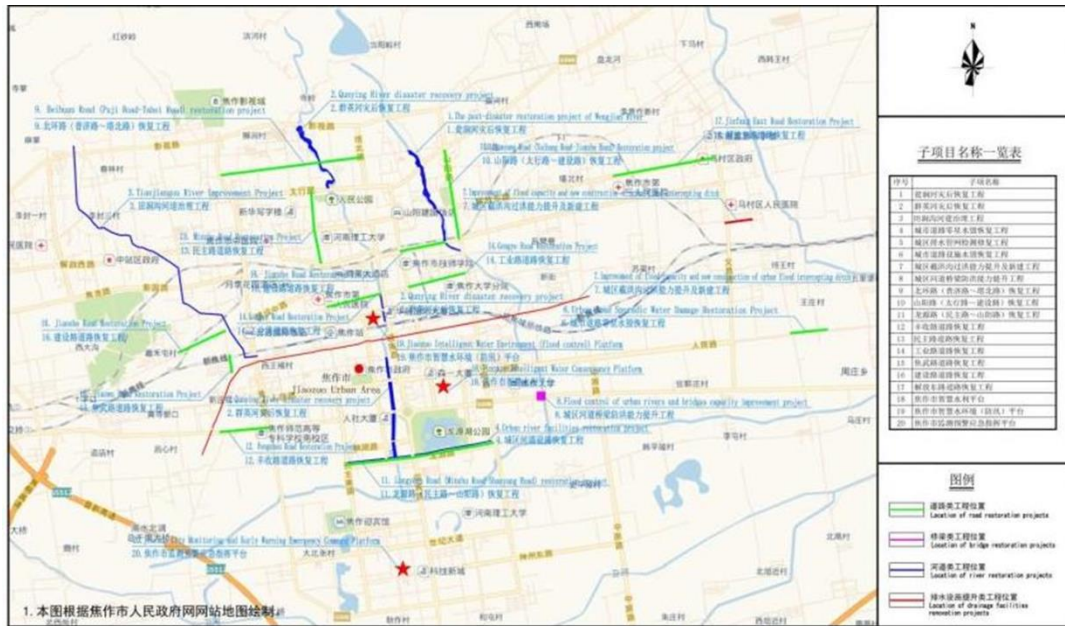


Figure 2-1 Location Map of the Subproject

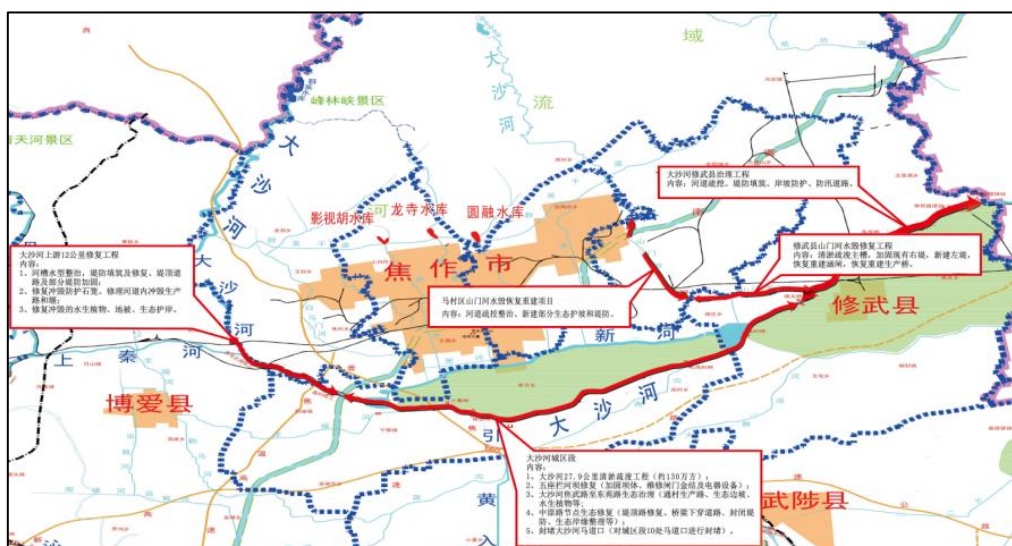


Figure 2-2 Distribution of the Components

Table 2-2 Summary of the Subproject Area

Component	Affected division			Type of impact	Land pre-approval document	Remarks
	District	Sub-district	Village / community			
JZTJ101-Dasha River Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	/	/	/	/	/	Not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	/	/	/	/	/	Not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Macun	Anyangcheng	Shandi Village	LA	/	Acquiring 36.59 mu of collective land, affecting no one Temporarily occupying 155.49 mu of state-owned unused land and 43 mu of collective land, affecting 7 households with 36 persons
JZTJ105-Wengjian River Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing river; not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ106-Qunying River Restoration	Shanyang	Dinghe	Xiaozhuangxin Village	LA	Pending	Acquiring 5.14 mu of collective land, affecting no one
JZTJ107-Urban River Facility Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing river and road, occupying river flat temporarily, not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ108-Urban Sewer Network Inspection and Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, occupying road temporarily, not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ109-Scattered Damaged Urban Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, occupying road temporarily, not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ110-Upgrading and Construction of Urban Flood Ditches	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing flood ditch, not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges	/	/	/	/	Obtained in Dec. 2021	Within existing road, not involving additional permanent land occupation

JZTJ112-North Ring Road (Puji Road-Tabei Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ113-Shanyang Road (Taihang Road-Jianshe Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, occupying road temporarily, not involving additional permanent land occupation
JZTJ114-Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Shanyang Road) Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ115-Fengshou Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ116-Minzhu Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ117-Industry Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ118-Jiaowu Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ119-Jianshe Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ120-Jiefang East Road Restoration	/	/	/	/	/	Within existing road, not involving additional LA
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village	LA	Obtained in Feb. 2022	Acquiring 31.4985 mu of collective land, affecting 18 households with 70 persons
			Chunlin Village			
			Xiaozhuang Village			
			Majian Village			
	Wangchu	Shilin Village				
		Xiwangchu Village				
	Zhongzhan	Lifeng	Zijing Community			
Xuheng		Lifeng 1 Village				
	Lifeng 3 Village					

Land pre-approval has been obtained for JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges, and JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management in December 2021 and February 2022 respectively. In JZTJ106, the design of Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management is being refined, and the land pre-approval document is pending and expected to be available by the end of December. JMWRB has issued a note on no additional land occupation for Dasha River Restoration, JMURCB has issued one for the relevant municipal component, MDARAB has issued one for Shanmen River Integrated Management in Macun District, and the Xiuwu County Natural Resources Bureau has issued one for Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County and Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County. See **Appendix 1**.

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

During February 17-19, June 9-16 and late August, 2022, the task force conducted a socioeconomic survey and a DMS in the subproject area, covering population, LA impacts, household conditions, expected resettlement modes, etc. During the survey, 13 FGDs were held (see **Appendix 8**), and extensive consultation conducted. The task force also conducted 13 FGDs and 453 interviews with JMURCB, JMWRB, WCWRB, MDARAB, the Jiaozuo Municipal Natural Resources Bureau, sub-district offices, affected entities, village / community committees and resident representatives, etc., and collected relevant information 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 Subproject is about to break ground and support it.
- The Subproject 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

2.4.1 Permanent LA

73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, involving river dredging, bank protection, drainage culvert construction, etc., in Tianjian Ditch River Management, Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, and Shanmen River Reconstruction in Macun District, affecting 18 households with 70 persons in 11 villages in 6 sub-districts in Jiefang, Zhongzhan, Shanyang and Macun Districts. By land type, the acquired land includes 30.52 mu of irrigated / non-irrigated land (ordinary farmland), accounting for 41.68%, excluding basic farmland; 3.528 mu of garden land, accounting for 4.82%; 1.341 mu of other garden land, accounting for 1.83%; 37.79 mu of woodland, accounting for 51.61%; and 0.0495 mu of collective unused land, accounting for 0.07%. The woodland and collective unused land is not allocated to household, not involving household compensation.

By component, 31.4985 mu of collective land in 9 villages in 4 sub-districts in Jiefang and Zhongzhan Districts will be acquired for Tianjian Ditch River Management, 5.14 mu of collective land in Xiaozhuangxin Village, Dinghe Sub-district, Shanyang District acquired for Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying River Restoration, affecting no household, and 36.59 mu of collective land in Shandi Village, Anyangcheng Sub-district acquired for Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District, affecting no household. See Table 2-3.

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

A comparative analysis of cultivated land before and after LA of the 11 affected villages / communities in Jiefang, Zhongzhan and Shanyang Districts has been made according to the socioeconomic survey.

All the 11 villages / communities affected by LA have land loss rates of less than 15%, ranging from Xiwangchu Village, Wangchu Sub-district (14.78%) to Zijing Community (0.27%). It can be seen that the affected villages / communities are affected slightly in general.

Annual per capita income loss ranges from 831.15 yuan (Xiwangchu Village, Wangchu Sub-district) to 22.5 yuan (Majian Village, Shangbaizuo Sub-district). Among the 11 affected villages / communities, Xiwangchu Village, Wangchu Sub-district has the highest per capita income loss rate of 3.40%, and Majian Village, Shangbaizuo Sub-district has the lowest rate of 0.07%. See Table 2-4.

It can be seen from the impact analysis that since the Subproject is linear in shape, and mostly involves expansion or reconstruction, LA will affect each AH slightly.

The main crops in the subproject area are wheat, corn and vegetables, some villages lease collective construction land to small enterprises for storage to increase collective income, the main income source of the AHs is local and outside employment, and almost none of them relies

completely on farming. Therefore, LA has little impact on the AHs' income.

2.5 Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

1,080.146 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 360.6 mu of state-owned construction land (transport and public infrastructure land) and 719.546 mu of state-owned unused land (river surface, river flat and grassland).

By component, Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management will occupy 48.13 mu in Jiefang and Shanyang Districts, Tianjian Ditch River Management will occupy 15.996 mu, Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges will occupy 38.05 mu, Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County will occupy 877.9 mu, and Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County will occupy 100.07 mu.

The occupied state-owned are within jurisdictions of construction agencies (urban road construction land and public infrastructure land belongs to JMURCB, and land within the range of river management belongs to the municipal / county water resources bureaus), not involving allocation, transfer, compensation and resettlement. See Table 2-5.

Table 2-3 Summary of LA Impacts

Component	Division			LA area							Affected	
	District	Sub-district	Village / community	Farmland					Collective unused land	Total	AHs	APs
				Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Other garden land	Woodland				
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village	0.57	/	/	/	/	/	0.57	2	8
			Chunlin Village	1.437	0.681	1.7685	1.341	/	/	5.2275	2	9
			Xiaozhuang Village	9.735	0.375	0.612	/	/	0.0495	10.7715	4	15
			Majian Village	/	0.075	/	/	/	/	0.075	1	4
		Wangchu	Shilin Village	/	2.25	/	/	/	/	2.25	1	3
			Xiwangchu Village	3.288	6.7395	1.0545	/	/	/	11.082	4	13
	Zhongzhan	Lifeng	Zijing Community	0.297	/	/	/	/	/	0.297	1	4
		Xuheng	Lifeng 3 Village	/	0.8145	/	/	/	/	0.8145	2	9
Lifeng 1 Village			/	0.318	0.093	/	/	/	0.411	1	5	
JZTJ106-Qunying River Restoration	Shanyang	Dinghe	Xiaozhuangxin Village	3.94	/	/	/	1.2 (shrubs)	/	5.14	/	/
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Macun	Anyangcheng	Shandi Village	/	/	/	/	36.59	/	36.59	/	/
Total				19.267	11.253	3.528	1.341	37.79	0.0495	73.2285	18	70
Percent				26.31%	15.37%	4.82%	1.83%	51.61%	0.07%	100.00%	/	/

Table 2-4 LA Impact Analysis¹

District	Sub-district	Village / community	Before LA				Affected by LA				LA impacts			Income loss			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area after LA (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	annual disposable income	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village	602	1982	164	0.083	2	8	0.57	0.100	0.34%	0.47%	0.34%	684	342	85.5	0.28%
		Chunlin Village	586	1700	170	0.100	2	9	5.2275	0.080	0.33%	0.45%	3.19%	6273	3136.5	697	2.32%
		Xiaozhuang Village	800	3000	80	0.020	4	15	10.722	0.016	0.50%	0.50%	13.4%	12866.4	3216.6	804.15	2.85%
		Majian Village	745	2872	180	0.063	1	4	0.075	0.063	0.13%	0.14%	0.04%	90	90	22.5	0.07%
	Wangchu	Shilin Village	1230	5166	220	0.043	1	3	2.25	0.042	0.08%	0.06%	1.02%	2700	2700	675	2.99%

¹In 2021, the per capita disposable income of residents in Jiaozuo City was 30,076 yuan.

		Xiwangchu Village	713	2382	75	0.029	4	13	11.082	0.025	0.56%	0.55%	14.78%	13298.4	3324.6	831.15	3.40%
Zhongzhan	Lifeng	Zijing Community	1342	4700	110	0.023	1	4	0.297	0.023	0.07%	0.09%	0.27%	356.4	356.4	89.1	0.30%
	Xuheng	Lifeng 3 Village	567	1892	130	0.069	2	9	0.8145	0.053	0.21%	0.32%	0.54%	977.4	488.7	108.6	0.36%
		Lifeng 1 Village	960	2800	150	0.054	1	5	0.411	0.068	0.18%	0.26%	0.32%	493.2	493.2	98.64	0.33%
Shanyang	Dinghe	Xiaozhuangxin Village	187	710	40	0.038	/	/	5.14	0.031	/	/	12.58%	6168	/	/	/
Total			7732	27204	1281	0.047	18	70	36.589	0.046	0.23%	0.26%	2.86%	43906.8	2439.27	627.24	2.09%

Table 2-5 Summary of Occupied State-owned Land (unit: mu)

Component	County / district	Occupied state-owned land									Total	Remarks
		Construction land					Unused land					
		Transport land	Public facility land	Urban housing land	Sandstone road land	Other facility land	River surface	Inland river flat	Other grassland			
JZTJ106-Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management	Jiefang District	0.61	0.39	0.9	/	1.72	13.18	/	/	48.13	The other components are located on existing rivers or roads, and do not involve the occupation of additional state-owned land.	
	Shanyang District	1.14	0.16	4.96	/	5.84	17.88	/	1.35			
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Jiefang District	/	/	/	/	/	/	2.8635	6.7095	15.996		
	Zhongzhan District	/	/	/	/	/	/	6.4230	/			
JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges	Shanyang District	37.36	0.19	0.15	0.35	/	/	/	/	38.05		
JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	9.72	/	/	/	252.07	614.94	/	1.17	877.9		
JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	40.33	0.02	/	0.02	4.67	55.03	/	/	100.07		
Total		89.16	0.76	6.01	0.37	264.3	701.03	9.2865	9.2295	1080.146		
Percent (%)		8.25%	0.07%	0.56%	0.03%	24.47%	64.90%	0.86%	0.85%	100.00%		

2.6 Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

In the Subproject, temporary land occupation arises from construction camps, traffic, spoil grounds, etc. 905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, in which 324.696 mu overlaps with the permanently occupied state-owned land, including 9 mu for JZTJ106-Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management, 15.996 mu for JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management, 1.8 mu for JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges, 226 mu for JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County and 71.9 mu for JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County.

