

AIB Loan Project

Henan Flood Emergency Rehabilitation and Recovery Project —Zhengzhou Component

—Integrated Jinshui River Management Sub-project

Resettlement Action Plan

**Zhengzhou Urban and Rural Construction Bureau (ZURCB)
July 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—Zhengzhou Component: Integrated Jinshui River Management Sub-project (hereinafter, the "Sub-project"). The Zhengzhou Management Office of the AIIB-financed Henan Flood Emergency Rehabilitation and Recovery Project (hereinafter, the "Zhengzhou PMO") and Zhengzhou Urban and Rural Construction Bureau (hereinafter, the "ZURCB") 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 activities under the Subproject. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RAP includes some extra measures and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

The Zhengzhou PMO and ZURCB hereby acknowledge that this RAP complies with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations, as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, especially AIIB's requirements for involuntary resettlement.

The Zhengzhou PMO and ZURCB hereby confirm the contents of this RAP, and warrant that budget 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 Zhengzhou PMO and ZURCB have discussed the draft RAP with the agencies concerned and obtained their consensus; ZURCB will be generally responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and the coordination of resettlement. The government authorities concerned of Zhengzhou Municipality will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and relevant resettlement tasks based on their respective duties.

Agency	Signature	Date
Zhengzhou Management Office of the AIIB-financed Henan Flood Emergency Rehabilitation and Recovery Project		2022.6.7
Zhengzhou Urban and Rural Construction Bureau		2022.6.7

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.

5 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

During July 18-21, 2021, the whole city of Zhengzhou experienced an extraordinary rainstorm, which was lasting, heavy and extensive. As a result, along the Jinshui River, 28 bridges were damaged to varying degrees, banks of 3.25km were damaged, river segments of 8km were seriously flooded, and water quality was affected seriously. The Jinshui River is the only urban river connecting the four urban service centers, and one of the most important flood discharge channels in the urban center. In order to promote its functional restoration, ensure flood safety, and improve the city's emergency management capacity, ZURCB initiated the Subproject. The Subproject begins with the Guojiazui Reservoir and ends at the Dongfeng Canal, with a full length of 22.3km, mainly consisting of five components – river safety protection, bridge restoration and improvement, water quality guarantee and ecological improvement, landscaping improvement, and smart management. The planned construction period is 32 months, from April 2022 to December 2024.

Resettlement will begin in June 2022 and end in June 2024, and the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 174,940,965.8 yuan (based on prices in March 2022).

2. Affected area

The Subproject will affect 16 sub-districts / Xiangs in 3 districts, including 6 sub-districts and one Xiang in Erqi District, 3 sub-districts in Zhongyuan District and 6 sub-districts in Jinshui District:

1) 3,169.96 mu of land will be occupied permanently^①, including 507.35 mu of collective land acquired and 2,662.61 mu of state-owned land occupied. 37 households with 145 persons will be affected by LA. There is no vulnerable group in the affected population.

2) Residential houses of 711 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 6 urban households with 22 persons. Nonresidential buildings of 3,796.98 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 5 households with 43 persons and 4 buildings of 3 entities.

3) 16.2 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, mainly including river land, riverside unused land, existing roads and river flat, including 13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land, affecting no one.

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 Zhengzhou Municipality, AIB'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 Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25). See Section 4.5 for details. LA compensation will be disbursed by the district governments to the affected township governments / sub-district offices, and then to the affected community committees, and finally paid to the AHs. Compensation for young crops will be paid to the AHs directly.

2) HD: a) The residential houses demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), and other associated documents, and are subject to monetary compensation or property swap; 2) The nonresidential buildings demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191),

^①Mu is a Chinese unit of area, and is about 667 square meters.

Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), and Implementation Plan for LA and HD for the Zhengzhou Integrated Jinshui River Management Subproject.

3) The young crop compensation rates for temporary land occupation are 1,500 yuan/mu for Grade 1 food crops, 1,800 yuan/mu for Grade 1 commercial crops, and 4,800 yuan/mu for Grade 1 horticultural crops. The compensation period is one year, and compensation will be paid to the AHs directly.

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

5. Organizational setup

The Zhengzhou PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, and ZURCB is the implementing agency (IA). The Zhengzhou PMO is responsible for the preparation, management and coordination of the Subproject, ZHEMC for LA and HD compensation and resettlement, and the relevant district governments / sub-district offices for RAP implementation.

6. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs (with 50% being women) 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, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RAP. The draft resettlement plan was disclosed to the APs in the project area on the bulletin boards and offices of township/subdistrict offices, communities and village committees. 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 Zhengzhou PMO, ZURCB, ZMNRPB, and the affected township governments / sub-district offices and village 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 March 2022, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 174,940,965.8 yuan, including LA compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., all from municipal finance. including basic resettlement costs of 135,887,783.1 yuan (77.676% of the budget, including LA compensation of 49,431,200 yuan (28.256% of the budget), young crop compensation of 197,460 yuan (0.113% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 4,620 yuan (0.003% of the budget), residential house compensation of 11,527,336.32 yuan (6.589% of the budget), nonresidential building compensation of 52,858,457.98 yuan (30.215% of the budget), ground attachment compensation of 21,868,708.8 yuan (12.501% of the budget), and contingencies of 13,588,778.31 yuan (7.768% 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 ZURCB and other authorities concerned (e.g., development and reform commissions, natural resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually from Year 2, depending on the evaluation results of the implementation of ES measures. Zhengzhou PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external M&E, the independent agency submit M&E reports the Zhengzhou PMO and AIIB semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the budget of the capacity building component.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
ESMPF	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
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
ZHEMC	-	Zhengzhou House Expropriation Management Center
ZMNRPB	-	Zhengzhou Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau
ZURCB	-	Zhengzhou Urban and Rural Construction 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

Zhengzhou is a historically and culturally famous city with a beautiful natural landscape, and an important cradle of the Chinese civilization, located at the core of the Central Plains urban agglomeration. As a central city of China, Zhengzhou has done a lot in building a water ecological civilization, promoting the functions and quality of the city's water ecosystem. In order to promote Zhengzhou's ecological development, and build a basin ecosystem suited to the city's positioning, the municipal government has followed the water governance idea of "priority on water-saving, spatial equilibrium, systematic governance, and combined efforts of the government and market" to promote the efficient use of water, strengthen the protection of the water ecological environment, and implement key water projects with the aim of building a well-functioning modern water infrastructure system, and supporting the high-quality development of the city.

The Jinshui River is a main secondary tributary of the Jialu River, originating from Houzhai Xiang, Erqi District, running through Erqi District, Zhongyuan District, Jinshui District and Zengdong New District from southwest to northeast, being one of the main flood discharge channels in the urban center, and the only urban river connecting the four urban service centers.

The Jinshui River has been governed many times in history, and witnessed the development process of Zhengzhou's water governance from the traditional and modern modes to the ecological mode. Governance work represented by its comprehensive governance in the 1990s has shaped its current spatial layout.

Today, efforts are being made to enhance rivers' flood resistance, water resource regulation capacity, water conservation capacity and water environment carrying capacity. The Jinshui River can no longer meet today's water governance requirements, and needs to be improved urgently in flood discharge, ecology, landscape and integrated management.

During July 18-21, 2021, the whole city of Zhengzhou experienced an extraordinary rainstorm, which was lasting, heavy and extensive. As a result, along the Jinshui River, 28 bridges were damaged to varying degrees, banks of 3.25km were damaged, river segments of 8km were seriously flooded, and water quality was affected seriously. The Jinshui River is the only urban river connecting the four urban service centers, and one of the most important flood discharge channels in the urban center. In order to promote its functional restoration, ensure flood safety, and improve the city's emergency management capacity, ZURCB initiated the Subproject.

1.1.2 Components

According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject submitted by PowerChina Huadong Engineering Co., Ltd. in March 2022, The Subproject begins with the Guojiazui Reservoir and ends at the Dongfeng Canal, with a full length of 22.3km, mainly consisting of five components – river safety protection, bridge restoration and improvement, water quality guarantee and ecological improvement, landscaping improvement, and smart management.