905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, including 862.11 mu of state-owned land and 43 mu of collective land, affecting 7 households with 36 persons. The temporarily occupied state-owned land is mostly river flat, existing roads, and unused land along rivers and roads, all occupied without compensation; there are young crops on 8.46 mu of state-owned land, including 4.13 mu within the river flat occupied by JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County, and 4.33 mu within the river flat occupied by JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County. Such land will be reclaimed by the contractors after compensation. See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land (unit: mu)

Component	Temporarily occupied land area							Affected		Remarks	
	State-owned land				Collective land			Total	AHs		APs
	Vacant land	Roads	River flat	Unused land	Irrigated / non-irrigated land	Woodland	Construction land				
JZTJ101-Dasha River Restoration	/	/	210	30	/	/	/	240	/	/	30 mu of unused land for construction camp, 210 mu of river flat for spoil ground
JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	/	/	208	18	/	/	/	226	/	/	18 mu of unused land for construction camp, 208 mu of river flat for spoil ground
JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	/	/	71.9	/	/	/	/	71.9	/	/	7.5 mu of river flat for construction traffic, 64.4 mu of river flat for spoil ground
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	/	/	/	155.49	43	/	/	198.49	7	36	43 mu of collective for temporary road, construction site and warehouse, affecting 7 households with 36 persons; 155.49 mu of state-owned unused land for spoil ground
JZTJ105-Wengjian River Restoration	/	7.5	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	7.5 mu for construction camp north of Jiefang Road
JZTJ106-Qunying River Restoration	/	9	/	/	/	/	/	9	/	/	9 mu for construction camp east of Qunying River (Yingshi Road-Taihang Road)
JZTJ107-Urban River Facility Restoration	/	7.50	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	7.5 mu for construction camp at the junction of Longyuan and Shanyang Roads

JZTJ108-Urban Sewer Network Inspection and Restoration	/	7.50	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	7.5 mu for construction camp
JZTJ109-Scattered Damaged Urban Road Restoration	/	2.25	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	2.25 mu for construction camp north of Renmin Road (Dongjing Road-Donghai Avenue)
JZTJ110-Upgrading and Construction of Urban Flood Ditches	/	5.25	/	/	/	/	/	5.25	/	/	7.5 mu for construction camp
JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges	/	1.8	/	/	/	/	/	1.8	/	/	1.8 mu of existing land for construction camp in the greenbelt Fengshou Road
JZTJ112-North Ring Road (Puji Road-Tabei Road) Restoration	7.5	/	/	/	/	/	/	7.5	/	/	7.5 mu of roadside vacant land for construction camp southwest of North Ring Road-Jiankang Road
JZTJ113-Shanyang Road (Taihang Road-Jianshe Road) Restoration	/	3.3	/	/	/	/	/	3.3	/	/	3.3 mu for construction camp on Shanyang Road
JZTJ114-Longyuan Road (Minzhu Road-Shanyang Road) Restoration	/	3.75	/	/	/	/	/	3.75	/	/	3.75 mu for construction camp on Longyuan Road
ZTJ115-Fengshou Road Restoration	3.75	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.75	/	/	3.75 mu of roadside vacant land for construction camp south of Fengshou Road
JZTJ116-Minzhu Road Restoration	/	2.25	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	2.25 mu for construction camp on Minzhu Road
JZTJ117-Industry Road Restoration	/	5.4	/	/	/	/	/	5.4	/	/	5.4 mu for construction camp on Industry Road
JZTJ118-Jiaowu Road Restoration	3	/	/	/	/	/	/	3	/	/	3 mu of roadside vacant land for construction camp east of Jiaowu Road
JZTJ119-Jianshe Road Restoration	/	2.25	/	/	/	/	/	2.25	/	/	2.25 mu for construction camp on Jianshe Road
JZTJ120-Jiefang East Road Restoration	4.2	/	/	/	/	/	/	4.2	/	/	4.2 mu for construction camp north of Jiefang Road
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	6	/	86.52	/	/	/	/	92.52	/	/	Roadside vacant land for construction camp, river flat for construction road and spoil ground
Total	24.45	57.75	576.42	203.49	43	0	0	905.11	7	36	/
Percent (%)	2.70%	6.38%	63.69%	22.48%	4.75%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%			/

2.7 HD

The Subproject does not involve HD.

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

The Subproject will affect 18 households with 70 persons, all being rural residents affected by LA.

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

According to AIB'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.

The affected population does not include any vulnerable group.

2.8.3 Affected Women

36 women will be affected by the Subproject, accounting for 52% of the affected population. 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 Subproject's impact on the affected women's income is reduced agricultural income due to LA, but is slight.

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 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 Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

Ground attachments affected by the Subproject mainly include 31,790 scattered trees and young crops of 86.849 mu (corn, soybean, etc. on some river flat). 5 components involve ground attachments, including 18,000 scattered trees and young crops of 4.13 mu for river management in Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County, 13,530 scattered trees and young crops of 4.33 mu for river management in Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County, 38,000 scattered trees and young crops of 43 mu for river dredging, bank protection and drainage culvert in Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District, young crops of 31.45 mu for river dredging, bank protection and structure construction in Tianjian Ditch River Management, and young crops of 5.14 mu for river management in Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management in Qunying

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 6,864 yuan/year.

²The local rural MLS standard is 440 yuan/month.

River Restoration. See Figure 2-3 and Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Component	County / district	Township / sub-district	Village / community	Scattered trees	Young crops (mu)
JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	Zhouzhuang Town	/	18000	4.13
		Chengguan Town			
		Wuliyuan Xiang			
		Xunfeng Town			
JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County	Xiuwu County	/	Wulipu Village	2216	4.33
			Zhanggongpu Village	4507	
			Haotun Village	6807	
JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District	Macun District	/	Baizhuang Village	35	43
			Daiwang Village	20	
			Directly affiliated to Macun Sub-district	60	
			Majie Village	46	
			Shandi Village	20	
			Xihanwang Village	18	
			Xiama Village	30	
			Xiaozhuang Village	31	
JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management	Jiefang District	Shangbaizuo Sub-district	Tianjian Village	/	0.57
			Chunlin Village		5.2275
			Xiaozhuang Village		10.722
			Majian Village		0.075
		Wangchu Sub-district	Shilin Village		2.25
	Xiwangchu Village		11.082		
	Zhongzhan District	Lifeng Sub-district	Zijing Community		0.297
		Xuheng Sub-district	Lifeng 3 Village		0.8145
			Lifeng 1 Village		0.411
JZTJ106-Qunying River Restoration	Shanyang District	Dinghe Sub-district	Xiaozhuangxin Village	/	3.94
Total				31790	86.849



Figure 2-3 Young Crops Affected by Tianjian Ditch River Management

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

3.1.1 Jiaozuo City

Jiaozuo City is located in northwestern Henan Province, bordered by the Taihang Mountains on the north and the Yellow River on the south, and governs 6 counties (cities) (Xiuwu County, Wuzhi County, Wen County, Bo'ai County, Qinyang City and Mengzhou City), 4 districts (Jiefang, Shanyang, Zhongzhan and Macun), and Urban-Rural Integration Demonstration Zone, with a land area of 4,071 km² and a population of 3.7789 million. Jiaozuo is a national civilized, healthy, ecological and innovative city, and an excellent tourist city.

In 2021, the city's GDP was 276.11 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 8.0% and 76,827 yuan per capita, in which the added value of primary industries was 14.98 billion yuan, up 4.2%; that of secondary industries 148.02 billion yuan, up 8.7%; and that of tertiary industries 113.12 billion yuan, up 7.5%, with a ratio of 5.4:53.6:41.0.

In 2021, the city's general public budgetary revenue was 15.647 billion yuan, up 7.5%, including a tax revenue of 10.959 billion yuan, up 7.2%, and general public budgetary expenditure 29.76 billion yuan, up 10.6%.

3.1.2 Affected Districts

1) Shanyang District

Shanyang District is the economic, culture, financial and commercial center of Jiaozuo City, with a land area of 65.7 km² and a resident population of 303,222, and governs 9 sub-districts with 19 villages and 35 communities.

In 2021, the district's GDP was 20.23 billion yuan, ranking first among the 5 districts, up 9.2%. The district is known for reform and innovation.

2) Jiefang District

Jiefang District has a land area of 67 km² and a resident population of 347,382, and governs 9 sub-districts with 19 villages and 32 communities. In 2021, the district's GDP was 13.57 billion yuan, in which tertiary industries accounted for over 90%.

3) Zhongzhan District

Zhongzhan District is located in the west of Jiaozuo City, with a land area of 162 km² and a resident population of 107,281.

In 2021, the district's GDP was 11.82 billion yuan, up 9.9%, 109,718 yuan per capita, in which the added value of primary industries was 60 million yuan, up 4.0%; that of secondary industries 8.22 billion yuan, up 9.8%; and that of tertiary industries 3.54 billion yuan, up 10.2%, with a ratio of 0.5:69.5:30.0.

4) Macun District

Macun District is located in the northeast of Jiaozuo City, with a land area of 122 km² and a resident population of 120,560.

In 2021, the district's GDP was 5.9 billion yuan, up 5%; fixed asset investment 1.89 billion yuan, up 12%; the added value of tertiary industries 2.4 billion yuan, up 10.5%; the added value of industrial enterprises above designated size 2.78 billion yuan, up 1%; total sales of consumer goods 2.12 billion yuan, up 11.5%; general public budgetary revenue 550 million yuan, up 10%; urban residents' per capita disposable income 27,000 yuan, up 8.5%; and rural residents' per capita disposable income 16,400 yuan, up 9%.

5) Xiuwu County

Xiuwu County is located in the east of Jiaozuo City, with a land area of 611 km² and a resident

population of 248,500 yuan, and governs 5 towns and 3 Xiangs.

Xiuwu County is a national model county in landscaping, ecology and health, and enjoys convenient highway and railway traffic.

In 2021, the county's GDP was 15.07 billion yuan, 58,850 yuan per capita, in which the added value of primary industries was 990 million yuan, that of secondary industries 6.94 billion yuan and that of tertiary industries 7.13 billion yuan, with a ratio of 6.6:46.1:47.3.

3.1.3 Affected Sub-districts

The socioeconomic profile of the 6 sub-districts in 4 districts affected by the Subproject is as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-districts (2022)

District	Sub-district	Villages	Population	Land area (km ²)
Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	11	35000	32
	Wangchu	13	123000	16.03
Zhongzhan	Lifeng	4	30000	6
	Xuheng	9	44000	32
Shanyang	Dinghe	4	27630	4.8
Macun	Anyangcheng	24	24600	45

Source: data of 2022

3.2 Affected Population

Among the 18 households with 70 persons directly affected by the Subproject, 18 households with 70 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 100%, all affected by LA and all being urban residents. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Distribution of the Sample

Type	District	Sub-district	AHs	Sample		Sampling rate (%)
				Households	Population	
LA	Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	10	10	40	100
		Wangchu	4	4	15	100
	Zhongzhan	Lifeng	1	1	4	100
		Xuheng	3	3	11	100
Total			18	18	70	100

3.2.1 Ethnic and Gender Analysis

The 18 sample households have 70 persons in total, averaging 4 persons per household, all being Han people, including 46 laborers, and 36 women, accounting for 51.42%. Women deal with farming, housework and services mainly.

3.2.2 Age Structure

Among the 70 respondents, 14 are aged below 16 years, accounting for 19.56%; 46 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 66.7%; and 10 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 13.78%.

3.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 70 respondents, 18 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 25.71%; 31 have received junior high school education, accounting for 44.28%; 13 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 18.57%; and 8 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 11.43%.

3.2.4 Housing Conditions

The houses of the 18 sample households are all in masonry concrete structure, with an average size of 162.78 m² per household or 41.86 m² per capita, with a full range of facilities. See

Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 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	2930.58	162.78	41.86	100	100	100	Tap water	100

3.2.5 Living Conditions

For the 18 sample households, the average distance from the urban center is 3.47km, that from the nearest school 1.37km, that from the nearest hospital 2.71km, and that from the nearest station 1.95km. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Summary of Living Conditions

Item	Average distance
From the urban center (Km)	3.47
From the nearest school (Km)	1.37
From the nearest hospital (Km)	2.71
From the nearest station (Km)	1.95

3.2.6 Land Resources

The 18 sample households affected by LA have a total cultivated area of 57.4 mu, and an average cultivated area of 0.82 mu per capita or 3.19 mu per household. The main crops are wheat, corn and vegetables.

3.2.7 Household Assets

Among the 18 sample households, an average household has 1.2 TV sets, 1.1 refrigerators / air-conditioners, 0.5 audio, 5.1 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 1257.18 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 3-5.

Table 3-5 Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual	Agricultural income	4889.02	1257.18	4.4

household income	Stockbreeding income	8666.90	2228.63	7.8
	Wage income	34545.38	8883.10	31.09
	Outside employment income	57790.45	14860.40	52.01
	Government subsidy	1444.48	371.44	1.3
	Other nonagricultural income	2622.29	674.30	2.36
	Property income	1155.59	297.15	1.04
	Subtotal	111114.11	28572.20	100
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	42241.27	10862.04	59
	Nonproductive expenses	26490.29	6811.79	37
	Other	2863.82	736.41	4
	Subtotal	71595.38	18410.24	100
Net income ^①		39518.73	10161.96	/

3.3 Sampling Survey on Women

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, etc., covering all 36 affected women. 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 3-6.

Table 3-6 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 3-7.

Table 3-7 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 and housework mainly, and the percentage of women working

^① Net income = annual household income – productive expenses

outside is low. 42.1% of women do housework, 9.2% deal with farming, 38.1% work locally, and 10.6% work outside with husbands or relatives. In contrast, 8.81% of men do housework, 8% deal with farming, 48.07% work locally, and 35.12% work outside. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Occupations by Gender

Occupation	Female (%)	Male (%)
Housework	42.1	8.81
Farming	9.2	8
Local employment	38.1	48.07
Outside employment	10.6	35.12
Total	100	100

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

3.3.4 Expected Resettlement Mode

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. In addition, eligible APs may cover endowment insurance voluntarily. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Expected Resettlement Modes of Women

District	Sub-district	Village / community	AHs	APs	Where: women		Expected resettlement mode			
					HHs	Population	Monetary compensation	Agricultural resettlement	Non-agricultural resettlement	Social security
Jiefang District	Shangbai zuo	Tianjian Village	2	8	2	4	4	3	1	4
		Chunlin Village	2	9	2	5	5	4	1	5
		Xiaozhuang Village	4	15	4	7	7	4	3	7
		Majian Village	1	4	1	2	2	2	/	2
	Wangchu	Shilin Village	1	3	1	1	1	1	/	1
		Xiwangchu Village	4	13	4	9	9	6	3	9
Zhongzhan District	Lifeng	Zijing Community	1	4	1	2	2	2	/	2
	Xuheng	Lifeng 3 Village	2	9	2	4	4	3	1	4
		Lifeng 1 Village	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	2
Percent (%)							100.00	72.22	27.78	100.00

3.4 Summary

The task force has found that: 1) Since the Subproject 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 Subproject is beneficial, and support LA and the Subproject as long as compensation is reasonable, fair and timely.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

The resettlement work of the Subproject 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 Subproject 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

See Table 4-1 for the resettlement policy framework of the Subproject.