1) River safety protection

With a full length of 22.3km, including constructing revetments of 5.2km, broadening and reconstructing revetments of 0.6km, repairing damaged revetments of 3.25km, improving aged revetments of 10.2km, keeping existing revetments of 3.05km; demolishing 17 rubber dams and barrages, reconstructing 6 barrages, constructing 6 landscaped low barrages, constructing two sluices, dredging for 3.58km, and conducting barrier clearing

2) Bridge restoration and improvement

Reconstructing two destroyed bridges, reconstructing 6 aged bridges, improving 49 bridges and constructing two pedestrian bridges

3) Water quality guarantee and ecological improvement

Relocating and reconstructing sewer pipes of 9.62km, reconstructing 384 riverside discharge ports (setting up rainwater intercepting wells in 6 drainage zones), handling 10 sites with local waterlogging, constructing water supply pipes of 4.2km and a 0.8m³/s water supply pipe; implementing a lake water purification work, including a fixed biological circulation bed (FBR waterfront wetland) of 5,200 m², aquatic plants of 41,200 m² and aquatic animals of 8,000kg; conducting water ecology restoration for 24,786 m²; constructing 3 park water works, and associated pump stations and pipes

4) Landscaping improvement

With a total area of 190ha, including a landscaping area of 138ha and a civil work area of 52ha, including a slow footpath system (waterfront footpaths, waterfront terraces, etc.), bank improvement (bank-top cycling, park roads, pavilions, galleries, fitness facilities and other public facilities (dustbins, benches, signs, lampposts, sculptures, etc.)), landscaping, and associated works (lighting system, automatic sprinkler system)

5) Smart management

Establishing a smart park management system consisting of a smart 5G cloud platform with 4 themes, a visualized operating system with park information sharing, and a visualized management system for operation and maintenance



Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Subproject

The Subproject is linear in shape, with a full length of 22.3km, and its components overlap highly in resettlement impacts. To better present the resettlement impacts, the Subproject is divided into two segments, where the South Segment is from the Guojiazui Reservoir to West Third Ring Road, 6.3km long, and the North Segment is from West Third Ring Road to the Dongfeng Canal, 16km

long. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Scope of Construction

Segment	Scope of construction
South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir- West Third Ring Road)	1) River safety protection With a full length of 6.3km, including constructing revetments of 5.2km, broadening and reconstructing revetments of 0.6km, repairing damaged revetments of 0.5km; demolishing two existing barrages, constructing two barrages; dredging for 32,100 m ³ and clearing barriers for 81,000 m ³ 2) Bridge restoration and improvement Demolishing and reconstructing one aged bridge, and restoring and improving 8 bridges 3) Water quality guarantee and ecological improvement Constructing water supply pipes of 4.2km and a 0.8m ³ /s water supply pipe, and conducting water ecology restoration for 13,359m ² 4) Landscaping improvement With a total area of 80ha, including a landscaping area of 138ha and a civil work area of 52ha, including a slow footpath system (waterfront footpaths, waterfront terraces, etc.), bank improvement (bank-top cycling, park roads, pavilions, galleries, fitness facilities and other public facilities (dustbins, benches, signs, lampposts, sculptures, etc.)), landscaping, and associated works (lighting system, automatic sprinkler system) 5) Smart management Establishing a smart park management system consisting of a smart 5G cloud platform with 4 themes, a visualized operating system with park information sharing, and a visualized management system for operation and maintenance
North Segment (West Third Ring Road- Dongfeng Canal)	1) River safety protection With a full length of 16km, repairing damaged revetments of 2.75km, improving aged revetments of 10.2km, keeping existing revetments of 3.05km; demolishing two existing barrages and 17 rubber dams, reconstructing 6 barrages, constructing 4 barrages and two sluices; dredging for 112,248 m ³ and clearing barriers for 138,698 m ³ 2) Bridge restoration and improvement Reconstructing two destroyed bridges, demolishing and reconstructing 5 aged bridges, restoring and improving 4 bridges, and constructing two pedestrian bridges 3) Water quality guarantee and ecological improvement Relocating and reconstructing sewer pipes of 9.62km, reconstructing 384 riverside discharge ports (setting up rainwater intercepting wells in 6 drainage zones), handling 10 sites with local waterlogging; implementing a lake water purification work, including a fixed biological circulation bed (FBR waterfront wetland) of 5,200 m ² , aquatic plants of 41,200 m ² and aquatic animals of 8,000kg; conducting water ecology restoration for 24,786 m ² ; constructing 3 park water works, and associated pump stations and pipes 4) Landscaping improvement With a total area of 110ha, including a landscaping area of 138ha and a civil work area of 52ha, including a slow footpath system (waterfront footpaths, waterfront terraces, etc.), bank improvement (bank-top cycling, park roads, pavilions, galleries, fitness facilities and other public facilities (dustbins, benches, signs, lampposts, sculptures, etc.)), landscaping, and associated works (lighting system, automatic sprinkler system) 5) Smart management Establishing a smart park management system consisting of a smart 5G cloud platform with 4 themes, a visualized operating system with park information sharing, and a visualized management system for operation and maintenance

1.1.3 Impacts

According to the DMS, the Subproject's resettlement impacts arise from LA and HD mainly, affecting 48 households with 210 persons in Erqi District, Jinshui District, Zhongyuan District and Zengdong New District, Zhengzhou Municipality, in which 37 households with 145 persons will be affected by LA, and 11 households with 65 persons affected by HD. The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

- 1) 507.35 mu of collective land will be acquired, affecting 37 households with 145 persons,

including 180.98 mu in Zhongyuan District, Erqi District and Jinshui District for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), affecting no one; 326.37 mu in Zhongyuan District and Erqi District for the South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road), affecting households with 145 persons in 6 villages / communities in Songshan Road Sub-district and Houzhai Xiang, Erqi District.

- 2) 2,662.61 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including 846.72 mu in Erqi District for the South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road), and 1,815.89 mu in Zhongyuan District, Erqi District, Jinshui District and Zengdong New District for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal).
- 3) 16.2 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, mainly including river land, riverside unused land, existing roads and river flat, including 13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land.
- 4) Residential houses of 711 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 6 urban households with 22 persons.
- 5) Nonresidential buildings of 3,796.98 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 5 households with 43 persons and 4 buildings of 3 entities.

See Tables 1-3 and 1-4.

1.1.4 Identification of Associated Projects

According to the ESMFP for the Project, an “associated facility” means an activity not included in the project description in the project management agreement, but is inherently connected to the project, and identified after consultation between AIIB and the Zhengzhou PMO. The key principles for identification are: (a) being directly and substantially related to the project; (b) being implemented or planned along with the project; and (c) being feasibly necessary for the project, and would not be constructed or expanded without the project.

According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject submitted by PowerChina Huadong Engineering Co., Ltd. in March 2022, the Guojiazui Reservoir, the South Interception Ditch and the Subproject constitute the flood control system of the Jinshui River together. Therefore, the Guojiazui Reservoir is an associated project, but the South Interception Ditch is not because it does not meet the three principles in the ESMFP.

According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject submitted by PowerChina Huadong Engineering Co., Ltd. in March 2022, the main associated project of the Subproject is the Guojiazui Reservoir, which constitutes the flood control system of the Jinshui River together with the Subproject. The construction of the Guojiazui Reservoir is an important prerequisite to the full functioning of the Subproject.

The Guojiazui Reservoir restoration and reinforcement project was entrusted by the municipal government to the Erqi District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau in November 2021, and would be implemented using domestic fiscal funds. The feasibility study report and preliminary design have been approved, and the supervising and construction agencies selected. Construction began in March 2022, and the Phase 1 dam, spillway tunnel and spillway had been completed by May 15, 2022 before the flood period. Efforts will be made to complete the dredging and capacity restoration work of Phase 2 by July 20.

524 mu of land has been acquired permanently for this subproject, and LA compensation had completed by the end of October 2021 according to the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48). This

project does not involve HD, and involves the temporary occupation of 25 mu of state-owned river flat, not involving compensation. There is no outstanding issue or grievance.

This project is being constructed in a tight schedule, and its IA (Erqi District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau), management agency (water resources bureau), and funding source (domestic fiscal funds) are not associated with the Subproject. Its resettlement due diligence will be conducted by the external M&E agency before the end of December 2022, and has been included in the implementation schedule in Section 6.3 and Table 6-3, and ESMP 9.2.1 and table 9-2 and Action 1.



Figure 1-2 Map of the Watershed of the Guojiazui Reservoir

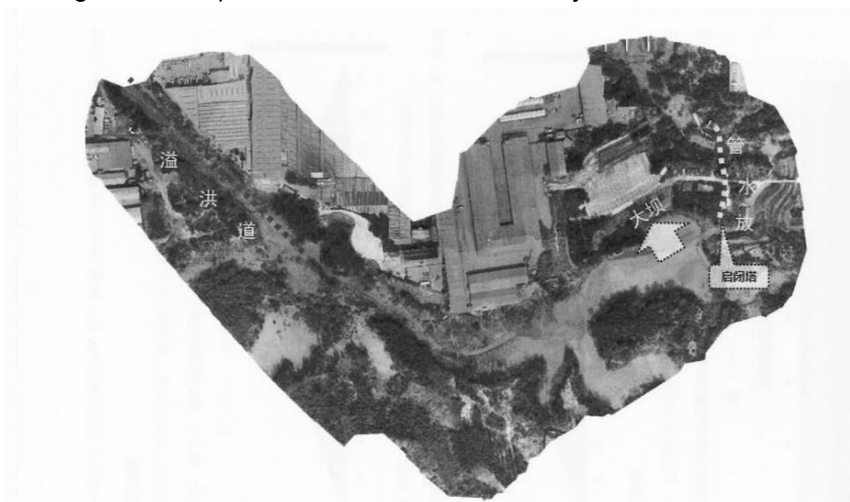


Figure 1-3 Photo of the Guojiazui Reservoir (2021.10)



Figure 1-4 Construction of the Guojiazui Reservoir

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

- 1) The Subproject is a post-disaster reconstruction project, and is very important for restoring the Jinshui River's functions, ensuring flood safety and improving the city's emergency management capacity. In addition, the Subproject will provide an ideal leisure environment for nearby residents.
- 2) The Subproject will protect the local ecological environment and improve biodiversity through landscaping.
- 3) The Subproject will improve the living environment of local residents.
- 4) The land value on both sides of the river will improve gradually.

1.3 Resettlement Budget and Implementation Period

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 174,940,965.8 yuan, including LA compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., all from municipal finance. including basic resettlement costs of 135,887,783.1 yuan (77.676% of the budget, including LA compensation of 49,431,200 yuan (28.256% of the budget), young crop compensation of 197,460 yuan (0.113% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 4,620 yuan (0.003% of the budget), residential house compensation of 11,527,336.32 yuan (6.589% of the budget), nonresidential building compensation of 52,858,457.98 yuan (30.215% of the budget), ground attachment compensation of 21,868,708.8 yuan (12.501% of the budget), and contingencies of 13,588,778.31 yuan (7.768% of the budget). See Table 8-1.