Table 4-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended)	2020-1-1
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.743 of the State Council)	2021-9-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2010] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	2002-1-1
	Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	2011-1-21
	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)	2021-11-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (MNR [2021] No.2)	2021-11-4
Henan Province	Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (HPG [2012] No.39)	2012-4-16
	Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48)	2016-9-1
	Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16)	2020-5-6
	Opinions of the Henan Provincial Departments of Human Resources and Social Security, Finance, and Natural Resources on Subsidizing Land-expropriated Farmers for Basic Endowment Insurance (HPHRSSD [2019] No.1)	2019-7-1
	Notice of the Henan Provincial Departments of Human Resources and Social Security on Disclosing the Minimum Standard of Social Security Costs for Land-expropriated Farmers of 2021 (HPHRSSDO [2021] No.49)	2021-7-1
Jiaozuo City	Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29)	2021-1-6
	Measures for Subsidies for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Jiaozuo City (JMLSSB [2019] No.127)	2019-12-30
AIIB	AIIB’s ESF and ESS2 “Involuntary Resettlement”	2019-2

4.4 Main Differences between AIIB Policy and PRC Laws

AIIB’s involuntary resettlement policy is highly similar with the PRC LA and HD 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 affected households, 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 affected households 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 Jiaozuo 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 or assistance.

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 Permanent LA

The resettlement principles, compensation rates, procedure and supervision mechanism for LA are 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), Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16), Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29), and other applicable district policies. 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 Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), and Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16). See Table 4-2 and **Appendix 3**.

Table 4-2 Local Block Comprehensive Land Prices

Area No.	Land price		Social security costs	Range	
	yuan/mu	0,000 yuan/ha		Sub-district	Village
4108010101	155000	232.5	Based on the standard disclosed by the Henan Provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security	Downtown area	Built-up areas of Jiefang and Shanyang Districts
4108010202	100000	150		Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village (out of downtown built-up area), Majian Village (out of downtown built-up area)
4108010203	100000	150		Wangchu	Shilin Village (out of downtown built-up area)
4108010205	100000	150			Xiwangchu Village
4108010401	58000	87		Xuheng	Zhongzhan built-up area, Lifeng 1 and Lifeng 3 Villages
4108010602	38000	57		Shangbaizuo	Chunlin Village
				Anyangcheng	Shandi Village

Appraisal of compensation rates: The AAOVs of cultivated land in the affected villages are 800-1,500 yuan/mu, and the compensation rate of 38,000 or 155,000 yuan/mu will cover at least 25.3 years, more than the remaining term (6 years) of the 30-year land contract (1998-2028).

Table 4-3 LA Compensation Rates and AAOVs

Sub-district	Village	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	AAOV (yuan/mu)	Period covered
Downtown area	Built-up areas of Jiefang and Shanyang Districts	155000	1265	122.5
Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village (out of downtown built-up area), Majian Village (out of downtown built-up area)	100000	1265	79
Wangchu	Shilin Village (out of downtown built-up area)			
Xuheng, Shangbaizuo	Zhongzhan built-up area, Lifeng 1 and Lifeng 3 Villages	58000	1207	48
Anyangcheng	Shandi Village	38000	1155	32.9

4.5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The Subproject does not occupy state-owned farmland. The occupied state-owned are within jurisdictions of construction agencies (urban road construction land and public infrastructure land belongs to JMURCB, and land within the range of river management belongs to the municipal / county water resources bureaus), not involving allocation, transfer, compensation and resettlement.

4.5.3 Temporary Land Occupation

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 fees, in which compensation for ground attachments and young crops is paid to the proprietor, and land reclamation fees are used for land reclamation and field facility construction.

905.11 mu of land will be occupied for the Subproject, in which 324.696 mu overlaps with the permanently occupied state-owned land, including 9 mu for JZTJ106-Qunying River (Xinyue Railway-Xin'an Road) Integrated Management, 15.996 mu for JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management, 1.8 mu for JZTJ111-Flood Control Upgrading of Urban Rivers and Bridges, 226 mu for JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County and 71.9 mu for JZTJ103-Shanmen River

Restoration in Xiuwu County. There are young crops on 8.46 mu of state-owned land, including 4.13 mu within the river flat occupied by JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County, and 4.33 mu within the river flat occupied by JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County. Such land will be reclaimed by the contractors after compensation.

4.5.4 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29). See Table 4-4 and **Appendix 4**. Any item not included in the Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29) may be compensated for as the case may be.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops (unit: yuan/mu)

Crop	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Remarks
Food crops (wheat, corn, paddy rice, millet, sorghum, etc.)	800	Mountain areas
	1000	Hilly areas
	1200	Plains
Commercial crops (soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sesame, peanut, potato, etc.)	1200	Mountain areas
	1500	Hilly areas
	2000	Plains
Vegetable land	2800	Mountain areas
	3500	Hilly areas
	4000	Plains

Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments (Trees and Flowers)

Type	Item	Unit	Spec.	Compensation rate (yuan)	Remarks
Timber trees	Poplar, tung, Cedrela chinensis, Melia azedarach, mulberry, paper mulberry, willow, elm, etc.	/	Trunk Ø5cm or less	4-8	1. Rare trees protected by the state or province should not be transplanted or felled in principle; 2. There are up to 111 trees per mu; 3. Trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3m.
			Trunk Ø6-10cm	10-15	
			Trunk Ø11-15cm	20-30	
			Trunk Ø16-20cm	40-50	
			Trunk Ø21-25cm	50-60	
			Trunk Ø26-30cm	60-70	
			Trunk Ø31-35cm	150-180	
			Trunk Ø36-40cm		
			Trunk Ø41-50cm		
			Trunk Ø51cm or more		
Commercial forests	Scattered fruit trees	/	Ground Ø1cm or less	5-10	1. Scattered trees refer to trees planted around houses, in courtyards or in fields in a scattered manner; 2. Ground diameter is measured at a height of 30cm; 3. Trees that are not grafted and fixed are compensated for at the lowest rates; 4. Trees rush-planted are not compensated for; 5. Transplanted trees (within 3 years) are compensated for at the lowest rates for young trees.
			Ground Ø1-3cm	30-50	
			Ground Ø4-5cm	60-120	
			Ground Ø6-8cm	180-280	
			Ground Ø9-12cm	300-400	
			Ground Ø>12cm	450-550	
	Grape	/	Ground Ø1cm or less	5	
			Ground Ø1-3cm	20	
			Ground Ø4-5cm	100	
			Ground Ø6cm or more	160	
Centralized fruit trees	Apple, pear, plum, apricot, grape, cherry, fig, hawthorn	/	1. Output is based on the Notice of the Henan Provincial Forestry Department on Compensation Rates for Acquired Farmland and Commercial Forests; 2. Market prices of the current or previous year apply.		There are up to 666 trees per mu for grape, or 111 per mu for other species.
	Walnut, date, persimmon				
Medicinal materials	Gingko, Eucommia ulmoides, fructus	/			

		ulmi, dogwood, Chinese yarm, rehmannia glutinosa libosch, Chrysanthemum morifolium Ramat, achyranthes, etc.			
Evergreen trees	Ligustrum lucidum Ait, loquat, pine, cypress, white bark pine, palm, cedar, etc.	/	Trunk Ø1cm or less	6	1. Trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3m; 2. Crown diameter is measured at a height of 80cm.
		/	Trunk Ø2-3cm	25	
		/	Trunk Ø4-5cm	70	
		/	Trunk Ø6-7cm	150	
		/	Trunk Ø8-9cm	260	
		/	Trunk Ø10-15cm	360-500	
		/	Trunk Ø16cm or more	750	
Deciduous trees	Magnolia, Catalpa bungei, Chinese ash, chinara, Chinese scholar tree, Bischofia polycarpa, albizzia, Sophora japonica, willow, goldenrain tree, Zelkova schneideriana, Cotinus coggygria, hackberry, sequoia, buckeye, crape myrtle, red maple, Armeniaca mume	/	Trunk Ø1cm or less	6	1. Trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3m; 2. Crown diameter is measured at a height of 80cm.
		/	Trunk Ø2-3cm	12	
		/	Trunk Ø4-5cm	40	
		/	Trunk Ø6-7cm	120	
		/	Trunk Ø8-9cm	240	
		/	Trunk Ø10-15cm	360-400	
		/	Trunk Ø16cm or more	550	
Bulbs	Sisal, Photinia serrulata, Ligustrum quihoui, boxwood ball, firethorn, Pittosporum tobira, etc.	/	Crown Ø20cm or less	6	1. Trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3m; 2. Crown diameter is measured at a height of 80cm.
		/	Crown Ø21-50cm	25	
		/	Crown Ø51-80cm	60	
		/	Crown Ø81-100cm	80	
		/	Crown Ø101-120cm	130	
		/	Crown Ø121-150cm	160	
		/	Crown Ø>150cm	360	
Flowers and shrubs	Sakura, flowering peach, crape myrtle, Malus spectabilis, Prunus cerasifera Ehrh, osmanthus, etc.	/	Ground Ø3cm or less	10	1. Ground diameter is measured at a height of 30cm; 2. Crown diameter is measured at a height of 80cm.
		/	Ground Ø4-5cm	50	
		/	Ground Ø6-7cm	120	
		/	Ground Ø8-9cm	240	
		/	Ground Ø10-15cm	400-500	
	/	Ground Ø16cm or more	600-800		
	Redbud, hibiscus, flowering plum, Suffruticosa granatum, rambutan, peony, Chinese rose, etc.	/	Crown Ø20cm or less	6	
		/	Crown Ø21-50cm	25	
		/	Crown Ø51-80cm	40	
		/	Crown Ø81-100cm	70	
/		Crown Ø101-120cm	100		
/	Crown Ø121-150cm	150			
/	Crown Ø>150cm	240			
Ground covers	Box tree, Ligustrum vicaryi, pyracantha, Photinia serrulata, dwarf lilyturf root, Zephyranthes candida, oxalis rubra, fleur-de- lis, etc.	m2	Not more than 25/m ²	35	
Other	Bamboo	/	Ground Ø1cm or less	2	Ground diameter is measured at a height of 30cm.
		/	Ground Ø1-3cm	8	
		/	Ground Ø4cm or more	20	
	Prickly ash	/	Ground Ø1cm or less	2	Ground diameter is measured at a height of 30cm.
		/	Ground Ø2-3cm	15	
/		Ground Ø4-5cm	40		
/	Ground Ø6-8cm	70			
/	Ground Ø9cm or more	100			

4.5.5 HD

The Subproject does not involve HD.

4.5.6 Supporting Policy for Vulnerable Groups

The Subproject does not involve any vulnerable group.

4.5.7 Supporting Measures for Women

In addition to the above resettlement policies, women will also be entitled to some special supporting measures:

- 1) Women will have priority in employment, where not less than 30% of unskilled jobs will be first made available to women.
- 2) Women will receive agricultural and nonagricultural skills training, where not less than 50% of the trainees should be women (not less than 190 men-times).
- 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement and may participate in public consultation.
- 4) A special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve women's awareness.
- 5) Compensation agreements must be signed by couples.

4.5.8 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-7.

Table 4-6 Rates of LA Taxes

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Land reclamation costs	Levied by land type and area; for farmland occupied for nonagricultural construction projects, 9-13 yuan/m ² , including 9 yuan/m ² for rain-fed fields, 11 yuan/m ² for non-irrigated land, and 13 yuan/m ² for irrigated and vegetable land; for basic farmland occupied for nonagricultural construction projects 18-22 yuan/m ² , including 18 yuan/m ² for rain-fed fields, 20 yuan/m ² for non-irrigated land, and 22 yuan/m ² for irrigated and vegetable land	Notice of the General Office of the Henan Provincial Government on Strengthening Land Control and Administration, and Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Disclosing Cancelled and Adjusted Charging Items (HPG [2008] No.52)
2	Farmland occupation tax	16000 yuan/mu	Measures of Henan Province for the Implementation of the Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (Decree [2009] No.124 of the Henan Provincial Government)
3	Forest vegetation restoration costs	6 yuan/ m ²	Notice on Adjusting the Rate of Forest Vegetation Restoration Costs, and Advocating the Conservation and Intensive Utilization of Woodland (CS [2015] No.122)
4	Compensation for additional construction land	14 yuan/m ²	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 (CZ [2006] No.48)
5	LA management fees	2.8% of LA costs	Notice of the Henan Provincial Development Planning Commission, and Department of Finance on Implementing the Notice of the State Development Planning Commission, and Ministry of Finance on Regulating House Construction Charges and Cancelling Some Charging Items (HPDPC [2001] No.1019)
6	Social security costs	58200 yuan/mu	Notice of the Henan Provincial Departments of Human Resources and Social Security on Disclosing the Minimum Standard of Social Security Costs for Land-expropriated Farmers of 2021 (HHRSSDO [2021] No.49)

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4-7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	County / district	Impact	APs	Population	Compensation policy	Compensation entitlement
Permanent LA	Jiefang, Shanyang, Zhongzhan and Macun Districts	Occupying 1153.3718 mu of land permanently, including 73.2258 mu of collective land and 1080.146 mu of state-owned land	6 sub-districts	18 households with 70 persons	<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 Subproject, 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. The compensation rates are based on the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), and Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16).</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	Xiuwu County, and Macun, Jiefang, Shanyang and Zhongzhan Districts	905.11 mu, including 862.11 mu of state-owned land and 43 mu of collective land	7 households with 36 persons	7 households with 36 persons	<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 Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29).</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>
Demolition of residential houses	/	/	Not involved	Not involved	/	None was identified. If any is identified in the future, the appropriate compensation rate will apply.
Demolition of nonresidential buildings	/	/	Not involved	Not involved	/	None was identified. If any is identified in the future, the appropriate compensation rate will apply.
Illegal buildings	/	/	/	Not involved	/	None was identified. If any is identified in the future, the appropriate compensation rate will apply.