The planned construction period is 32 months, from April 2022 to December 2024.

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

District	Township / sub-district	Village / community	LA			State-owned land (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)	Residential houses			Nonresidential buildings			
			Area (mu)	Affected				Area (mu)	Affected		Area (mu)	Affected		
				AHs	APs				AHs	APs				
Zhongyuan District	Linshanzhai Sub-district	/	1.27	/	/	369.83	13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land							
	Ruhe Road Sub-district	/	45.35	/	/									
	Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Houhelu Village	44.42	/	/									
Midong Village		0.94	/	/										
Erqi District	Daxue Road Sub-district	/	3.27	/	/	1285.78								
	Wulipu Sub-district	/	0.84	/	/									
	Mifengzhang Sub-district	/	15.06	/	/									
	Minggong Road Sub-district	/	19.56	/	/									
	Huaihe Road Sub-district	Qiliyan Village	0.33	/	/									
	Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Village	7.25	/										
		Huanggangsi Community	85.46	2	7									
		Liuzhai Community	28.31	1	4									
	Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	146.63	22	87									
		Luogou Village	3.27	2	7									
Penliu Village		23.28	2	8										
Zhanglidong Village		38.86	8	32										
Jinshui District	Dashiqiao Sub-district	/	2.13	/	/	545.53								
	Duling Sub-district	/	0.09	/	/					638	2	7		
	Huayuan Street Sub-district	/	0.17	/	/									
	Jingba Road Sub-district	/	0.1	/	/			711	6	22	3158.98	3	36	
	Renmin Road Sub-district	/	0.06	/	/									
	Weilai Road Sub-district	/	40.7	/	/									
Zengdong New District	/	/	/	/	461.47									
Total			507.35	37	145	2662.61	16.2	711	6	22	3796.98	5	43	

Table 1-3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts by Component

No.	Component	Land occupation	Temporary land occupation	Remarks
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		State-owned land				Collective land			HD				State-owned land			Collective land			
		Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Time of approval	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Time of approval	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	
1	River safety protection	730.6	/	/	/	109.68	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Occupying 730.6 mu of unused state-owned land, and acquiring 109.68 mu of collective construction and unused land	
2	Bridge restoration and improvement	37.91	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Occupying 37.91 mu of state-owned roads and tidal flat	
3	Water quality guarantee and ecological improvement	24.1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	16.2	/	/	/	/	Occupying 24.1 mu of existing roads and unused land, and temporarily occupying 16.2 mu of existing roads and unused land	
4	Landscaping improvement	1870	/	/	/	397.67	37	145	4507.98	11	65	/	/	/	/	/	/	Occupying 1,870 mu of state-owned farmland, construction land and unused land; acquiring 397.67 mu of collective land, including 38.67 mu of farmland, affecting 37 households with 145 persons, and 359 mu of collective construction and unused land, affecting no one; demolishing residential houses of 711 m ² , affecting 6 households with 22 persons, and nonresidential buildings of 3,796.98 m ² , affecting 5 households with 43 persons	
5	Smart management	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Not involving resettlement	
Total		2662.61	/	/	/	507.35	37	145	4507.98	11	65	/	16.2	/	/	/	/	/	

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
- Minimizing construction impacts on nearby residents.

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) New embankments, barrages, sluices and other structures should be designed and constructed with minimal land occupation.
- 4) For high-slope parts, minimize earthwork and land occupation while ensuring slope stability.
- 4) Optimize the alignment design of horizontal and vertical sections that relates directly to the amount of earthwork while meeting the flood control and other functional requirements, so that optimal technical and economic rationality is reached, and LA and HD are minimized.

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

Component	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred option	Resettlement impact avoided
Yanzhuang node	Broadening the river and constructing riverside roads, occupying 108.64 mu of collective land, affecting 51 households with 351 persons.	Optimizing the cross section to avoid land occupation, and cancelling riverside road construction	Option 2	Reducing LA area by 108.64 mu, affecting 51 less households with 351 persons

2.2 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey

According to the preferred option, resettlement for the Subproject will affect Erqi District, Zhongyuan District, Jinshui District and Zengdong New District.¹

- 1) 37 households with 145 persons will be affected by LA in 16 sub-districts / Xiangs in 3 districts, including 6 sub-districts and one Xiang in Erqi District, 3 sub-districts in Zhongyuan District and 6 sub-districts in Jinshui District.
- 2) State-owned land occupation will affect Erqi District, Zhongyuan District, Jinshui District, Zengdong New District.
- 3) The demolition of residential houses will affect 6 households with 22 persons in Junqu Community, Jingba Road Sub-district, Jinshui District.
- 4) The demolition of nonresidential buildings will affect 5 households with 43 persons and 4 buildings of 3 entities in Penggongci Community, Duling Sub-district and Junqu Community, Jingba Road Sub-district, Jinshui District.

¹ The railway-involving segment is not within the subproject area, and its resettlement impacts are not included in those of the Subproject.

Duling and Jingba Road Sub-districts in Jinshui District will be affected by both LA and HD, but no one is affected.

See Figure 2-1 and Table 2-2.

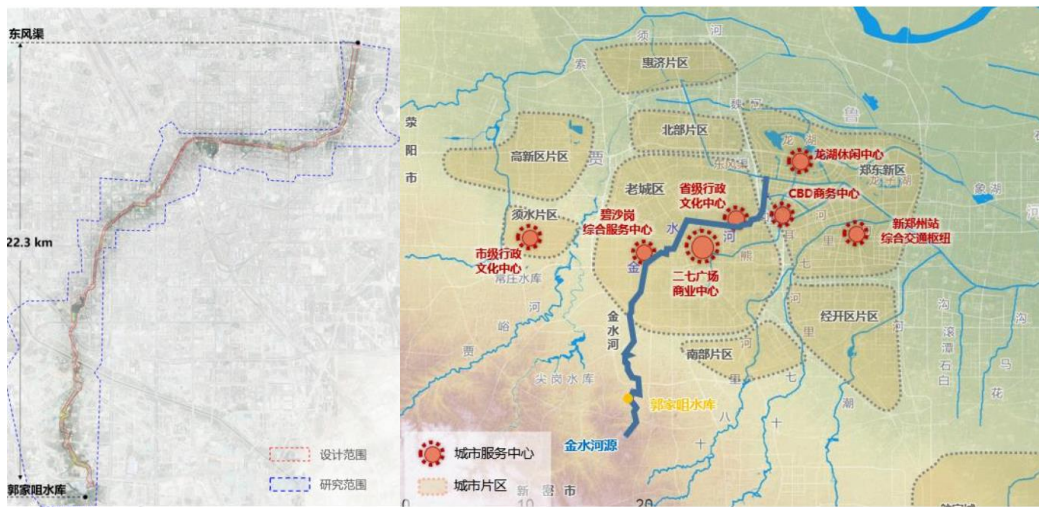


Figure 2-1 Map of the Subproject Area and the Jinshui River

Table 2-2 Summary of the Subproject Area

Segment	Division			Type of impact	Remarks
	District	Sub-district / township	Village		
South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road)	Zhongyuan District	Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Midong Village	LA	Acquiring 0.56 mu of collective land, affecting no one
	Erqi District	Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Community	LA	Acquiring 85.46 mu of collective land, affecting 2 households with 7 persons
			Liuzhai Community	LA	Acquiring 28.31, affecting 1 household with 4 persons
		Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	LA	Acquiring 146.63 mu of collective land, affecting 22 households with 87 persons
			Luogou Village	LA	Acquiring 3.27 mu of collective land, affecting 2 households with 7 persons
			Penliu Village	LA	Acquiring 23.28 mu of collective land, affecting 2 households with 8 persons
			Zhanglidong Village	LA	Acquiring 38.86 mu of collective land, affecting 8 households with 32 persons
North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)	Zhongyuan District	Linshanzhai Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 1.27 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Ruhe Road Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 45.35 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Houhelu Village	LA	Acquiring 44.42 mu of collective land, affecting no one
			Midong Village	LA	Acquiring 0.38 mu of collective land, affecting no one
	Erqi District	Daxue Road Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 3.27 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Wulipu Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 0.84 mu of collective land, affecting no one

		Mifengzhang Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 15.06 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Minggong Road Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 19.56 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Huaihe Road Sub-district	Qiliyan Village	LA	Acquiring 0.33 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Village	LA	Acquiring 7.25 mu of collective land, affecting no one
	Jinshui District	Dashiqiao Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 2.13 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Duling Sub-district	/	LA Demolition of nonresidential buildings	Acquiring 0.09 mu of collective land, affecting no one. Demolishing nonresidential buildings of 638 m ² , affecting 2 entities and 2 households with 7 persons
		Huayuan Street Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 0.17 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Jingba Road Sub-district	/	LA Demolition of residential houses Demolition of nonresidential buildings	Acquiring 0.1 mu of collective land, affecting no one. Demolishing residential houses of 711 m ² , affecting 6 households with 22 persons Demolishing nonresidential buildings of 3,158.98 m ² , affecting 2 entities and 3 households with 36 persons
		Renmin Road Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 0.06 mu of collective land, affecting no one
		Weilai Road Sub-district	/	LA	Acquiring 40.7 mu of collective land, affecting no one