Ground attachments	Xiuwu County and Macun District	Trees, wells, high-voltage lines, communication lines, etc.	/	/	The Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29) will apply. 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	Jiaozuo City	Within subproject area	The disabled and MLS households	None	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 Subproject 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.
Women	Jiefang and Zhongzhan Districts	Women affected by LA	11 villages in 6 sub-districts	36	1) Unskilled jobs will be first made available to women. 2) Women will receive relevant information and participate in consultation on LA. 3) A special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies. 4) Skills training will be first made available to affected female Laborers, where not less than 50% of the trainees should be women (92 men-times).	/
Grievance redress	Jiaozuo City	Compensation rates, payment, resettlement measures	APs complaining about resettlement	APs complaining about resettlement	Appeals of the APs on LA, HD and resettlement are exempt from fees and management costs. 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 .	/

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Purpose of Resettlement

The objective of resettlement of the Subproject is to ensure that the APs benefit from the Subproject, 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 subproject, or change of any subproject 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 evaluated 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 compensation rate for built-up areas of Jiefang and Shanyang Districts is 155,000 yuan/mu, that for Tianjian Village (out of downtown built-up area), Majian Village (out of downtown built-up area) and Shilin Village (out of downtown built-up area) in Shangbaizuo Sub-district, and Xiwangchu Village in Wangchu Sub-district is 100,000 yuan/mu, that for the Zhongzhan built-up area, and Lifeng 1 and Lifeng 3 Villages in Xuheng Sub-district, and Chunlin Village in Shangbaizuo Sub-district is 58,000 yuan/mu, and that for Shandi Village in Anyangcheng Sub-district in Macun District is 38,000 yuan/mu. Young crops will be compensated for based on the Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29), as shown in **Appendix 4**. 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) The resettlement subsidy and land compensation are fully paid to the AHs without being withheld by the village committee, and without land reallocation.
- 2) The compensation for young crops and ground attachments is paid to the AHs.
- 3) If compensation for temporary land occupation is involved, compensation will be based on the actual land area and occupation period.

5.3.1.2 Agricultural development

Due to local social, economic and natural restraints, most of the affected villages have per capita cultivated areas of less than 1 mu before LA, and all AHs have land loss rates of less than 15%. Since the Subproject is linear in shape, and mostly involves existing road expansion or reconstruction, each AH will be affected slightly. Therefore, the AHs will have most of their land, and agricultural development is a means of livelihood restoration.

The following agricultural development measures have been identified for the Subproject – green vegetable cultivation and characteristic stockbreeding, which are expected to increase agricultural income by 20%: 1) Green vegetable cultivation: Green vegetables will be cultivated in steel structure greenhouses, with expected annual income of 5,000-10,000 yuan/mu; 2) Characteristic stockbreeding: Large-scale stockbreeding will be developed, including pigs, cattle, sheep, etc., with expected annual income of 20,000-35,000 yuan per household.

5.3.1.3 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 Subproject

The Subproject will generate 505 temporary jobs annually during construction (48 months), including 133 skilled jobs and 372 unskilled ones.

Jobs generated at the construction and operation stages will be first made available to LEFs to promote their employment, such as 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

Agricultural skills training will cover fine vegetable cultivation, management, packaging, storage and online marketing.

Nonagricultural skills training will cover cooking, sewing, housekeeping, driving, wire and cable making, etc.

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 IAs, and the municipal and district labor and social security bureaus.

5.3.1.4 Social security

According to the Notice of the Henan Provincial Departments of Human Resources and Social Security on Disclosing the Minimum Standard of Social Security Costs for Land-expropriated Farmers of 2021 (HHRSSDO [2021] No.49), registered land-expropriated farmers aged above 16 years, and having the right to contract and manage collective land are entitled to social endowment insurance.

According to the latest standard effective from July 1, 2021, each AP entitled to social endowment insurance will receive a minimum subsidy of 58,200 yuan/mu, and the total amount of insurance premiums is 4.2619 million yuan, accounting for 21.33% of the resettlement budget. The actual number of APs entitled to social endowment insurance will be determined at the implementation stage. This will be subject to M&E.

5.3.2 Restoration Programs for Affected Villages / Communities

5.3.2.1 Summary

73.2285 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 18 households with 70 persons in 11 villages in 6 sub-districts in Jiefang, Zhongzhan, Shanyang and Macun Districts. By land type, the acquired land includes 30.52 mu of irrigated / non-irrigated land (ordinary farmland), accounting for 41.68%, excluding basic farmland; 3.528 mu of garden land, accounting for 4.82%; 1.341 mu of other garden land, accounting for 1.83%; 37.79 mu of woodland, accounting for 51.61%; and 0.0495 mu of collective unused land, accounting for 0.07%. The woodland and collective unused land is not allocated to household, not involving household compensation.

Since the Subproject is linear in shape, and mostly involves expansion or reconstruction, all the villages / communities affected by LA have land loss rates of less than 15%, and per capita income loss rates are not more than 4%. Therefore, LA will have little impact on agricultural production and income.

LA has little impact on the agricultural production of 6 villages / communities, with per capita income loss rates of below 3%. See Table 2-4.

According to the survey, almost all AHs support the Subproject, 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

All 11 villages / communities in two sub-districts are slightly affected, they will be subject to monetary compensation. Compensation will be paid directly and timely to the AHs 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 Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), and Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16). Young crop compensation is based on the Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29).

2) The resettlement subsidy and land compensation are fully paid to the AHs without being withheld by the village committee, and without land reallocation.

The compensation for young crops and ground attachments is paid to the AHs.

The distribution method of each village will be resolved at a village congress.

5.3.2.3 Restoration Program for Seriously Affected Villages / Communities

There is no seriously affected village / community.

Table 5-1 Income Losses and Restoration Measures

District	Sub-district	Village / community	LA impacts			Income loss				Potential restoration measures	Outcome
			LA area (mu)	AHs	APs	Annual loss	Average loss per HH	Per capita loss	Percent to per capita income (%)		
Jiefang	Shangbaizuo	Tianjian Village	0.57	2	8	684	342	85.5	0.28%	1. Monetary compensation 2. Subsidy for endowment insurance 3. Skills training 4. Job opportunities 5. Agricultural development, such as green vegetable cultivation and characteristic stockbreeding	Reaching or exceeding the pre-LA living standard
		Chunlin Village	5.2275	2	9	6273	3136.5	697	2.32%		
		Xiaozhuang Village	10.722	4	15	12866.4	3216.6	857.76	2.85%		
		Majian Village	0.075	1	4	90	90	22.5	0.07%		
	Wangchu	Shilin Village	2.25	1	3	2700	2700	900	2.99%		
		Xiwangchu Village	11.082	4	13	13298.4	3324.6	1022.95	3.40%		
Zhongzhan	Lifeng	Zijing Community	0.297	1	4	356.4	356.4	89.1	0.30%		
	Xuheng	Lifeng 3 Village	0.8145	2	9	977.4	488.7	108.6	0.36%		
		Lifeng 1 Village	0.411	1	5	493.2	493.2	98.64	0.33%		
Shanyang	Dinghe	Xiaozhuangxin Village	5.14	/	/	6168	/	/	/		
Total			36.589	18	70	43906.8	2439.27	627.24	2.09%		

5.4 Restoration Program for HD

The Subproject does not involve HD.

5.5 Restoration Program for Infrastructure and Attachments

All special facilities and ground attachments affected by the Subproject will be restored or reconstructed by proprietors after receiving compensation.

Table 5-2 Information on Ground Attachments

Type	Compensation rate			Potential restoration measures	Outcome
	Item	Spec.	Compensation rate (yuan)		
Timber trees	Poplar, tung, Cedrela chinensis, Melia	Trunk Ø5cm or less	4-8	Compensation for ground	Reaching or exceeding the
		Trunk Ø6-10cm	10-15		

	azedarach, mulberry, paper mulberry, willow, elm, etc.	Trunk Ø11-15cm	20-30	attachments will be paid to proprietors.	pre-LA living standard
		Trunk Ø16-20cm	40-50		
		Trunk Ø21-25cm	50-60		
		Trunk Ø26-30cm	60-70		
		Trunk Ø31-35cm	150-180		
		Trunk Ø36-40cm			
		Trunk Ø41-50cm			
		Trunk Ø51cm or more			
Young crops	Food crops (wheat, corn, paddy rice, millet, sorghum, etc.)	Mountain areas	800		
		Hilly areas	1000		
		Plains	1200		
	Commercial crops (soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sesame, peanut, potato, etc.)	Mountain areas	1200		
		Hilly areas	1500		
		Plains	2000		
	Vegetable land	Mountain areas	2800		
		Hilly areas	3500		
		Plains	4000		

5.6 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

The Subproject does not involve any vulnerable group.

5.7 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 Subproject 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.

The township labor and social security bureaus will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of the LEFs, develop a training program and set up training courses scientifically. Training will be subject to semiannual reporting, and the training program will be adjusted timely based on employment needs. All APs may attend such training for free. A training program for the APs has been prepared. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Local Skills Training Programs

District	Sub-district	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible
Jiefang, Shanyang, and Zhongzhan	6 sub-districts	2022.12	APs	46	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Township labor and social security offices
		2023.3	APs	46	Cooking and service skills	
		2023.12	APs	46	Industrial skills	
		2024.3	APs	46	Housekeeping skills	

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

5.8 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

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 Subproject, and think the Subproject will reduce floods, improve infrastructure and environmental quality, and protect people's health. Through the Subproject, women will receive jobs, and training on crop cultivation, stockbreeding, industrial skills, catering, etc.

Unskilled jobs generated by the Subproject 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 (82 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 Structure and Implementation Schedule

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

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 November 2021, the resettlement agencies have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined. See Figure 6-1.

- Jiaozuo PMO
- IAs (JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB)
- JLAO
- County / district LA offices
- Sub-district offices
- Affected entities
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

➤ **Jiaozuo PMO**

The Jiaozuo PMO established at the municipal finance bureau has one director (director-general of the municipal finance bureau) and 4 deputy directors, and governs the Overall Coordination, Procurement and Bidding, Implementation Management, and Finance Teams. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1) Participating in project initiation and demonstration, and giving relevant advice
- 2) Organizing the IAs to prepare for the Subproject, solving relevant issues, conducting policy guidance and special operational training;
- 3) Directing and coordinating the IAs' work;
- 4) Conducting performance evaluation and management, and summarizing and extending advanced technologies, innovative patterns and management experience;
- 5) Assisting AIIB and the agencies concerned in project supervision and inspection;
- 6) Conducting project planning, funding, finance, procurement, monitoring, file management, etc.;
- 7) Supporting competent authorities in auditing;
- 8) Selecting an institutional capacity building consulting agency;
- 9) Other responsibilities

➤ **IAs (JMWRB, JMURCB, MDARAB and WCWRB)**

The IAs are responsible for project implementation and management under the direction of the Jiaozuo PMO. Their main responsibilities are:

- 1) Conducting project preparation, including review, approval and financial guarantee;
- 2) Securing counterpart funds, and conducting procurement, project activities and performance monitoring;
- 3) Developing and implementing management regulations to ensure the safe and normative use of funds;
- 4) Conducting procurement and bidding;
- 5) Preparing and submitting progress, financial and other reports timely to reflect project progress comprehensively, objective and truthfully;
- 6) Establishing an emergency response mechanism and control measures to prevent and mitigate debt risks;
- 7) Conducting project inspection, performance management and auditing;
- 8) Conducting contract and financial management, fund withdrawal and disbursement, final inspection, etc.;
- 9) Other responsibilities

➤ **JLAO**

- 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

➤ **County / district LA offices and sub-district offices**

- 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 Jiaozuo PMO 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 Jiaozuo 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 Jiaozuo PMO; and
 - 2) Providing technical advice to the Jiaozuo PMO in data collection and processing.

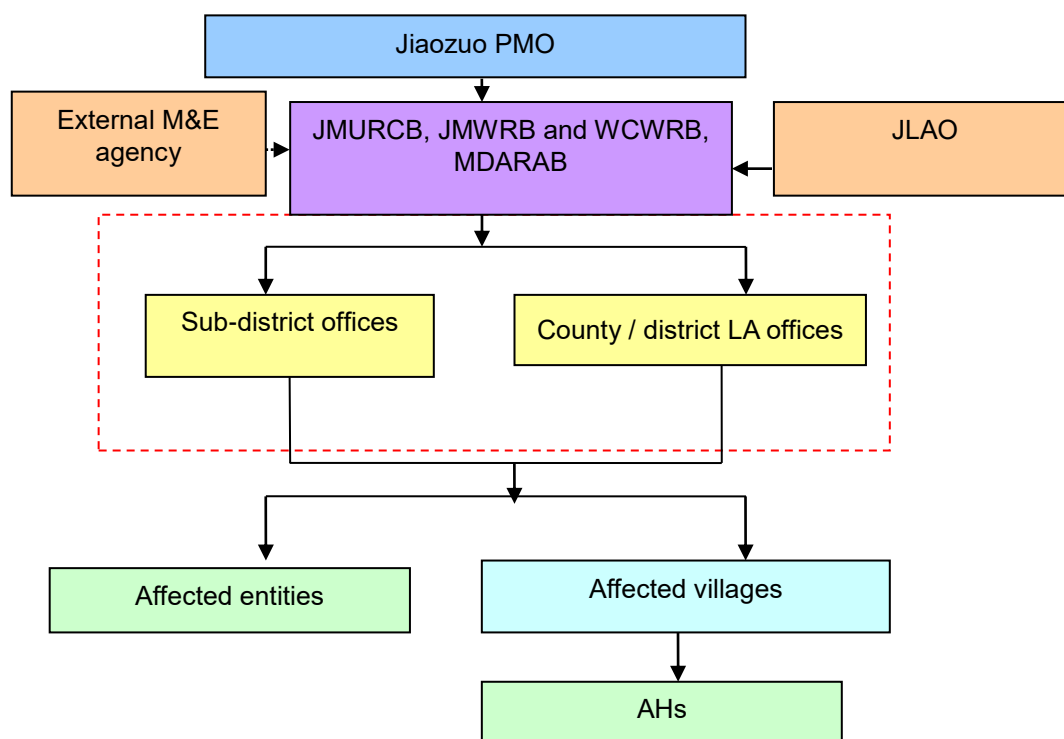


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

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 Subproject 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
Henan PMO	1	Civil servants
Jiaozuo PMO	1	Staff members
JMWRB	3	Staff members

Agency	Workforce	Composition
JMURCB	1	Staff members
WCWRB	1	Staff members
MDARAB	1	Staff members
JLAO	2	Staff members
County / district LA offices	4	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 Subproject 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 Jiaozuo PMO. 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:

- AIB's resettlement principles and policies
- Differences between AIB 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. 2022	Jiaozuo City	Seminar	Resettlement staff	Operational training on resettlement	1.5
Mar. 2023	Jiaozuo City	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIB-financed projects	5
Sep. 2023	Jiaozuo City	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	1.5
Jun. 2024	Places of other projects	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIB-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 Subproject, the resettlement schedule of the Subproject will be linked up with the construction schedule; the main part of LA, HD and

resettlement will begin in December 2022 and end in August 2024.

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 Subproject; 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 Subproject 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. 2022	Completed
1.2	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Feb. 2022	Completed
1.3	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Feb. – Jun. 2022	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RAP	Jun. 2022	This report
2	Information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Feb. 2022	Completed
2.2	Disclosing the draft RAP and RIB to APs	Aug. 2022	Completed
2.3	Disclosing the RAP on AIIB's website	Sep. 2022	To be completed
3	Approving the RAP	Oct. 2022	To be completed
4	Construction land		
4.1	Land pre-examination	Feb. – Dec. 2022	Partly completed
4.2	Land approval	2022-2023	To be completed
5	Implementation stage		
5.1	Entering into resettlement agreements and paying compensation fees	Dec. 2022 – Dec. 2024	To be completed
5.2	LA	Dec. 2022 – Dec. 2024	To be completed
6	M&E		
6.1	Baseline survey	Dec. 2022	To be completed
6.2	Internal monitoring	Dec. 2022 – Dec. 2024	To be completed
6.3	External M&E	Dec. 2022 – Dec. 2024	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 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since the beginning of the implementation stage, the Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, sub-district offices, design agency and task force 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 above agencies conducted extensive consultation on LA and resettlement. In October 2021, the Jiaozuo PMO organized the agencies concerned to optimize the project design to reduce resettlement impacts and avoid unnecessary losses. Since February 2022, the Jiaozuo PMO has organized the agencies concerned to verify DMS results, and held FGDs to discuss resettlement policies and compensation rates. In June 2022, the Subproject's resettlement policies and compensation rates were disclosed, and no objection or grievance was received.

See Table 7-1 and Appendix 8.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Organizer	Participants	#	Activity	Key finding
1	Oct. 2021	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA 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 IAs will optimize the project design to reduce LAR impacts.
2	Feb. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	16	Preliminary DMS	Resettlement impacts arise from LA only, and the Subproject does not involve HD.
3	Mar. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	17	LA policies and compensation rates	The Subproject'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	Mar. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	17	HD policies and compensation rates	The Subproject does not involve HD.
5	Mar. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	17	Socioeconomic survey and DMS	The socioeconomic profile of the subproject area and the Subproject's impacts were learned.
6	Mar. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	17	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.
7	Mar. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices, APs	17	Resettlement policies	The resettlement modes under the Subproject include monetary compensation, skills training, social security, etc., and the APs are satisfied.

No.	Time	Organizer	Participants	#	Activity	Key finding
8	Jun. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	Affected communities, APs	/	Disclosure of resettlement policies and compensation rates	The Subproject's resettlement policies and compensation rates were disclosed, and no objection or grievance was received.
9	Oct. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO	AIIB	/	Online disclosure of RAP	The RAP was disclosed on AIIB's website.

7.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the IA will conduct further public participation ~~错误!未找到引用源。~~. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Community bulletin board	Aug. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA 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	Aug. 2022	Jiaozuo PMO, IAs, JLAO, local LA offices, sub-district offices	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination of subproject area	Meeting	Jun. 2022	JMWRB, JMURCB and WCWRB, MDARAB, local LA offices, task force, sub-district offices	All APs	Determining the subproject area, and discussing compensation policies
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	Oct. 2022	JMWRB, JMURCB and WCWRB, MDARAB, local LA 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	Dec. 2022 – Dec. 2024	JMWRB, JMURCB and WCWRB, MDARAB, local LA offices, sub-district offices, external M&E agency, 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, urban administration 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.

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 Recording and Feedback of Grievances 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 Jiaozuo PMO monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

To record grievances and their handlings, the Jiaozuo 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 Grievance Redress

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
Jiaozuo PMO	Wu Haixing	Jiaozuo Municipal Finance Bureau	15903912281
Xiuwu County LA Office	Liu Quanshun	No.515, Qixian Avenue, Xiuwu County	13839159653
Macun District LA Office	Wang Fengguang	No.694 Jianxing Road, Macun District	13782726590
JMWRB	Du Changsheng	No.3226 Dongnan Road, Jiaodong Sub-district, Shanyang District	13839119533
JMURCB	Wang Kun	Jianshe Building, No.88 Zhanqian Road, Jiaonan Sub-district, Jiefang District	18839188183
Jiaozuo Municipal Emergency Management Bureau	Miao Lili	Opposite to the Administrative Office of Shenzhou Road Demonstration Zone in Shanyang District	13523368918
WCWRB	Liu Junli	No.515, Qixian Avenue, Xiuwu County	13782658769
MDARAB	Chen Weidong	No.694 Jianxing Road, Macun District	15939153093

8 Resettlement Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Resettlement Budget

Direct resettlement costs in the resettlement budget include LA compensation, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc.

Based on prices in September 2022, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 19.9853 million yuan, including LA compensation, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 7.7193 million yuan (36.62% of the budget, including LA compensation of 5.6459 million yuan (28.25% of the budget), young crop compensation of 42,500 yuan (0.21% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 123,500 yuan (0.62% of the budget), ground attachment compensation of 1.9074 million yuan (9.54% of the budget), and contingencies of 771,900 yuan (3.86% of the budget). See Appendix 7.

8.2 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 8-2.

Table 8-1 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2023	2024	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	1199.118	799.412	1998.53
Percent (%)	60	40	100

8.3 Management and Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

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

The IAs (JMWRB, JMURCB and WCWRB, MDARAB) will report construction progress to the Jiaozuo PMO monthly, and apply for fund disbursement with the Jiaozuo Municipal Finance Bureau.

House compensation, moving subsidy, transition subsidy, on-time moving reward, etc. will be based on the prevailing policies of Jiaozuo City and AIIB's ESS2.

The Jiaozuo PMO 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 fees to the AHs.

8.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The Subproject's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles: All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Subproject, disbursed by the Jiaozuo Municipal Finance Bureau directly to the district finance bureaus through a special account according to the compensation rates, and then distributed to the affected entities and households. LA and HD compensation will be paid before LA and HD.

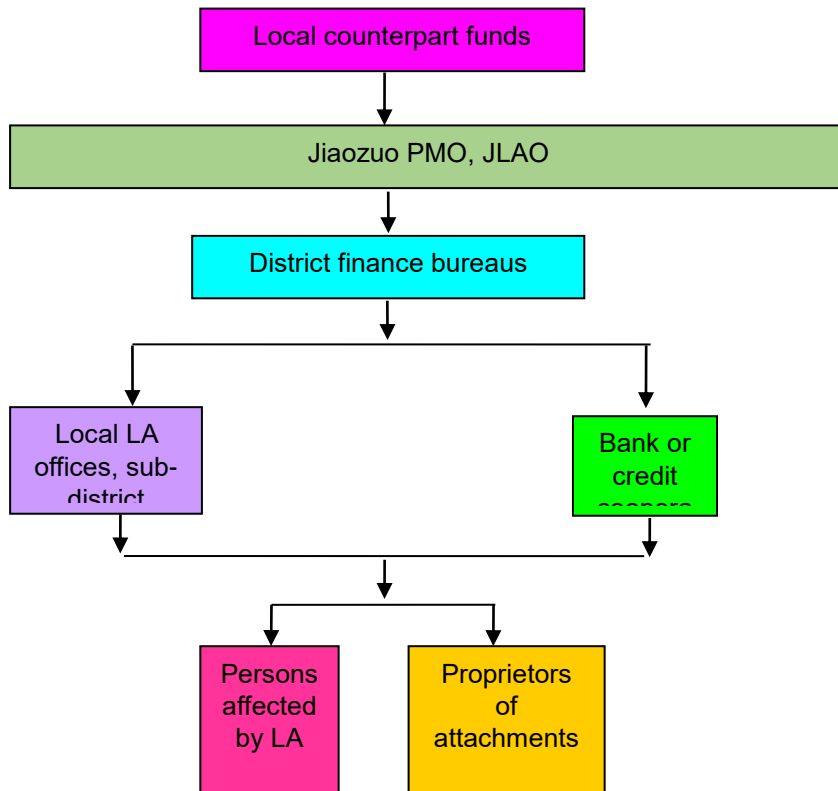


Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

9 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.

9.1 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 9-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

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 9-2 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						

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

9.1.1 Procedure

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among the Jiaozuo 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 Subproject to implement internal monitoring:

1) Normative statistical reporting system

The Jiaozuo 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 9-3 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 Jiaozuo PMO 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 Jiaozuo PMO 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 Jiaozuo PMO 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.

9.1.2 Interval and Reporting

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIB 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 Jiaozuo PMO and IAs. The Jiaozuo PMO and resettlement agencies will compile relevant data and information,

and submit an internal monitoring report to AIIB as required above.

9.2 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 Jiaozuo PMO 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 Jiaozuo PMO and AIIB.

9.2.1 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 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 Subproject

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 Jiaozuo PMO 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.

9.2.2 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 Jiaozuo

PMO semiannually. See Table 9-4.

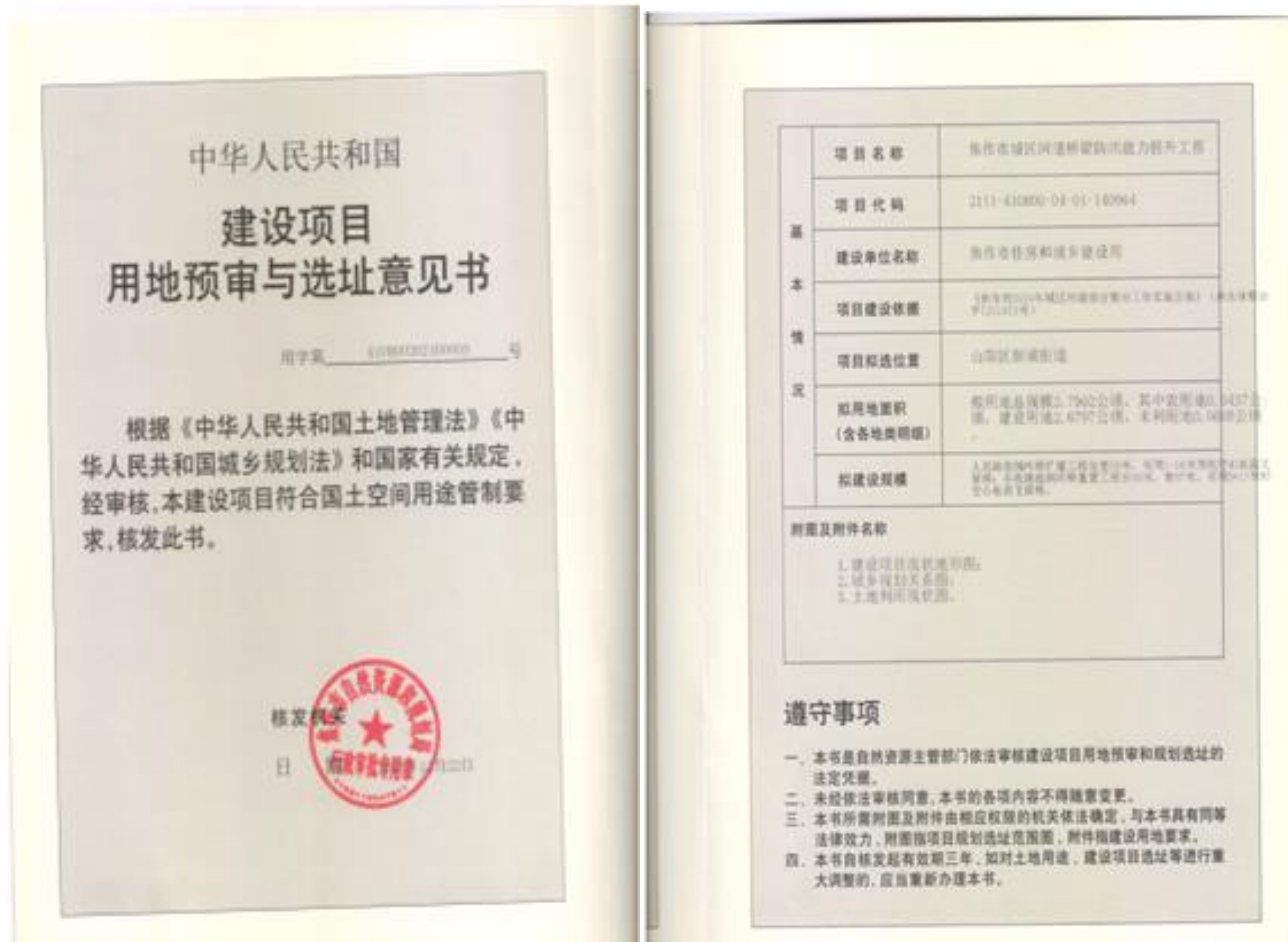
Table 9-4 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

No.	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Dec. 2022
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Dec. 2022
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jun. 2023
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Dec. 2023
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jun. 2024
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Dec. 2024
7	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jun. 2025
8	Completion report	Before Dec. 2025

9.3 Post-evaluation

After the completion of the Subproject, the Jiaozuo PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-resettlement evaluation to evaluate the Subproject'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.

Appendix 1: Land Pre-approval Document and Note



中华人民共和国
**建设项目
 用地预审与选址意见书**

用字第 410800202200001 号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合国土空间用途管制要求，核发此书。



核发机关

日期



基 本 情 况	项目名称	焦作市田陶沟（影棚路-晋济河）治理工程
	项目代码	2111-410800-04-01-420333
	建设单位名称	焦作市住房和城乡建设局
	项目建设依据	《焦作市2019年城区河道综合治理工作实施方案》（焦水环整治字【2019】3号）
	项目和选位置	解放区 中润区
	拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	总面积299644㎡,其中农用地45649㎡,建设用地250155㎡,未利用地80㎡
拟建设规模	项目总长度6641米,治理工程等级3级,标准30年一遇防洪,堤防工程等级2级。	

附图及附件名称

建设项目位置图、建设项目平面位置图。

遵守事项

- 一、本书是自然资源主管部门依法审核建设项目用地预审和规划选址的法定依据。
- 二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得擅自变更。
- 三、本书所需附图及附件由相应权限的机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力，附图指项目规划选址范围图，附件指建设用地要求。
- 四、本书自核发之日起有效期三年，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新办理本书。

焦作市水利局

关于土地预审的情况说明

焦作市亚投行应急贷款项目工作领导小组办公室：

我局实施的亚投行紧急优惠贷款支持河南省暴雨洪涝灾害灾后恢复重建项目焦作子项目-焦作市大沙河水质修复工程，是修复和加强焦作市大沙河被洪水破坏的河道部分，主要工程包括堤防修复、河道疏浚、生态修复等。工程建设范围全部在堤防内进行，不需新增永久占地。

特此说明。



关于土地预审的情况说明

焦作市亚投行应急贷款项目工作领导小组办公室：

我局实施的亚投行紧急优惠贷款支持河南省暴雨洪涝灾害灾后恢复重建项目焦作子项目-马村区山门河综合治理工程，是修复和加强山门河马村段被洪水破坏的河道部分，主要工程包括堤防修复、河道疏浚、生态修复等。工程建设范围全部在堤防内进行，不需新增永久占地。特此说明。



JMWRB's note on land pre-approval and MDARAB's note on land pre-approval

修武县自然资源局
关于修武县山门河五里堡至大沙河段水毁修复
工程项目用地预审与选址意见书的情况说明

依据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》、《建设项目用地预审管理办法》（国土资源部令第68号）、《河南省自然资源关于推进规划用地“多审合一、多证合一”改革的通知》（豫自然资规〔2019〕2号）的要求，我局受理了关于修武县山门河五里堡至大沙河段水毁修复工程项目用地预审与规划选址申请。初步审查形成如下意见：