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

During February 8-18, 2022, the task force conducted a socioeconomic survey and a DMS in the subproject area based on the Feasibility Study Report, covering population, LA impacts, household conditions, expected resettlement modes, etc. During the survey, 8 FGDs were held (see **Appendix 10**), and extensive consultation conducted. The task force also conducted 12 FGDs and 115 interviews with ZURCB, the Zhengzhou House Expropriation Management Center (ZHEMC), Zhengzhou Municipal, Erqi District and Jinshui District Natural Resources Bureaus, Erqi District and Jinshui District House Expropriation Management Centers, and social stability risk assessment agency (Zhengzhou Traffic Planning, Surveying and Design Institute), 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:

- Almost all residents (not less than 84.6%) know that the Subproject is about to break ground and support it.
- The Subproject involves permanent state-owned land occupation and HD on state-owned land mainly, and also involves LA.
- If a demolished nonresidential building is a store or warehouse, monetary compensation will be paid to the proprietor; any affected person will be resettled by the entity internally.
- 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

507.35 mu of collective land will be acquired, affecting 37 households with 145 persons, including 180.98 mu in Zhongyuan District, Erqi District and Jinshui District for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), affecting no one; 326.37 mu in Zhongyuan District and Erqi District for the South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road), affecting households with 145 persons in 6 villages / communities in Songshan Road Sub-district and Houzhai Xiang, Erqi District.

The acquired land includes 38.67 mu of cultivated land (including 33.651 mu of basic farmland), accounting for 7.62%; 92.97 mu of garden land, accounting for 18.32%; 2.94 mu of other farmland, accounting for 0.58%; 280.57 mu of collective construction land, accounting for 55.3%; and 92.19 mu of collective unused land, accounting for 18.17%.

Other farmland, collective construction land and collective unused land has been allocated to households, and does not involve household compensation, in which other farmland includes rural roads and facility agricultural land; collective construction land includes transport land (highway land, etc.), and urban, town, village, industrial and mining land, and collective unused land includes grassland, etc.

The North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal) was approved in January 2022, as shown in Figure 2-2 and **Appendix 1**. According to the 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), if any major construction project (energy, transport, water resources, military, etc.) cannot evade permanent basic farmland, such land will be replenished at the same amount and quality. Therefore, the permanent basic farmland occupied for the Subproject will be replenished according to the above policy. Through confirmation with ZMNRPB, this task will be completed on schedule as required. See Table 2-3.

中华人民共和国
建设项目
用地预审与选址意见书

用字第 410100202200001 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 2022年01月29日

项目名称	郑州市金水河（西三环-东风路段）综合整治工程项目
项目代码	2201-410100-04-01-190119
建设单位名称	郑州市城乡建设局
项目建设依据	郑发改城市【2021】868号
项目拟选位置	二七区、中原区、金水区、郑东新区
拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	总面积11362275㎡，其中农用地232264㎡，建设用地1129681㎡，未利用地330㎡
拟建设规模	全长约16公里
附图及附件名称	金水河；

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凭证。
- 二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。
- 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。

Figure 2-2 Preliminary Land Examination Document for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

A comparative analysis of cultivated land before and after LA of the 6 affected villages / communities has been made according to the socioeconomic survey. After LA, all affected villages / communities will have per capita cultivated areas of over 0.75 mu.

All the 6 villages / communities affected by LA have land loss rates of less than 15%, ranging from Guojiazui Community, Houzhai Xiang (12.19%) to Luogou Village, Houzhai Xiang (0.33%). It can be seen that the affected villages / communities are affected slightly in general.

Annual per capita income loss ranges from 1,197.75 yuan (Zhanglidong Village, Houzhai Xiang) to 397.71 (Luogou Village, Houzhai Xiang). Among the 6 affected villages / communities, Zhanglidong Village, Houzhai Xiang has the highest per capita income loss rate of 2.99%, and Luogou Village, Houzhai Xiang has the lowest per capita income loss rate of 0.99%. See Table 2-4.

Table 2-3 Summary of LA Impacts

Segment	Division			LA area						Affected		
	District	Township / sub-district	Village / community	Farmland			Collective construction land	Collective unused land	Total	AHs	APs	
				Cultivated land	Garden land	Other farmland						
South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir- West Third Ring Road)	Zhongyuan	Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Midong Village	/	/	/	0.56	/	0.56	/	/	
	Erqi	Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Community	5.05 (including 4.935 of basic farmland)	0.52	/	54.14	25.76	85.46	2	7	
			Liuzhai Community	1.47 (including 0.288 of basic farmland)	/	/	25.43	1.41	28.31	1	4	
		Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	25.19 (including 23.193 of basic farmland)	60.49	1.98	13.09	45.87	146.63	22	87	
			Luogou Village	2.3 (including 0.66 of basic farmland)	0.02	/	0.92	0.03	3.27	2	7	
			Penliu Village	4.66 (including 4.575 of basic farmland)	/	/	/	18.62	23.28	2	8	
			Zhanglidong Village	/	31.94	/	6.92	/	38.86	8	32	
		Subtotal of Erqi				38.67	92.97	1.98	100.5	91.69	325.81	37
Subtotal of South Segment				38.67	92.97	1.98	101.06	91.69	326.37	37	145	
North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)	Zhongyuan	Linshanzhai Sub-district	/	/	/	/	1.27	/	1.27	/	/	
		Ruhe Road Sub-district	/	/	/	/	45.35	/	45.35	/	/	
		Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Houhelu Village	/	/	/	/	44.42	/	44.42	/	/
			Midong Village	/	/	/	/	0.38	/	0.38	/	/
	Subtotal of Zhongyuan				/	/	/	91.42	/	91.42	/	/
	Erqi	Daxue Road Sub-district	/	/	/	/	3.27	/	3.27	/	/	
		Wulipu Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.84	/	0.84	/	/	
		Mifengzhang Sub-district	/	/	/	/	15.06	/	15.06	/	/	
Minggong Road Sub-district		/	/	/	/	19.56	/	19.56	/	/		
Huaihe Road Sub-district		Qiliyan	/	/	/	/	0.33	/	0.33	/	/	

		Village																
		Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Village	/	/	/	6.75	0.5	7.25	/	/							
		Subtotal of Erqi		/	/	/	45.81	0.5	46.31	/	/							
	Jinshui	Dashiqiao Sub-district	/	/	/	0.49	1.64	/	2.13	/	/							
		Duling Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.09	/	0.09	/	/							
		Huayuan Street Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.17	/	0.17	/	/							
		Jingba Road Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.1	/	0.1	/	/							
		Renmin Road Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.03	0.02	/	0.06	/	/						
		Weilai Road Sub-district	/	/	/	/	0.44	40.26	/	40.7	/	/						
		Subtotal of Jinshui		/	/	/	0.96	42.28	/	43.25	/	/						
Subtotal of North Segment				/	/	0.96	179.51	0.5	180.98	37	145							
Total of both segments				38.67	92.97	2.94	280.57	92.19	507.35	37	145							

Table 2-4 LA Impact Analysis¹

District	Township / 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 (%)	Per capita annual disposable income	Annual loss ² (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)	
Erqi District	Songshan Road Sub-district	Liuzhai Community	82	287	218.12	0.76	1	4	1.47	0.75	1.22%	1.39%	0.67%	1764	1764.00	441.00	1.10%	
		Huanggangsi Community	137	469	422.1	0.90	2	7	5.57	0.89	1.46%	1.49%	1.32%	6684	3342.00	954.86	2.39%	
	Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	157	611	702.65	1.15	22	87	85.68	1.01	14.01%	14.24%	12.19%	102816	4673.45	1181.79	2.95%	
		Luogou Village	166	664	697.2	1.05	2	7	2.32	1.05	1.20%	1.05%	0.33%	2784	1392.00	397.71	0.99%	
		Penliu Village	132	501	475.95	0.95	2	8	4.66	0.94	1.52%	1.60%	0.98%	5592	2796.00	699.00	1.75%	
		Zhanglidong Village	112	449	493.9	1.10	8	32	31.94	1.03	7.14%	7.13%	6.47%	38328	4791.00	1197.75	2.99%	
Total			786	2981	3009.92	1.01	37	145	131.64	0.97	4.71%	4.86%	4.37%	157968	4269.41	1089.43	2.72%	

¹Note: The per capita disposable income of Zhengzhou residents was about 40,000 yuan in 2021.

² Annual loss = AAOV * LA area (mu)

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. All AHs have land loss rates of 12.19% or less.

The main crops in the subproject area are wheat, corn, potato and rape, the main income sources of the AHs are outside employment and extensive farming, 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

2,662.61 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including 846.72 mu in Erqi District for the South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road), and 1,815.89 mu in Zhongyuan District, Erqi District, Jinshui District and Zengdong New District for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal).¹ By land type, the occupied state-owned land includes 375.14 mu of farmland (cultivated land, garden land, woodland, rural road land, etc.), 1,567.81 mu of construction land (transport land, urban, town, village, industrial and mining land), and 719.65 mu of unused land (water surface and grassland). There is no temporary crop on the occupied state-owned land.

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

Segment	District	Occupied state-owned land						
		Farmland				Construction land	Unused land	Total
		Cultivated land	Garden land	Woodland	Other farmland			
South Segment (Guojiazui Reservoir-West Third Ring Road)	Erqi	9.07	1.49	15.37	1.77	99.36	719.65	846.72
North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)	Zhongyuan	/	/	/	/	369.83	/	369.83
	Erqi	/	/	/	/	439.06	/	439.06
	Jinshui	/	/	/	322.60	222.93	/	545.53
	Zengdong New	/	/	/	24.84	436.63	/	461.47
Subtotal of North Segment		/	/	/	347.44	1468.45	/	1815.89
Total of both segments		9.07	1.49	15.37	349.21	1567.81	719.65	2662.6
Percent (%)		0.34%	0.06%	0.58%	13.12%	58.88%	27.03%	100.00%

2.6 Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

16.2 mu of land will be occupied temporarily for the access road, office camp, stockyard, warehouse, etc., mainly including river land, riverside unused land, existing roads and river flat, including 13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land (unused land after flooding). All state-owned land will be occupied without compensation, and the occupied collective land will be restored by the contractor under the Subproject's construction budget.

¹The land approval for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal) was obtained in January 2022, involving 136.2275 hectares of land, including 12.0637 hectares (180.9555 mu) of collective land and 124.1638 hectares (1,862.46 mu) of state-owned land. The railway-involving segment of the Subproject (Jianshe Road-Minggong Road) occupies 46.57 mu of state-owned land in Erqi District, and is within the land approval scope of the North Segment, but not included in the Subproject. Therefore, the North Segment occupies 1,815.89 mu of state-owned land in total. The above data is consistent with the preliminary land examination document for the North Segment.

2.7 Demolition of Residential Houses

Residential houses of 711 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 6 urban households with 22 persons. The residential houses affected by the Subproject are all on state-owned land, affecting 6 households with 22 persons in Junqu Community, Jingba Road Sub-district, Jinshui District, with a total area of 711 m². The demolished houses were built in 1996, and are not used for commercial purposes. See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of Demolished Residential Houses

Segment	Type	District	Sub-district	Community	Area (m ²)				Affected		Remarks				
					Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	AHs	APs					
North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)	Residential houses on state-owned land	Jinshui	Jingba Road	Junqu	711	/	/	711	6	22	Built in 1996, all legal, not used for commercial purposes				
					Total				711	/	/	711	6	22	/
					Percent (%)				100	/	/	100	100	100	/

2.8 Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings

Nonresidential buildings of 3,796.98 m² will be demolished for the North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal), all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 5 households with 43 persons (mostly managers and workers, including no temporary worker) and 4 buildings of 3 entities. Among the 4 buildings, two are owned by Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd., one is the property management building of Xingda Tongyuan Community, and the other is Merry Hotel in Junqu Community. All the 4 buildings are legal and in normal service. No temporary worker is affected. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Demolished Nonresidential Buildings

Segment	District	Sub-district	Community	Entity	HD area (m ²)	Structure	AHs	Aps	Remarks
North Segment (West Third Ring Road-Dongfeng Canal)	Jinshui	Duling	Penggongci	Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd.	319	Masonry concrete	1	2	Licensed, switch room for the water restaurant, normally operating, affecting 2 workers (no temporary worker)
				Xingda Tongyuan Community	319	Masonry concrete	1	5	Licensed, property management building of Xingda Tongyuan Community, normally operating, affecting 5 workers (no temporary worker)
		Jingba Road	Junqu	Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd.	1045.98	Masonry concrete	1	9	Licensed, owned by Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd., auxiliary rooms for the water restaurant, normally operating, affecting 9 workers (no temporary worker)
				Merry Hotel	2113	Masonry concrete	2	27	Licensed, owned by an individual, reconstructed from

									a residential building, 6-storied, 2113 m ² , normally operating, affecting 2 households with 9 persons and 18 workers (no temporary worker)
			Total		3796.98	/	5	43	/

2.9 Affected Population

2.9.1 Summary

The Subproject will affect 48 households with 210 persons in total, in which 37 households with 145 persons will be affected by LA, all being rural residents, and 11 households with 65 persons affected by HD, all being urban residents.

2.9.2 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.

2.9.3 Affected Women

107 women will be affected by the Subproject, accounting for 51.1% 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. 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; b) LA compensation should be paid directly to the AHs; and c) Those affected by HD should be resettled before demolition.

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

2.10 Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

The Subproject will affect 5 types of attachments, including house attachments, telegraph poles, trees, bridges and cement grounds. See Table 2-8.

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 13,140 yuan/year.

²The local rural MLS standard is 661.5 yuan/month.

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Segment	District	Trees	Cement grounds (m ²)	Telegraph poles	Bridges (m ²)
North Segment	Erqi	3377	45616.93	74	941.55
	Jinshui	6345	73226.84	32	/
	Zengdong New	4311	20873.02	3	/
	Zhongyuan	5707	65211	69	1129.86
South Segment	Erqi	12 (Jing Dawei)	20393.77	16	188.31
		445 (Jing Junwei)			
		392 (Jing Ziming)			
		4247			
Total	/	24836	225321.6	194	2259.72

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

3.1.1 Zhengzhou Municipality

Zhengzhou Municipality is the capital of Henan province, located between east longitude 112°42'—114°14' and north latitude 34°16'—34°58', and in central China, with a land area of 7,567.18 km², with a resident population of 10.352 million, an urban population of 5.379 million and an urbanization rate of 74.6% at the end of 2020. Zhengzhou is a historically and culturally famous city, excellent tourism city, healthy city, garden city, forest city, technologically advanced city and civilized city of China.

In 2020, Zhengzhou's GDP was 1.15897 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 6.5%, and per capita GDP 113,139 yuan, up 4.1%, in which the added value of primary industries was 14.09 billion yuan, down 4.9%; that of secondary industries 461.7 billion yuan, up 6.2%; and that of tertiary industries 683.18 billion yuan, up 7.1%, with a ratio of 1.2:39.8:59.

Zhengzhou abounds with mineral resources, mainly including coal, bauxite, refractory clay, limestone, dolomite, silica, clay, etc., all with high reserves and distributed extensively. Zhengzhou is also one of the largest oil stone bases of China.

Zhengzhou is an important new industrialized city of China, and embraces high-tech industries (electronics and information, new material, bioengineering, pharmaceutical, etc.), advantaged industries (automobile, equipment manufacturing, aluminum, food, energy, etc.), and traditional industries (textile, building materials, refractory materials, etc.). Some large business groups play an important role in China's national economy.

3.1.2 Affected Districts

1) Jinshui District

Jinshui District is located in the northeast of the urban area of Zhengzhou Municipality, between east longitude 113°40'~113°47' and north latitude 30°50'~34°57', with a land area of 136.66 km². As of November 1, 2020, the district had a resident population of 1,617,541.

In 2020, the district's GDP was 175.25 billion yuan, up 6.7%, local general public budgetary revenue 6.58 billion yuan, up 7.1%; and per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents 49,601 yuan and 28,224 yuan, respectively, up 7.8% and 8.5%, respectively.

In October 2021, the district was selected as one of the top 100 smart counties of China.

2) Erqi District

Erqi District is a central district of Zhengzhou, located between east longitude 113°30'~113°41' and north latitude 34°36'~34°46', with a land area of 156.2 km² and a built-up area of 36.25 km². The district governs 15 sub-districts and one town. As of November 1, 2020, the district had a resident population of 1,061,263.

In 2020, the district's GDP was 76.02 billion yuan, up 0.8%, in which the added value of primary industries was 3 million yuan, down 2.6%; that of secondary industries 17.87 billion yuan, up 5.0%; and that of tertiary industries 58.14 billion yuan, with a ratio of 0.1:23.5:76.4.

In September 2021, the district was selected as one of the top 100 districts in overall strength.

3) Zengdong New District

Zengdong New District is located in the east of the urban area of Zhengzhou City, governing 10 sub-districts, one town, one Xiang, and 3 industry cluster zones / parks, with a land area of 370 km². As of November 1, 2020, the district had a resident population of 945,234. In 2020, the district's GDP was 113.96265 billion yuan, in which the added value of primary industries was 3.8609 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 15.84963 billion yuan, and that of tertiary industries 97.72693

billion yuan.

4) Zhongyuan District

Zhongyuan District is a central district of Zhengzhou, governing 14 sub-districts, with a land area 193 km². As of November 1, 2020, the district had a resident population of 962,642. In 2020, the district's GDP was 70.93 billion yuan, up 1.2%; general public budgetary revenue 5.44 billion yuan, up 1.25%; and fixed asset investment 36.99 billion yuan, up 10.2%.

In January 2021, the district was selected as a demonstration county in food safety of Henan Province.