一、本工程是对修武县山门河五里堡至大沙河段进行河道疏浚治理，总长度8.35km；山门河堤防加固长度4.9km；对山门河6+805以后的河槽进行护砌，长度2.955km；山门河右堤防汛道路硬化4.9km，卽屯村堤顶防汛道路硬化1.73km。本项目均在原址上进行修复加固不涉及新增占地，符合《修武县土地利用总体规划（2010-2020）》和《城乡总体规划》。

二、依据国家法律法规和有关文件的规定，项目单位要认真做好补偿工作，确保补偿资金足额到位，并及时办理其他相关手续。

三、按照《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和《河南省实施〈中华人民共和国城乡规划法〉办法》的规定，要求项目单位在下步方案设计中，严格按照规划要求设计执行。



修武县自然资源局
关于焦作市修武县大沙河水毁修复工程项目
用地预审与选址意见书的情况说明

依据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》、《建设项目用地预审管理办法》（国土资源部令第68号）、《河南省自然资源关于推进规划用地“多审合一、多证合一”改革的通知》（豫自然资规〔2019〕2号）的要求，我局受理了焦作市修武县大沙河水毁修复工程项目用地预审与规划选址申请。初步审查形成如下意见：

一、本工程治理范围为修武县大沙河全段18.6km河道。主要建设内容：（1）清淤疏浚主河槽18.6km；（2）按20年一遇洪水标准整修加固现状右岸堤防6.93km，新建右岸堤顶挡墙2.37km；（3）按现状防洪能力对左岸现状围村堤进行维修加固6.10km，新建挡墙0.55km；（4）硬化现状堤顶防汛道路9.50km；（5）拆除重建桥梁5座，穿堤涵洞4座，节制闸1座；（6）绿化主要节点6处，面积共计0.51hm²。本项目均在原址上进行修复加固不涉及新增占地，符合《修武县土地利用总体规划（2010-2020）》和《城乡总体规划》。

二、依据国家法律法规和有关文件的规定，项目单位要认真做好补偿工作，确保补偿资金足额到位，并及时办理其他相关手续。

三、按照《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和《河南省实施〈中华人民共和国城乡规划法〉办法》的规定，要求项目单位在下步方案设计中，严格按照规划要求设计执行。



Xiuwu County Natural Resources Bureau's note on land pre-approval for the restoration of the Shanmen and Dasha Rivers in Xiuwu County

焦作市住房和城乡建设局

关于土地预审的情况说明

焦作市亚投行应急贷款项目工作领导小组办公室：

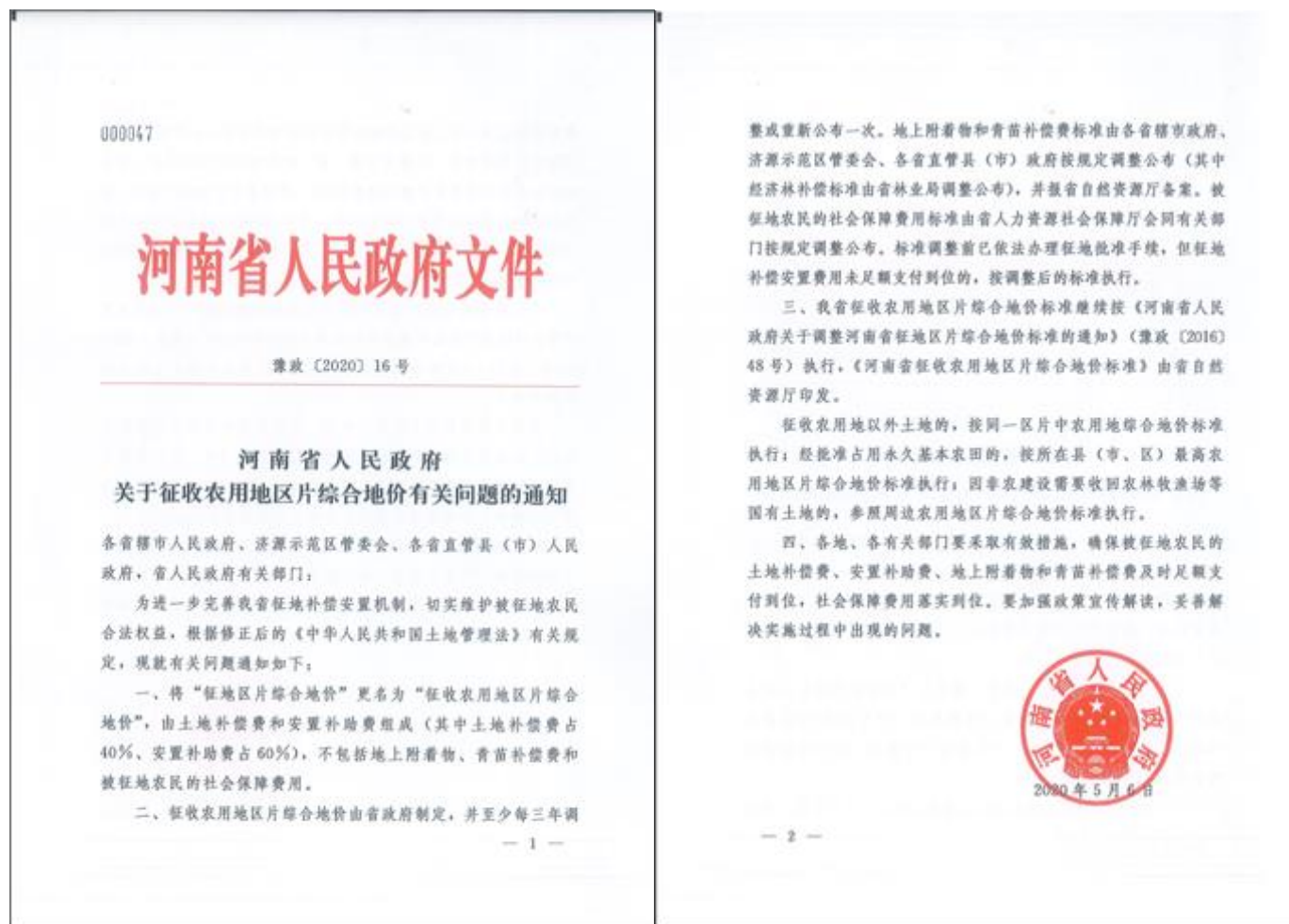
我局实施的亚投行贷款河南郑州等地特大暴雨洪涝灾害灾后恢复重建项目焦作子项目—1.沁涧河（北环路—山阳路）灾后恢复工程、2.群英河灾后恢复工程、3.城区河道设施恢复工程、4.城区排水管网检测修复工程、5.城市道路设施水毁恢复工程、6.城区截洪沟过洪能力提升及新建工程、7.北环路（普济路—塔北路）恢复工程、8.山阳路（太行路—建设路）恢复工程、9.龙潭路（民主路—山阳路）恢复工程、10.丰收路道路恢复工程、11.民主路道路恢复工程、12.工业路道路恢复工程、13.焦武路道路恢复工程、14.建设路道路恢复工程、15.解放东路道路恢复工程，均是在现有河道和道路范围内的灾后修复工程，不需要新增永久占地。

特此说明。

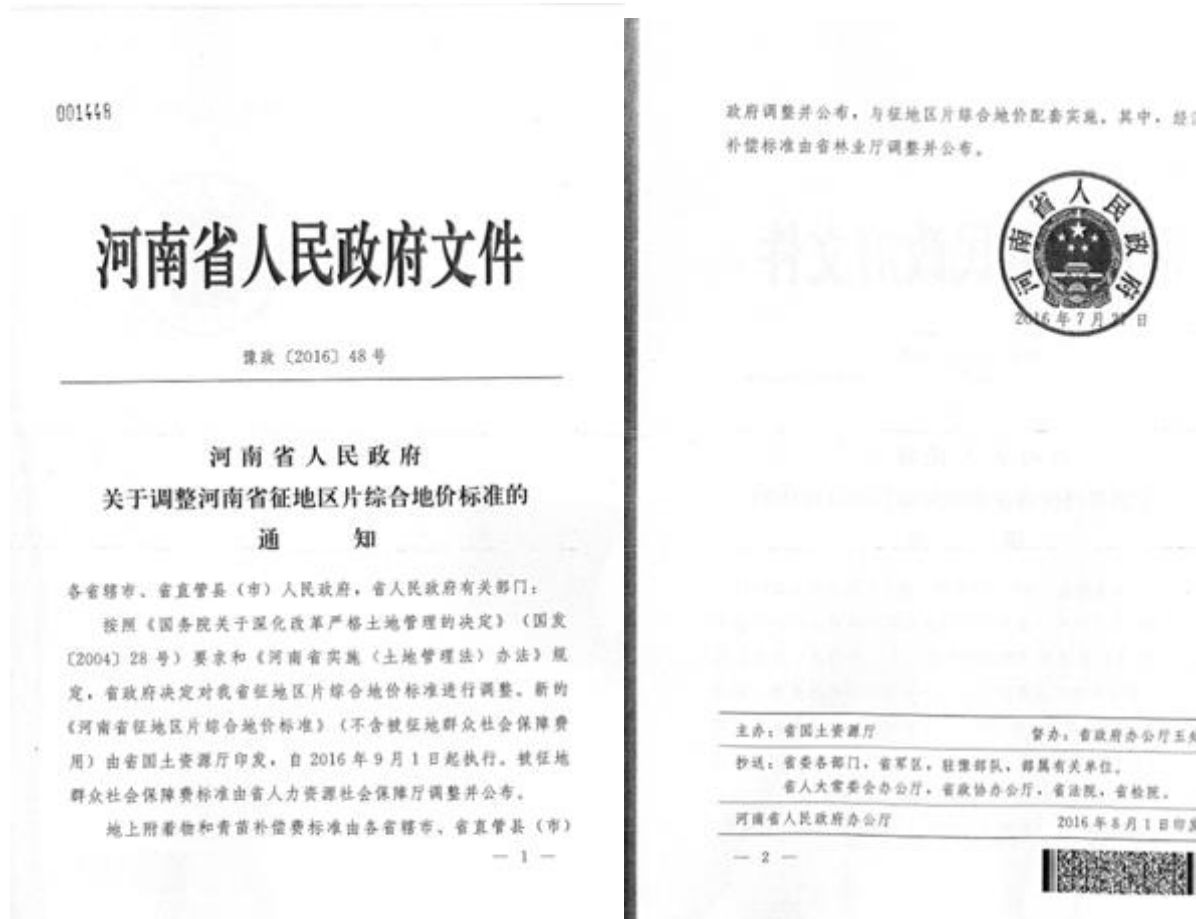


JMURCB's note on land pre-approval

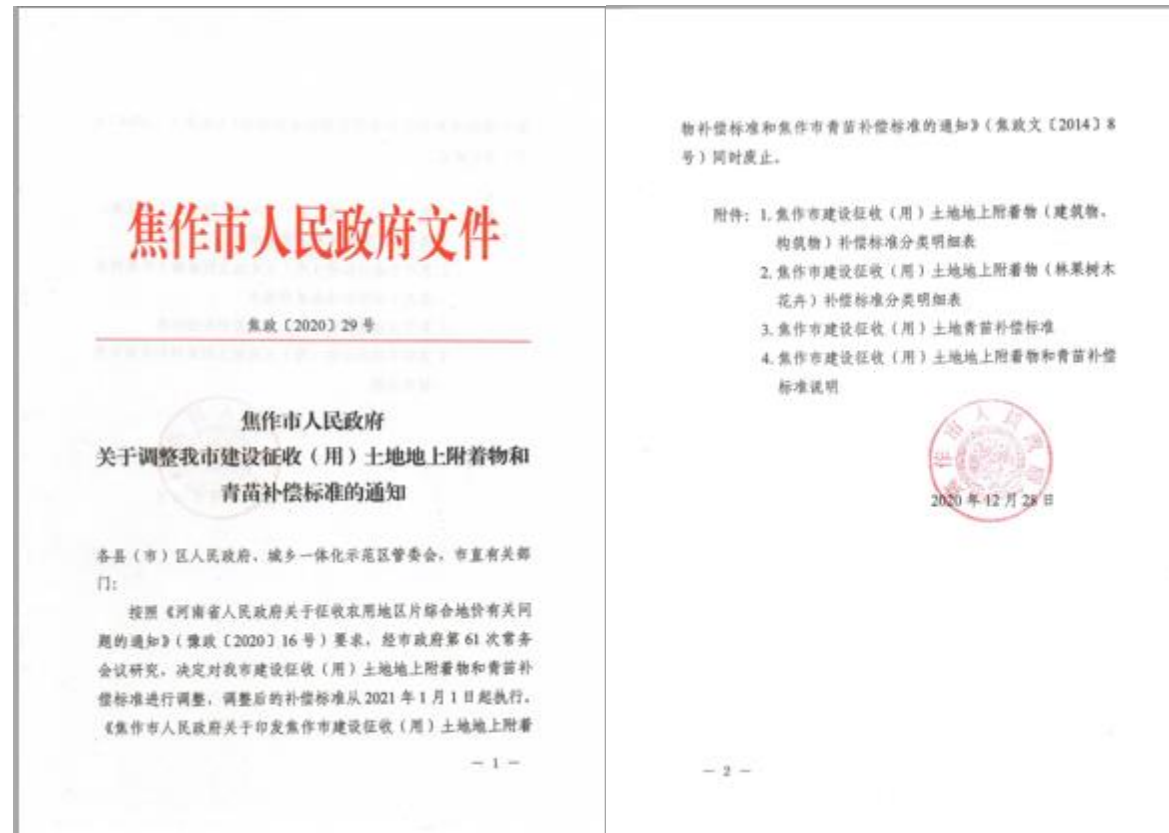
Appendix 2: Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16)



Appendix 3: Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48)



Appendix 4: Notice of the Jiaozuo Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Land Acquired for Construction (JMG [2020] No.29)



附件1

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准 (元)	说明
住宅类	土木结构	土坯房、木结构、瓦顶。	400-600	
	砖木结构	砖墙、木结构、瓦顶。	600-700	
	砖混结构	砖墙承重、瓦面上层梁、钢筋混凝土楼板或现浇板。	700-800	
	框架结构	承重结构由钢材构成、填充墙、现浇板。	1100-1200	
非住宅类	土木结构	砖墙、木结构、瓦顶。	600-700	
	砖木结构	砖墙承重、瓦面上层梁、钢筋混凝土楼板或现浇板。	700-800	
	砖混结构	承重结构由钢材构成、填充墙、现浇板。	1100-1200	
	框架结构	承重结构由钢材构成、填充墙、现浇板。	1100-1200	

注:1.补偿标准是指房屋重置成本内不含房屋进入地主的利用空间、房屋附属、公摊、设备设施等费用及非常用设施费;
2.补偿标准条件:层高2.4米及以上,独立利用空间,内墙为承重墙,房屋硬化,未开门、窗合页等,水电齐全、24墙。