3.1.3 Affected Townships / Sub-districts

The socioeconomic profile of the one Xiang and 15 sub-districts in 3 districts affected by the Subproject is as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

District	Township / sub-district	Villages	Population	Land area (km ²)
Zhongyuan District	Linshanzhai Sub-district	12	80000	3.76
	Ruhe Road Sub-district	14	76000	4.5
	Hanghai West Road Sub-district	18	33553	13.91
Erqi District	Houzhai Xiang	9	55000	24.32
	Daxue Road Sub-district	11	60000	2.7
	Wulipu Sub-district	18	63000	3.2
	Mifengzhang Sub-district	5	26826	0.96
	Minggong Road Sub-district	7	24919	1.33
	Huaihe Road Sub-district	12	55300	4.4
	Songshan Road Sub-district	15	54800	8
	Dashiqiao Sub-district	9	54303	1.9
Jinshui District	Duling Sub-district	7	12403	0.9
	Huayuan Street Sub-district	10	45120	3
	Jingba Road Sub-district	11	79200	3.44
	Renmin Road Sub-district	9	41000	1.5
	Weilai Road Sub-district	12	68000	5.2

3.2 Affected Population

Among the 48 households with 210 persons directly affected by the Subproject, 18 households with 72 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 37.5%, including 12 households with 49 persons affected by LA are being rural residents, 6 households with 23 persons affected by HD, are being urban residents. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Distribution of the Sample

Type	District	Sub-district / township	AHs	Sample		Sampling rate (%)
				Households	Population	
LA	Erqi	Songshan Road Sub-district	3	2	8	66.67%
		Houzhai Xiang	34	10	41	29.41%
HD	Jinshui	Duling Sub-district	2	2	5	100.00%
		Jingba Road Sub-district	9	4	18	44.44%
Total			48	18	72	37.50%

3.2.1 Ethnic and Gender Analysis

The 18 sample households have 72 persons in total, averaging 4 persons per household, all being Han people, including 47 laborers, and 35 women, accounting for 49%. Women deal with farming,

housework and services mainly.

3.2.2 Age Structure

Among the 72 respondents, 15 are aged below 16 years, accounting for 19.56%; 47 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 72 respondents, 19 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 26.6%; 32 have received junior high school education, accounting for 44.47%; 12 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 18.43%; and 9 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 12.42%.

3.2.4 Housing Conditions

The houses of the 18 sample households are all in masonry concrete structure, with an average size of 101.65 m² per household or 25.41 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	1829.7	101.65	25.41	100	100	100	Tap water	100

3.2.5 Living Conditions

For the 18 sample households, the average distance from the urban center is 3.14km, that from the nearest school 1.68km, that from the nearest hospital 2.23km, and that from the nearest station 1.87km. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Summary of Living Conditions

Item	Average distance
From the urban center (Km)	3.14
From the nearest school (Km)	1.68
From the nearest hospital (Km)	2.23
From the nearest station (Km)	1.87

3.2.6 Land Resources

The 12 sample households affected by LA have a total cultivated area of 26.1 mu, and an average cultivated area of 0.9 mu per capita or 3.73 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 1.81 TV sets, 1.25 refrigerators / air-conditioners, 0.98 hi-fi, 3.45 telephones / mobile phones, 1.26 bicycles / motorcycles, and 0.83 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 38,613.57 yuan, including agricultural income of 1,814.84 yuan, accounting for 4.70%, stockbreeding income of 2,896.02 yuan, accounting for 11.20%, wage income of 12,391.09 yuan, accounting for 18.09%, outside employment income of 19,696.78 yuan, accounting for 51.01%, government subsidies of 386.14 yuan, accounting for 1.00%, other nonagricultural income of 1,027.12 yuan, accounting for 2.66%,

and property income of 401.58 yuan, accounting for 1.04%.

2) Household expenditure

The per capita annual expenditure of the sample households is 26,435.64 yuan, including productive expenses of 16,125.74 yuan, accounting for 61%, nonproductive expenses of 10,045.54 yuan, accounting for 38%, and other expenses of 264.3564 yuan, accounting for 1%.

See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	6503.169	1814.838	4.7
	Stockbreeding income	10377.4	2896.018	7.5
	Wage income	44401.42	12391.09	32.09
	Outside employment income	70580.14	19696.78	51.01
	Government subsidy	1383.653	386.1357	1.00
	Other nonagricultural income	3680.517	1027.121	2.66
	Property income	1438.999	401.5811	1.04
	Subtotal	138365.3	38613.57	100.00
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	57783.9	16125.74	61.00
	Nonproductive expenses	35996.53	10045.54	38.00
	Other	947.2771	264.3564	1.00
	Subtotal	94727.71	26435.64	100.00
Net income ^①		43637.59	12177.93	16125.74

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. 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 (73.88%) is much higher than that of women (26.12%). 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 (%)	68.88
Female (%)	31.12
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 (16.65%), the percentage of men having received junior college or above education (5.39%) is higher than that of women (6.49%), while the percentage of women having received primary school or below education (35.82%) is significantly higher than that of men (22.15%). See Table 3-7.

^① Net income = annual household income – productive expenses

Table 3-7 Educational Levels by Gender

Educational level	Female (%)	Male (%)
Primary school or below	35.82	22.15
Junior high school	43.14	51.06
Senior high school / secondary technical school	16.65	20.30
Junior college or above	5.39	6.49
Total	100	100

3.3.3 Occupation

Women deal with farming and housework mainly, and the percentage of women working outside is low. 40.79% of women do housework, 12.3% deal with farming, 36.01% work locally, and 10.9% work outside with husbands or relatives. In contrast, 8.81% of men do housework, 19% deal with farming, 41.07% work locally, and 31.12% work outside. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Occupations by Gender

Occupation	Female (%)	Male (%)
Housework	40.79	8.81
Farming	12.3	19
Local employment	36.01	41.07
Outside employment	10.9	31.12
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 (70.27%) and nonagricultural resettlement (29.73%), 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 / township	Village / community	AHs	APs	Where: women		Expected resettlement mode			
					HHs	Population	Monetary compensation	Non-agricultural resettlement	Agricultural resettlement	Social security
Erqi District	Songshan Road Sub-district	Liuzhai Community	1	4	1	2	1	1	0	1
		Huanggangsi Community	2	7	2	3	2	2	0	2
	Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	22	87	22	41	22	15	7	22
		Luogou Village	2	7	2	3	2	1	1	2
		Penliu Village	2	8	2	4	2	2	0	2
		Zhanglidong Village	8	32	8	14	8	5	3	8
Percent (%)							100.00	70.27	29.73	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 Objectives of Resettlement

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 (HPRSSD [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 (HPRSSDO [2021] No.49)	2021-7-1
Zhengzhou Municipality	Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28)	2018-4-26
	Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191)	2014-10-19
	Interim Measures for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation of Zhengzhou Municipality (ZMG [2011] No.31)	2011-5-12
	Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25)	2020-3-1
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 Zhengzhou and Jinshui River PMOs agree 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 Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25), 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 cost	Range	
	yuan/mu	0,000 yuan/ha		Township	Village
4101000502	98000	147.000	Based on the standard disclosed by the Henan Provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security	Songshan Road Sub-district	Liuzhai Community
				Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community, and Luogou, Penliu and Zhanglidong Villages
4101000101	225000	337.500		Songshan Road Sub-district	Huanggangsi Community

4.5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned occupied permanently for the Subproject will be allocated without compensation.

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.

13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land will be occupied for the Subproject. The temporarily occupied state-owned land is used gratuitously, and the temporarily occupied collective land will be restored by the construction team. According to the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48), the compensation rate for temporarily occupied collective land is 1,500 yuan/mu per annum. Compensation for temporarily occupied land will be paid directly to the AHs based on the actual period of occupation. See the relevant provisions of the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Issues concerning Location-based Composite Land Prices for Farmland (HPG [2020] No.16) for details.

After receiving compensation, the original proprietor has the right to dispose of attachments, especially trees, which can be transplanted or sold at the market price.

4.5.4 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25). See Table 4-3 and **Appendix 6**. Any item not included in the Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25) may be compensated for by reference to any similar item. If there is no similar item, the compensation rate will be fixed by the local price authority or a qualified agency.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Young Crops (unit: yuan/mu)

Item Grade	Food crops	Commercial crops	Garden crops (including vegetables, melons, strawberry)	Remarks
1	1500	1800	4800	1. Food crops mainly include wheat, corn, paddy rice, etc.; 2. Commercial crops mainly include cotton, tobacco, oil crops, etc.; 3. Vegetables include solanaceous and leaf vegetables.
2	1300	1600	4300	
3	1100	1400	4000	

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Fruit Trees

Item	Spec.	Rate	Remarks
Fresh fruits	Early stage (age <2 years)	36 yuan each	1. Fresh fruits mainly include apple, peach, plum, apricot, pear, cherry, pomegranate, etc. Dry fruits mainly include walnut, date, persimmon, etc.; 2. Early stage is not fruit-bearing, and big trees are treated as the early stage within 2 years of transplanting.
	Early stage (age ≥2 years)	78 yuan each	
	Early fruit stage (3 years< age ≤5 years)	380 yuan each	
	Full fruit stage (5 years< age ≤40 years)	550 yuan each	
	Late fruit stage (age >40 years)	350 yuan each	
Dry fruits	Early stage (age <2 years)	36 yuan each	1. Including grape trellis; 2. Early stage is not fruit-bearing.
	Early stage (age ≥2 years)	78 yuan each	
	Early fruit stage (3 years< age ≤6 years)	465 yuan each	
	Full fruit stage (6 years< age ≤60 years)	760 yuan each	
	Late fruit stage (age >60 years, date >80 years)	450 yuan each	
Grape	Early stage (age <1 years)	45 yuan each	1. Including grape trellis; 2. Early stage is not fruit-bearing.
	Early fruit stage (1 years< age ≤3 years)	90 yuan each	
	Full fruit stage (3 years< age ≤35 years)	150 yuan each	
	Late fruit stage (age >35 years)	125 yuan each	
Prickly ash	Early stage (age <3 years)	15 yuan each	Early stage is not fruit-bearing.
	Early fruit stage (3 years< age ≤5 years)	60 yuan each	
	Full fruit stage (5 years< age ≤40 years)	100 yuan each	
	Late fruit stage (age >40 years)	50 yuan each	
Fruit tree nursery	Seedlings	6 yuan each	Up to 5,000 trees per mu

Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for Forests

Item	Spec.	Rate	Remarks
Arbor trees	∅ <5cm	30 yuan each	1. Arbor trees include paulownia, poplar, willow, locust, etc.; 2. Evergreen and ornamental trees, pines, cypresses, etc. are compensated for at 3 times the rates for arbor trees, where ornamental trees mainly include Platanus orientalis, white wax, Albizia julibrissin, Sophora japonica, Koelreuteria paniculata, ginkgo, glossy privet, etc. 3. Diameter is measured at a height of 1.3m.
	5cm ≤ ∅ <10cm	60 yuan each	
	10cm ≤ ∅ <15cm	120 yuan each	
	15cm ≤ ∅ <20cm	185 yuan each	
	20cm ≤ ∅ <25cm	260 yuan each	
	25cm ≤ ∅ <30cm	290 yuan each	
Shrubs	∅ ≥30cm	330 yuan each	Up to 330 young cypress trees per mu, and up to 111 other arbor trees per mu
	White wax	36 yuan each	
	Sophorae	45 yuan each	
	Mulberry	120 yuan each	
Arbor nursery	Vitex chinensis	36 yuan each	10-20 twigs per cluster
	Timber	5 yuan each	
	Ornamental	10 yuan each	
Fresh	Evergreen	15 yuan each	≤5,000 trees per mu
	Bulbous	50000 yuan/mu	
			Lily, tulip, gladiolus, etc.

flowers	Other	30000 yuan/mu	Rose, chrysanthemum, African daisy, etc.
	Lawn	8 yuan/m ²	Festuca arundinace, annual meadow grass, shamrock, etc.

Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Buildings / Structures

Item	Specification	Rate	Remarks
Single storied buildings	Masonry timber structure	570 yuan/m ²	Brick or stone load bearing walls, wooden truss, wooden (precast) purlins, tile roofs, clear height 3m, cement floor, ordinary inner and outer wall plastering, wood doors and windows
	Masonry concrete structure	710 yuan/m ²	All brick walls, precast or concrete slab roof, single floor clear height 2.8m, aluminum alloy doors and windows
Storied buildings	Masonry timber structure	600 yuan/m ²	Brick or stone load bearing walls, wooden truss, wooden (precast) purlins, tile roofs, single floor clear height 3m, cement floor, ordinary inner and outer wall plastering, wood doors and windows
	Masonry concrete structure	750 yuan/m ²	All brick walls, precast or concrete slab roof, single floor clear height 2.8m, aluminum alloy doors and windows
	Frame structure	1200 yuan/m ²	Reinforced concrete loading bearing structure, concrete or precast roof, single floor clear height 2.8m, including doors and windows, ordinary plastering of inner and outer walls
	Steel structure	800 yuan/m ²	I bars for load bearing, H-bar support or roof, complying with the Design standard for steel structures (GB50017—2017)
400 yuan/m ²		I bars for load bearing, H-bar support or roof	
Basements	Masonry concrete structure	750 yuan/m ²	All brick walls, clear height 2.8m
	Frame structure	1200 yuan/m ²	Reinforced concrete loading bearing structure, concrete, clear height 2.8m
Workshops (warehouses)	Masonry concrete structure	460 yuan/m ²	Clear height 4m, asbestos tile or iron sheet roof, brick walls
		530 yuan/m ²	Clear height 4m, hollow slab roof, brick walls
	Reinforced concrete structure	1200 yuan/m ²	Including steel crane beams or steel columns
	Frame structure	1100 yuan/m ²	Clear height 6m or more
Cave dwellings	Brick / stone	550 yuan/m ²	brick or masonry walls, ordinary plastering of inner walls, cement floor
	Earth	375 yuan/m ²	
	Unoccupied	110 yuan/m ²	
Simple houses	4 walls	210 yuan/m ²	Clear height 2.5m, with doors, felt or asbestos tile roof, brick or masonry walls
Simple sheds	>=2 walls	120 yuan/m ²	Brick or masonry walls, no door, steel frame
Animal housing	Masonry concrete structure	120 yuan/m ²	Clear height 2.0m, brick or masonry walls, cement floor, including doors and windows, asbestos tile roof
	Simple structure	55 yuan/m ²	brick or masonry walls, felt or asbestos tile roof
Grounds	Cement / brick	45 yuan/m ²	Tampered plain soil, 60mmC10 concrete cushion, 80mm sand cushion, 20mm cement mortar or red brick pavement
Color board houses	Single or multi-storied	230 yuan/m ²	
	Workshops	280 yuan/m ²	
Roads	Concrete pavement	145 yuan/m ²	Manually dug troughs, 300mm lime earth cushion, 25mm coarse sand, 180mm C25 concrete pavement
	Asphalt pavement	140 yuan/m ²	Manually dug troughs, 300mm lime earth cushion, 100mm gravel, 50mm asphalt concrete pavement

	Gravel pavement	80 yuan/m ²	
Enclosing walls	Earth	40 yuan/m ²	
	Brick walls	100 yuan/m ²	Manually dug troughs, 300mm lime earth cushion, 50# mixed mortar 240mm red brick walls, wall shelf
Power / communication lines	Wooden	530 yuan each	including wires and other material losses, and installation / demolition labor costs
	Cement (8m≤ height ≤10m)	930 yuan each	
	Cement (height >10m)	1440 yuan each	
	Wireless, cement	210 yuan each	
Fishponds	Earth	13800 yuan/mu	1. Including fry loss compensation, earth-rock works, and supporting facilities; 2. Based on measured area at the pond mouth; 3. Abandoned ones are compensated for at 60%.
	Reinforced concrete	23000 yuan/mu	
	Masonry	28500 yuan/mu	
Tomb relocation	One coffin per tomb	2880 yuan each	700 yuan more per additional coffin
Greenhouses	Intelligent	450 yuan/m ²	Steel, concrete frame, with temperature and humidity control equipment
	Connected	240 yuan/m ²	Steel, concrete frame
	Sunlight	185 yuan/m ²	Ridge height 3.8~4.5m, automatic curtain
		105 yuan/m ²	Ridge height 2.6~3.8m (incl.)
	Ordinary greenhouses	55 yuan/m ²	Span>6m, height >2.2m, double arch, steel frame
25 yuan/m ²		Span>6m, height >2.0m, single arch, steel frame	
Bridges	Reinforced concrete rectangular	1440 yuan/m ²	
	Simple	860 yuan/m ²	
Culverts	Stone cover (span ≤2m)	720 yuan/m	
	Stone cover (2m< span ≤4m)	2160 yuan/m	
	Reinforced concrete round (span ≤2m)	1730 yuan/m	
	Reinforced concrete round (2m< span ≤4m)	2590 yuan/m	
Buried PVC pipes	4"	60 yuan/m	Specification: DN25 (1"), DN50 (2"), DN80 (3"), DN100 (4")
	3"	35 yuan/m	
	2"	22 yuan/m	
	1"	13 yuan/m	
Biogas tanks	Brick / masonry	430 yuan/m ³	Including material compensation
Canals, pools, cellars	Earth	15 yuan/m ³	Including earthwork compensation
	Stone	115 yuan/m ³	
	Brick	145 yuan/m ³	
Wells	Pumped, 50m—100m deep (cement)	170 yuan/m	1. 80m deep in hilly areas: 42,000 yuan each, +/-600 yuan per meter; 40m deep in hilly areas: 18,000 yuan each, +/-400 yuan per meter; 2. Each pumped well controls 20 mu; 3. Waste or dry wells are compensated for at 50%.
	Pumped, ≤50m deep (cement)	120 yuan/m	
	10m deep, brick	4800 yuan each	+/-250 yuan per meter
	Hand-pressed	70 yuan/m	Including the press

4.5.5 Demolition of Residential Houses

All residential houses demolished for the Subproject are located on state-owned land, and will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land

(ZMG [2018] No.28), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), and other associated documents.

1) In case of monetary compensation, the house is compensated for at 130% of the appraised price, which is given by a specialized appraisal agency.

2) In case of property swap, if the title certificate of the house specifies the usable size, the size of the resettlement house is equal to the usable size; if the title certificate of the house does not specify the usable size, the size of the resettlement house is 120% of the building area.

See Table 4-6, **Appendix 4** and **Appendix 5**.

Table 4-7 Compensation / Subsidy Rates for Residential Houses on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Amount	Remarks
Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	30 yuan (not less than 1,800 yuan in total)	1) In case of a completed house or monetary compensation, the transition subsidy for 6 months is paid at a time. If a transition house is offered, the transition subsidy is not paid. 2) In case of a forward delivery house and the transition house is found by the AH: During the transition period, the transition subsidy is paid at 30 yuan per square meter of building area per month is paid, and not less than 1,800 yuan in total.
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ² per time	30 yuan (not less than 1,200 yuan in total)	1) The moving subsidy is paid twice for a forward delivery house, or once for monetary compensation or a completed house. 2) If the house is leased, the moving subsidy is paid to the lessee during the term of lease.
On-time moving reward	yuan/m ²	Not more than 200 yuan	Based on the time of agreement signing, not more than 30,000 yuan per title certificate
Decoration subsidy	To be agreed on between both parties, or appraised by an appraisal agency		
Property management fee subsidy	Paid at 1 yuan/m ² of building area (calculated at not less than 60 m ²) for 3 years at a time		
Other items	Installation / demolition costs of telephones, networks, gas pipes, heating, cable TV, water meters, kilowatt-hour meters, air-conditioners, water heaters, precision instruments and other fixtures are compensated for as specified or at 70% of installation budget quotas; installation / demolition costs of large equipment are compensated for at 15% of depreciated value.		