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准 (元)	说明
住宅类	土木结构	24砖墙、木结构、瓦顶。	240-320	1.12 砖墙按照原标准价的 70%进行补偿; 2.水电气分户、门窗、粉刷、硬化、水电等每减少一项减 20 元/平方米; 3.在征地区内或拆迁补偿方案中明确建筑物不予补偿; 4.经过村庄异地安置补偿上浮 10%、已经拆并的按照原标准上浮 10%。
	砖混结构	24 砖墙、现浇板或现浇顶。	300-420	24 砖墙、现浇板或现浇顶。
	框架结构	砖混水泥石灰、各地面和圈墙面积。	45-150	室内砖墙、水泥石灰。
非住宅类	混合结构	混凝土、现浇、给排水、电气、采暖、通风。	50-70	以房屋用途的建筑面积计算,每减少一项,补偿标准减少 10 元/平方米。
	其他结构	砖墙、砂粒瓦顶、石棚瓦顶、复合板瓦。	240-360	砖混结构,无圈墙的面积;层高高于 4 米时,每增高一米补偿标准增加 30 元/平方米。
	构筑物	合梯、石梯及等需材料费。	180-220	
其他类	土木结构	土坯墙、瓦顶。	220-260	
	砖木结构	砖墙、木结构、瓦顶。	280-360	
	砖混结构	砖墙、现浇、瓦顶。	340-400	层高高于 4 米时,每增高一米补偿标准增加 30 元/平方米。

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准 (元)	说明
住宅类	砖混结构	砖混现浇板或现浇顶。	400-500	层高高于 4 米时,每增高一米补偿标准增加 30 元。
	砖木结构	砖墙承重、现浇板、现浇顶。	340-380	层高高于 4 米时,每增高一米补偿标准增加 30 元/平方米。
	木结构	木结构承重、现浇顶。	220-280	木结构承重及七层及以上房屋按 80%计算。
非住宅类	砖混结构	承重结构由钢材构成、填充墙、现浇顶、现浇板、现浇顶、水泥石灰(或地圈柱、圈梁等)。	1000-1100	层高高于 3 米时,每增高一米,补偿标准 + 10%;室内水电齐全,补偿上浮 10%。
	砖木结构	砖混结构、高 9-12 米、1.2 米以上楼层、现浇、现浇、1.2 米以上楼层。	600-700	层高每增高一米,补偿标准 + 10%。复合板瓦现浇板顶瓦,补偿标准增加 20 元/平方米。
	其他结构	砖混结构、石棚瓦顶、砂粒瓦顶。	40-200	水泥石灰等按 80%计算,层高增加一项每增加 10 元/平方米。
构筑物	构筑物	特等构筑物、现浇瓦顶高 2.5-4 米。	120-240	
	构筑物	特等构筑物、现浇瓦顶高 4-6 米。	200-240	平屋顶现浇、扶墙现浇,层高增加一项每增加 10 元/平方米,复合板瓦现浇板顶瓦上浮 10%。

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准 (元)	说明
住宅类	砖混结构	层高 3.1 米以上, 37 墙厚。	360-420	34 墙按原标准上浮 10%。
	砖木结构	层高 3.1 米以上, 37 墙厚。	340-380	
	木结构	层高 3.1 米以上。	240-280	
非住宅类	混合结构	土坯墙、瓦顶。	220-260	
	砖木结构	层高 3-5 米, 厚度 2000-3000 元。	280-360	
	其他结构	层高 3-5 米, 厚度 2000-3000 元。	300-400	
构筑物	构筑物	石、电、水、砂、碎石等、厚度 10 公分以下现浇板、10 公分以上现浇板。	4-12	
	构筑物	现浇板顶。	20-30	平屋顶现浇、扶墙现浇。
	构筑物	现浇板顶。	40-60	现浇板顶 10 公分以下现浇板、10 公分以上现浇板。

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
其它 建筑物、 构筑物	地面、堤岸	水泥地面,厚度 8-10 公分,	40-50	
		水泥地面,厚度 11-20 公分,	60-80	
		水泥地面,厚度 20 公分以上,	80-100	
	零星地基	双用台或石砌,内砌卵石等,	130-150	按地基外立面计算,有地基的土埋 10%.
	坟	一墓一棺,含坟墓迁移、迁葬、重新埋葬等费用,	2000-3000	每增加一棺增加 200 元.
	水泥石	砖砌或石砌,水泥石浆,	80-100	
	门柱	砖砌或石砌,水泥石浆,有梁顶棚,	160-200	
	水泥石	铁管井盖,水泥土井盖,	300-500	含果因水泥石.
	排水沟		3-1	
	大门楼	砖木结构	500-600	以上建筑面积计算,有梁柱的土埋 10%,对门口楼具有历史价值的建议进行专业评估.
土木结构		400-500		
砖混结构		700-800		

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
其它 建筑物、 构筑物	铁大门	厚度 20 公分以上的木门	150-200	
		厚度 20 公分以下的木门	100-150	
		有梁物,正或侧铁大门或合金门	150-300	
		铁门或铁门	110-150	铁门按面积,铁门按数量.
		不锈钢铁门	450-550	
	围墙	土墙	60-80	
		砖墙	100-120	24 墙按高度 12 吨按数量.
		铁艺围栏	140-200	带钢管柱或水泥柱,下部有砖墙,无砖墙减 30 元/平方米.
		铁艺网围墙	5-10	带立柱按数量,不带立柱按数量.
		竹篱笆围墙	10-24	
瓦房	座	简易瓦房	400	砖墙,木檩瓦或彩瓦,无檩瓦按 10 元/㎡.

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
其它 建筑物、 构筑物	厕所	砖混结构	700-800	带厕所或淋浴设施,有冲水设施,含化粪池,含水电配套设施或化粪池设施加 300 元/个.
		公共厕所	700-800	地坑冲,地坑,冲水设施,洗手台等齐全.
	外厕所	砖混结构,一层,高 2-3.5 米,面积 1-1.5 平米.	4000-6100	总数量与室内厕所按折价系数减去 1 计算补偿.
		砖砌,水泥石浆.	180-200	冲水水泥石浆,带砖砌顶棚,按投影面积计算.
	土墙	10-15	没有冲水设施,无顶棚,粪土盖.	
	瓦	砖砌,水泥石浆.	100-120	12 吨按数量,24 吨按数量.
	蓄水池	砖砌,水泥石浆.	200-240	
		混凝土结构,水泥石浆.	360-400	地上按面积,地下按数量,带盖上浮 1%.
	沼气池	砖砌,水泥石浆.	240-300	有配套供气设施,有沼气池,无供气设施按数量.
		混凝土结构,水泥石浆.	380-440	
化粪池	砖砌,木炭等架,就是化粪池.	500-600	总高 1.5-2.2 米之间,无顶棚,主要用于住房上层的粪水收集.	
	其他化粪池	10-70	总高 1.2 米以下,带顶棚或砖砌顶棚,带顶棚,水泥石或石砌顶棚,没有顶棚按数量,有架及柱按数量.	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
其它 建筑物、 构筑物	砖砌圆柱式供水塔	砖砌,水泥石浆,顶盖.	1000	
	供水(沟)管道	砖砌明沟	20-40	横断面 6.3 平方米以下地下,6.3 平方米以上取土埋.
		砖砌供水管,陶泥管.	40-50	
		Φ400 以内钢管或塑料管	10-60	
其它 构筑物	室内地面	地板砖	50-100	木地板,大理石和木质地板,马赛克,普通地板均按数量.
		普通地板	5-10	地板革按数量.
	墙壁装饰	室内壁纸	20-30	
		室内壁布	30-50	
		室内乳胶漆	10-15	水泥压光粉刷按数量.
		室内墙瓷片(含电壁橱)	30-40	
		吊顶石膏板	100-120	
电视墙,壁炉,压边条,造型型.	80-100			

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
零星建筑物类	琉璃瓦屋	方型或型杆青瓦	300-600	方型按范围,型杆按高度。
	墙裙	木墙裙,塑料墙裙。	30-40	木墙裙按高度,塑料墙裙按长度。
		室内油漆墙裙,40CM高左右。	15-20	
	落脚线	m	10-11	
	防护网	m ²	70-80	
	屋顶	木吊顶	30-40	二坡吊顶分增1倍
		石膏板扣板吊顶	30-40	
		塑料扣板吊顶	50-60	轻钢龙骨
		集成吊顶	140-150	铝镁合金材质
	招牌	喷绘布招牌(不带钢架)	0-10	
喷绘布招牌(带钢架)		150-200		
铝塑板招牌		800-1000		
	m ²	吊顶扣板刷漆(含钢架,字,扣板)	200-400	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明	
零星建筑物类	固定地桩	m ²	300-400		
	橱柜	m	400-500	不含煤气罩,洗碗池。	
	电源线、网线	套	150		
	监控	套	150	含1个摄像头,录像机,交换机,硬盘,电源,摄像头支架。	
	空调	柜机	台	300-350	
		挂机	台	200-260	
		窗机	台	150-180	
	油烟机	个	100		
	热水器	台	燃气热水器,电热水器。	180	
		台	太阳能热水器	300	
灶台	个	不锈钢灶台,可移动。	180		
	个	砖砌灶台,1-2灶。	500		

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明	
电力通信类	木杆	圆盖杆	20-30		
		直径16公分以上,高度5-8米。	120-160		
	路灯杆(不含电线)	高度5-6米,含灯臂,光源。	360-400	高度为5米时按下限,高度为6米时按上限。	
		高度7-8米,含灯臂,光源。	500-600	高度为7米时按下限,高度为8米时按上限。	
	水泥杆、电线杆	水泥圆杆高度6-8米,直径150mm。	150-200	高度为6米时按下限,高度为8米时按上限。	
		水泥圆杆高度9-10米,直径150-190mm。	300-400	直径为150mm时按下限,直径为190mm时按上限。	
		水泥圆杆高度12米-15米,直径190mm。	400-1000	高度为12米时按下限,高度为15米时按上限。	
		水泥圆杆高度18米-21米,直径190mm。	2800-3200	高度为18米时按下限,高度为21米时按上限。	
	水泥圆杆高度24米,直径190mm。	4800-5200			
农村压水井	眼	农村压水井	750		
农用设施类	水空调机井	m	水泥管,内径30CM。	80-180	废井不用按标准的30%补偿
		m	水泥管,内径40-60CM。	150-160	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
农用设施类	机井	水泥管,外径30CM以内,深度60米以内	100-120	1.机井深度以测量深度为准,测量深度与打井深度有出入时,由所有权人提供相关证明材料,根据相关证据能够证明测量深度小于打井深度的,测量深度按标准补偿;钻透部分按标准的70%补偿; 2.废井不用按标准的30%补偿。
		水泥管,内径40-60CM,深度60米以内	200-220	
		水泥管,内径在70-80CM,深度80米以内	220-240	
		水泥管,内径30CM,深井80-120米以内	200-220	
		水泥管,内径30CM,深井120-200米	250-260	
		水泥管,内径30-50CM,深井200米以上	300-310	
		钢管,外径32.5CM,200-300米	550-560	
		钢管,外径32.5CM,300米以上	600-550	
		山区,钢管,上部外径60CM,下部外径40CM,300米-500米	700-800	
		山区,钢管,上部外径60CM,下部外径40CM,600-800米	800-1000	
大口井	眼	砖砌井筒,内径1-2米,深度10米以内	4800-5000	深度每增减1米增减100元,废井不用按标准的30%补偿。

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
房屋	土墙	没有时间防护加固设施, 简易土墙	10-15	横断面 0.5 平方米以下的按低限, 横断面 0.6-1 平方米的按中限, 1 平方米以上的按高限, 包含掉渣河。
	混凝土	砖、石棉水泥抹面, 内刷白灰浆	10-60	横断面 0.2 平方米以下, 加水泥盖板, 每米增 10 元。
			70-80	横断面 0.6-1 平方米, 加水泥盖板每米增加 10 元。
			120-150	横断面 1 平方米以上, 加水泥盖板每米增加 10 元。
管线	地埋管	PVCΦ40	3	
		PVCΦ50	8	
		PVCΦ75	16	
		PVCΦ110	20	
		PVCΦ160	35	
		PVCΦ200	50	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明	
电力设施类	塑料电线	横截面积 0.5-0.6m ²	1.5-2	铝芯聚氯乙烯电线	
		横截面积 0-10mm ²	0-8		
		横截面积 1.2-4mm ²	8-11		
	地埋线	横截面积 6-16mm ²	1.5-2	铝芯聚氯乙烯电线	
		横截面积 10mm ²	12-15		
	电缆线	" "	横截面积 23mm ²	10-20	铝芯聚氯乙烯绝缘聚氯乙烯护套电力电缆线(三相四线)
			横截面积 35mm ²	25-35	
		" "	横截面积 1.5-4mm ²	10-20	
			横截面积 6-10mm ²	30-42	
			横截面积 18-30mm ²	50-62	
" "	横截面积 2.5-10mm ²	0-8	铝芯聚氯乙烯绝缘聚氯乙烯护套电力电缆线(三相四线)		
	横截面积 10-16mm ²	10-20			

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
房屋	地埋	竹木骨架支撑, 拱形, 高度 0-100m, 塑料薄膜顶。	0.2-1	按地埋厚度土地面积计算
	大棚	三层结构, 高约 2-4 米, 同层木(竹)骨架, 木泥柱支撑, 顶部塑料薄膜加保温设施, 有供水管。	30-100	1. 蔬菜的按标准的 30% 补偿; 2. 按实际水平投影面积计算; 3. 无保温设施每平方减少 10 元; 4. 无覆盖塑料、保温及供水设备, 每少一项减 20 元/平方米。
		三层结构, 高约 2-4 米, 钢骨架支撑, 木泥柱支撑, 顶部塑料薄膜加保温设施, 有供水管。	130-150	
		三层结构, 高约 2-4 米, 钢骨架支撑, 顶部塑料薄膜加保温设施, 有供水管。	120-140	
		无墙体, 有铁管骨架, 顶部覆盖塑料及保温, 有供水设备。	40-50	
水塔	土塔		10-20	按实际高度多少的按高限, 不含的按中限, 超过对非垂直, 价格上浮 10%。
	砖塔、玻璃钢化。		25-35	
塔	钢筋混凝土塔架结构。		1200	按实际面积计算
	铁塔塔架		750	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(建筑物、构筑物)补偿标准分类明细表

分类	单位	建筑物特征	补偿标准(元)	说明
北方设施类	灌溉及输管	石质渠道, 跨径 < 2m	1000	按长度计算
		石质渠道, 跨径 2-4m	1400	
		钢筋混凝土输管涵, 跨径 < 2m	1200	
		钢筋混凝土输管涵, 跨径 2-4m	2000	
其他类	机器设备(固定)	小型 1-2 吨	2000	按比法计算
		中型 2.1-5 吨	3000	
		大型 5 吨以上	5000	
	水塔、压力罐	水塔、压力罐。	200	

附件 2

焦作市建设征收(用)土地上附着物(林果树木花卉)补偿标准分类明细表

类别	名称	单位	规格	补偿标准 (元/株)	说明
其他 乔木	榆树、槐树、椿树、槐树、悬铃木、 西府、榉树、榆树等。	株	胸径 1cm 及以下	4-8	1. 国家、省重点文物保护单位古树名木, 一般不予移植砍伐, 确需移植砍伐的, 须经审批; 2. 种植密度每公顷最高不得超过 111 株; 3. 树木胸径从距地面 1.3 米处计算。
			胸径 4-9cm	10-15	
			胸径 11-15cm	20-30	
			胸径 16-20cm	40-50	
			胸径 21-25cm	50-60	
			胸径 26-30cm	60-70	
			胸径 31-35cm	150-180	
经济 林木	苹果树、桃树、李子树、杏树、梨树、樱桃树、 无花果、枣树、山楂树、 柿树、核桃树、板栗等。	株	胸径 1cm 以下幼苗	3-10	1. 苹果类果树及猕猴桃类苗木, 应在栽植区内, 田间地头或成片种植; 2. 胸径距地面 30 公分处计算; 3. 未嫁接、无定植的树木按原值补偿; 4. 猕猴桃、板栗等苗木不予补偿; 5. 种植 (3 年以内) 按胸径最低标准补偿。
			胸径 1-3cm	10-15	
			胸径 4-5cm	40-120	
			胸径 6-8cm	180-280	
			胸径 9-12cm	300-400	
			胸径 12cm 以上	450-550	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地上附着物(林果树木花卉)补偿标准分类明细表

类别	名称	单位	规格	补偿标准 (元/株)	说明
普通 林木	常绿乔木 黄葛树	株	胸径 1cm 以下幼苗	5	1. 苹果类果树及猕猴桃类苗木, 应在栽植区内, 田间地头或成片种植; 2. 胸径距地面 30 公分处计算; 3. 未嫁接、无定植的树木按原值补偿; 4. 猕猴桃、板栗等苗木不予补偿; 5. 种植 (3 年以内) 按胸径最低标准补偿。
			胸径 1-3cm	20	
			胸径 4-5cm	100	
			胸径 6cm 以上	160	
			胸径 1cm 以下幼苗	5	
经济 林木	苹果树、梨树、李子树、杏树、桃树、樱桃、 无花果、山楂树等。 核桃树、枣树、柿子树 银杏、杜仲、干果、山茱萸、 红山药、怀地黄、作 菊花、牛膝等	株	胸径 1cm 以下幼苗	5	1. 苹果类果树及猕猴桃类苗木, 应在栽植区内, 田间地头或成片种植; 2. 胸径距地面 30 公分处计算; 3. 未嫁接、无定植的树木按原值补偿; 4. 猕猴桃、板栗等苗木不予补偿; 5. 种植 (3 年以内) 按胸径最低标准补偿。
			胸径 1-3cm	20	
			胸径 4-5cm	70	
			胸径 6-7cm	150	
普通 花卉	大叶女贞、炮桐树、红栎、白栎、 榉树、黄栌等	株	胸径 1cm 以下幼苗	6	1. 树木胸径从距地面 1.3 米处计算; 2. 冠径按距地面 80 公分计算。
			胸径 1-3cm	25	
			胸径 4-5cm	70	
			胸径 6-7cm	150	
			胸径 8-9cm	250	
			胸径 10-15cm	360-500	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地上附着物(林果树木花卉)补偿标准分类明细表

类别	名称	单位	规格	补偿标准 (元/株)	说明
落叶 乔木	玉兰、榉树、白蜡、杜松(青杆)、 国槐、复叶木、合欢树、香槐、 垂柳、紫柳、榉树、紫(红)杉、 梓树、木槭、七叶树、百日红、 红枫、美人蕉	株	胸径 1cm 及以下	6	1. 树木胸径从距地面 1.3 米处计算; 2. 冠径按距地面 80 公分计算。
			胸径 2-3cm	12	
			胸径 4-5cm	40	
			胸径 6-7cm	120	
			胸径 8-9cm	240	
			胸径 10-15cm	360-400	
造型 苗木	侧柏、石楠、小叶女贞、大(小) 叶黄杨球、大圆、海桐球等	株	冠径 20cm 以下	6	1. 树木胸径从距地面 1.3 米处计算; 2. 冠径按距地面 80 公分计算。
			冠径 21-30cm	25	
			冠径 31-40cm	40	
			冠径 41-100cm	80	
			冠径 101-120cm	120	
			冠径 121-150cm	160	
花木 苗木	梅花、碧桃、紫藤、海棠、红叶 李、桂花等	株	地径 3cm 及以下	10	1. 地径按距地面 30 公分计算; 2. 冠径按距地面 80 公分计算。
			地径 4-5cm	50	
			地径 6-7cm	120	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地上附着物(林果树木花卉)补偿标准分类明细表

类别	名称	单位	规格	补偿标准 (元/株)	说明
花木 苗木	梅花、碧桃、紫藤、海棠、红叶李、 桂花等	株	地径 8-9cm	240	1. 地径按距地面 30 公分计算; 2. 冠径按距地面 80 公分计算。
			地径 10-15cm	400-500	
			地径 16cm 以上	600-800	
	紫荆、木槿、榆叶梅、花石榴柱、丹桂、 月季、月季等	株	冠径 20cm 及以下	6	
			冠径 21-30cm	25	
			冠径 31-40cm	40	
			冠径 41-100cm	70	
			冠径 101-120cm	100	
			冠径 121-150cm	150	
			冠径 150cm 以上	240	
地被 绿篱	黄杨、金叶女贞、火棘、石楠、夹竹 桃、红花酢浆草、黄尾草等	m ²	每平方米不超过 25 株	35	
其他	竹子	株	地径 1cm 及以下幼苗	2	地径按距地面 30 公分计算
			地径 1-3cm	8	
			地径 4cm 以上	20	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地地上附着物(林果树木花卉)补偿标准分类明细表

类别	名称	单位	规格	补偿标准 (元/株)	说明
其他	花楸树	株	地径 1cm 及以下幼苗	2	地径指距离地面 30 公分计算
			地径 2-3cm	13	
			地径 4-5cm	46	
			地径 6-8cm	76	
			地径 9cm 以上	109	

焦作市建设征收(用)土地青苗补偿标准

作物名称	补偿标准(元/亩)	备注
粮食作物 (包含小麦、玉米、水稻、谷子、高粱等)	800	山区
	1000	丘陵地区
	1200	平原地区
经济作物 (包含大豆、棉花、油菜籽、芝麻、花生、红薯等)	1200	山区
	1500	丘陵地区
	2000	平原地区
菜地	2800	山区
	3500	丘陵地区
	4000	平原地区

Appendix 5: Endowment Insurance Subsidy for LEFs

2022/06/22 22:27 河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行_部门_河南省人民政府门户网站

2022年6月22日 22:27 河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行_部门_河南省人民政府门户网站

河南省人民政府 WWW.HENAN.GOV.CN

河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行

河南省人民政府门户网站 www.henan.gov.cn 时间: 2021-07-06 22:29 来源: 河南省政府 分享:

被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布!近日,河南省人力资源和社会保障厅印发《关于公布2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准的通知》(以下简称《通知》),自2021年7月1日起执行。

《通知》提出,各省辖市、济源示范区、省直管县(市)可结合实际适当提高当地社会保障费用标准,报省人力资源和社会保障厅备案后生效,在当地施行的社会保障费用标准生效前,按此次公布的标准执行。

《通知》明确,6月30日前已通过《河南省人力资源和社会保障厅关于公布2020年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准的通知》履行社会保障费用的征地项目,缴存金额不低于实施依法确定的补贴方案所需资金,且在7月31日前报审核机构向人力资源和社会保障部门申请社会保障补贴,社会保障费用标准可按2020年标准执行。此种情形经申请社会保障补贴的,应在原有申报材料基础上,提供缴存社会保障费用的银行进账单原件、安置补偿方案审批件、安置补偿方案公示照片和核算补贴金额的有关材料。(记者 张新荣)

附件: 2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准

2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准

2022/06/22 22:27 河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行_部门_河南省人民政府门户网站

2022年6月22日 22:27 河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行_部门_河南省人民政府门户网站

地区	社会保障费用标准 (元/亩)
郑州市(含郑东新区)	50000
开封市(含龙亭区)	42000
洛阳市	48000
平顶山市(含新华区)	44000
濮阳市(含清丰县)	44000
新乡市(含凤泉区)	42700
焦作市	42000
鹤壁市	49000
濮阳市	49000
三门峡市	47000
商丘市(含睢阳区)	42000
漯河市(含龙湖区)	41000
信阳市(含浉河区)	42000
南阳市(含唐河县)	41000
驻马店市(含驿城区)	42000
济源市	49000

责任编辑: 王洁

09-102994731@hnan.gov.cn

河南省人大常委会 | 河南省政府 | 河南省政协 | 河南省高级人民法院 | 河南省人民检察院

中共河南省委 | 河南省政府 | 河南省政协 | 河南省人大常委会 | 河南省人民检察院

河南省人民政府门户网站

地址: 河南省人民政府办公厅 郑州·西华门东大街10号 邮编: 450000 电话: 0371-123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

Appendix 6: Gender Analysis Form


Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the subproject 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 subproject 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 subproject 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 Subproject	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 Subproject 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 affected households 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 Subproject 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 Subproject 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 Subproject will not affect the villages seriously, but some seriously affected households and vulnerable groups will be faced with difficulties.	Providing assistance together with the civil affairs department

Appendix 7: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	JZTJ121-Tianjian Ditch River Management			JZTJ106-Qunying River Restoration			JZTJ102-Dasha River Restoration in Xiuwu County			JZTJ103-Shanmen River Restoration in Xiuwu County			JZTJ104-Shanmen River Restoration in Macun District			Total	Percent
			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)	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (0,000 yuan)		
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			349.65			80.14			108.99			82.22			150.92	771.93	38.62%
1.1	LA compensation	yuan			345.88			79.67									139.04	564.59	28.25%
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	58000	6.75	39.15													39.15	1.96%
		mu	100000	13.98	139.77													139.77	6.99%
		mu	155000	10.72	166.19	155000	3.94	61.07										227.26	11.37%
1.1.2	Woodland	mu			155000	1.20	18.60							38000	36.59	139.04	157.64	7.89%	
1.1.3	Collective unused land	mu	155000	0.05	0.77													0.77	0.04%
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	1200	31.45	3.77	1200	3.94	0.47										4.25	0.21%
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	mu							2400	4.13	0.99	2400	4.33	1.04	2400	43.00	10.32	12.35	0.62%
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments										108.00			81.18			1.56	190.74	9.54%
1.4.1	Trees	/							60	18000.00	108.00	60	13530.00	81.18	60	260.00	1.56	190.74	9.54%
2	Management fees	Basic costs	0.05	349.65	17.48	0.05	80.14	4.01	0.05	108.99	5.45	0.05	82.22	4.11	0.05	150.92	7.55	38.60	1.93%
3	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan	300.00														300.00	15.01%	
3.1	Surveying and design costs	yuan	80.00														80.00	4.00%	
3.2	M&E costs	yuan	220.00														220.00	11.01%	
4	Training costs	Basic costs	0.01	349.65	3.50	0.01	80.14	0.80	0.01	108.99	1.09	0.01	82.22	0.82	0.01	150.92	1.51	7.72	0.39%
5	LA taxes	yuan			318.80			47.91			0.00			0.00			436.39	803.09	40.18%
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	mu	16000	31.45	50.32	16000	3.94	6.30	16000	0.00	0.00	16000	0.00	0.00	16000	0.00	0.00	56.62	2.83%
5.2	Land reclamation costs	m ²	22	20966.10	46.13	22	2626.68	5.78	22	0.00	0.00	22	0.00	0.00	22	0.00	0.00	51.90	2.60%
5.3	Compensation for additional construction land	m ²	14	20966.10	29.35	14	2626.68	3.68	14	0.00	0.00	14	0.00	0.00	14	0.00	0.00	33.03	1.65%
5.4	Forest vegetation restoration costs	m ²	6	0.00	0.00	6	0.00	0.00	6	0.00	0.00	6	0.00	0.00	6	36.59	219.54	219.54	10.99%
5.5	LA management fees	LA costs	0.028	345.88	9.68	0.028	79.67	2.23	0.028	0.00	0.00	0.028	0.00	0.00	0.028	139.04	3.89	15.81	0.79%
5.6	Social insurance costs	mu	58200	31.50	183.32	58200	5.14	29.91	58200	0.00	0.00	58200	0.00	0.00	58200	36.59	212.95	426.19	21.33%
Subtotal of items 1-5			989.43			132.86			115.53			87.15			596.36			1921.34	96.14%
6	Contingencies	Basic costs	0.1	349.65	34.97	0.1	80.14	8.01	0.1	108.99	10.90	0.1	82.22	8.22	0.1	150.92	15.09	77.19	3.86%
7	Total		1024.40			140.87			126.43			95.37			611.46			1998.53	100.00%

Appendix 8: Interview Minutes

Date	June 2022
Venue	Gesi Village, Xiuwu County
Organizer	WCWRB
Participants	Liu Junli from the PMO, village head Li, local residents, task force
Topic	FGD on the restoration of the Dasha and Shanmen Rivers in Xiuwu County
Key points and results	<p>1. Xiuwu County suffered heavy losses in the extraordinary rainstorm in July 2021, and many local rivers underwent embankment collapse, and slope, dam and bridge destruction.</p> <p>2. Residents said that they underwent serious property losses in the July 20 flood, and thought that the Dasha River was weak in flood resistance due to its low embankments and narrow channel.</p> <p>3. Local residents were highly aware of and strongly supported the Subproject, and expected it to be constructed as soon as possible, because it would improve the local rivers' flood resistance, and the safety of bridges, embankments and slopes.</p> <p>4. Residents also expressed their expectations: 1) "I expect the embankments of the Dasha and Shanmen Rivers to be restored as soon as possible, because the damaged riverside roads and bridges cause traffic inconvenience." 2) A female villager said, "I hear that the Subproject will start construction later this year. I take care of children at home, and expect to get a job, such as routine road and river management."</p>
	

Appendix 9: Fieldwork Photos



Interview with PMO and IA staff



Field visit to Qunying River management



Field visit to damaged road



Field visit to bridge reconstruction



Interview with local residents



Field visit to the Tianjian Ditch



Field visit to the Dasha River



Current status of the Dasha River



Questionnaire survey on residents along the Dasha River



Interview with residents along the Dasha River



Interview with residents along the Shanmen River



Questionnaire survey on residents along the Shanmen River



Field visit to the Shanmen River



Current status of the Shanmen River



Questionnaire survey on residents along the Dasha River



Field visit to the Dasha River



Current status of the Dasha River



Current status of the Shanmen River



Field visit to the Shanmen River



Interview with residents along the Shanmen River