4.5.6 Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings

All nonresidential buildings demolished for the Subproject are located on state-owned land, and will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), and Implementation Plan for LA and HD for the Zhengzhou Integrated Jinshui River Management Subproject.

A demolished nonresidential building will be compensated for through appraisal based on the type and use specified in the title certificate, where the appraised price is given by a specialized appraisal agency.

See Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Compensation / Subsidy Rates for Nonresidential Buildings on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Amount	Remarks
Transition subsidy	/		1) In case of a completed house or monetary compensation, the transition subsidy is 4% of the appraised price. 2) In case of a forward delivery house, the transition subsidy is 8% of the appraised price, and paid for not more than 36 months.
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ² per time	40 yuan	1) The moving subsidy is paid twice for a forward delivery house, or once for monetary compensation or a completed house. 2) If the house is leased, the moving subsidy is paid to the lessee during the term of lease.
On-time moving reward	/		Not more than 2% of the appraised price if the AH signs a compensation agreement, moves and hands over its house on schedule

Compensation for losses from production / business suspension	According to the Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (HPG [2012] No.39): Article 12 If the house to be expropriated meets the following conditions, the expropriator should compensate for losses from production / business suspension: 1) The house has a title certificate or is identified officially as a lawful building; 2) There is a lawful and valid business license, and the place of business is the house; 3) Tax registration has been handled, and there are tax payment receipts. Article 13 The compensation rate shall be based on the proprietor's average monthly profit, which shall be based on the tax payment receipts in the past 3 years. Article 14 The compensation rate may be agreed on between both parties pursuant to Article 13, or appraised by an appraisal agency. Article 15 The compensation period shall be not less than 3 months for commercial and service sectors, and not less than 6 months for industry. Article 16 If the house is leased by an operator, the compensation shall be distributed as agreed on with the proprietor, or if no agreement is reached, the proprietor shall pay an appropriate amount to the operator.
Decoration subsidy	To be agreed on between both parties, or appraised by an appraisal agency
Property management fee subsidy	Paid at 1 yuan/m ² of building area (calculated at not less than 60 m ²) for 3 years at a time
Other items	Installation / demolition costs of telephones, networks, gas pipes, heating, cable TV, water meters, kilowatt-hour meters, air-conditioners, water heaters, precision instruments and other fixtures are compensated for as specified or at 70% of installation budget quotas; installation / demolition costs of large equipment are compensated for at 15% of depreciated value.

4.5.7 Supporting Policy for Vulnerable Groups

According to the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), for any AH that is covered by local minimum living security that meets the following conditions:

- 1) The house to be expropriated is its private house;
- 2) The AH has no other house; and
- 3) The appraised price is insufficient to buy a similar house with a building area of 50 m².

The municipal / district government will purchase a house of not less than 50 m² for property swap, and the AH will be exempted from the price difference for 50 m². Any vulnerable AH entitled to indemnificatory housing will enjoy priority in getting an indemnificatory house.

4.5.8 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.

4.5.9 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 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;	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

		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	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	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)
4	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)
5	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 (HPHRSSDO [2021] No.49)

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4-10 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Impact	Entitled persons / groups	Population	Compensation policy	Compensation entitlement	Type of impact
Permanent LA	Erqi District, Zhongyuan District, Jinshui District, Zengdong New District	Occupying 3169.96 mu of land permanently, including 507.35 mu of collective land and 2,662.61 mu of state-owned land	16 sub-districts / Xiangs	37 households with 145 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land compensation will be fully paid to the APs for their livelihood restoration or improvement. 2) Employment services, public welfare jobs, jobs under the Subproject, and small-amount startup loans will be offered. 3) Free skills training will be offered to the APs. 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). In addition to monetary compensation, the AHs are provided with agricultural development and employment measures, including green vegetable cultivation, characteristic stockbreeding and skills training. In addition, the APs will receive a subsidy for endowment insurance. 	Full compensation will be paid to the AHs. Diversified resettlement measures will be offered to ensure that the production level and living standard are restored stably. The compensation policies and rates will be defined after stakeholder consultation and disclosure.
Temporary land occupation	Erqi District, Jinshui District, Zhongyuan District and Zengdong New District	16.2 mu, including 13.12 mu of state-owned land and 3.08 mu of collective land	Affecting no one	Affecting no one	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compensation for temporarily occupied land will be paid directly to the AHs based on the actual period of occupation. 2) Crops and seedlings will be compensated for at market price. 3) The occupied land will be restored to original or better quality within a limited period. Young crops and ground attachments will be compensated for based on the Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25). The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractor to the original condition. Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to proprietors in cash. 	Compensation for young crops will be paid. The compensation policies and rates will be fixed after consultation with stakeholders and disclosure.
Demolition of residential houses	Jinshui District	711 m ²	One sub-district	6 households with 22 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monetary compensation; 2) Monetary compensation will be paid to the AHs at replacement cost / market value through third party appraisal (including decoration costs). 3) Transition subsidy; 4) All expenses, taxes and other fees arising from structure change 	Compensation will be paid to the proprietor at the specified compensation rate. A moving subsidy and a transition subsidy will be

					<p>will be borne by the IA.</p> <p>5) The AHs have the right to use materials from the demolished houses for free.</p> <p>6) A notification period of at least one month will be provided. Demolished residential houses and attachments will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), and Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25). In case of monetary compensation, the house is compensated for at 130% of the appraised price, which is given by a specialized appraisal agency. In case of property swap, the AHs will be resettled in Chunjiang Garden.</p>	<p>paid.</p> <p>The compensation policies and rates will be fixed after consultation with stakeholders and disclosure.</p>
Demolition of nonresidential buildings	Jinshui District	3,796.98 m ²	Two sub-districts	5 households with 43 persons	<p>1) The compensation will be paid to the AHs.</p> <p>2) Monetary compensation will be paid to the AHs at replacement cost / market value through third party appraisal (including decoration costs).</p> <p>3) Transition subsidy;</p> <p>4) The proprietors have the right to use materials from the demolished buildings for free.</p> <p>5) Compensation for losses from production / business suspension</p> <p>6) Compensation for losses from equipment relocation</p> <p>7) A notification period of at least one month will be provided.</p> <p>8) All expenses, taxes and other fees arising from structure change will be borne by the IA.</p> <p>Demolished nonresidential buildings and attachments will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), and Implementation Plan for LA and HD for the Zhengzhou Integrated Jinshui River Management Subproject.</p>	<p>Compensation will be based on the specified compensation rate.</p> <p>The compensation policies and rates will be fixed after consultation with stakeholders and disclosure.</p>

					A demolished nonresidential building will be compensated for through appraisal based on the type and use specified in the title certificate, where the appraised price is given by a specialized appraisal agency. In addition, for an affected store, the local government will provide a place of business to the proprietor for quick restoration. Compensation for nonresidential buildings includes building compensation, a moving subsidy, compensation for losses from production / business suspension, etc.	
Illegal buildings	/	HD	/	/	1) The IA will provide assistance to proprietors to help them restore livelihoods. 2) Adequate consultation will be conducted.	No illegal building has been identified yet. Any illegal building identified later will be subject to the policy.
Ground attachments	Zhengzhou Municipality	Trees, grounds, bridges, telegraph poles, etc.	/	/	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. The Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25) applies. Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to proprietors in cash.	/
Vulnerable groups	Zhengzhou Municipality	Within subproject area	The disabled and MLS households	No vulnerable group has been identified yet. Any vulnerable group identified later will be subject to the policy.	1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive skills training and employment information, and have priority in receiving jobs generated by the Subproject. 2) The local government will grant pensions. 3) The IA will establish a special support fund to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the township labor and social security bureaus. 4) Vulnerable groups affected by LA will have priority in getting jobs under the Subproject, and attending skills training for LEFs. 5) For any eligible vulnerable AH, the municipal / district government will purchase a house of not less than 50 m ² for property swap, and the AH will be exempted from the price difference for 50 m ² . Any vulnerable AH entitled to indemnificatory	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.

					housing will enjoy priority in getting an indemnificatory house.	
Women	Erqi District, Zhongyuan District, Jinshui District	Women affected by LA	6 villages / communities in two sub-districts / Xiangs	107	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) A special FGD with women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve women's awareness.	/
Grievance redress	Zhengzhou Municipality	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 Objectives of Resettlement

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.

5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

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.

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 Liuzhai Community in Songshan Road Sub-district, and Guojiazui Community, Luogou Village, Penliu Village and Zhanglidong Village in Houzhai Xiang is 98,000 yuan/mu, and that for Huanggangsi Community in Songshan Road Sub-district is 22,5000 yuan/mu. 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) Young crop compensation will be based on the Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25). See **Appendix 6**.
- 2) The resettlement subsidy and land compensation are fully paid to the AHs without being withheld by the village committee, and without land reallocation.
- 3) The compensation for young crops and ground attachments is paid to the AHs.

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 30%. 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 243 temporary jobs annually during construction (48 months), including 83 skilled jobs and 160 unskilled ones, and 143 permanent jobs at the operation and maintenance stage after completion, including 43 unskilled jobs and 100 skilled 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

380 men-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 IA, 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 (HPRSSDO [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 7.661448 million yuan, accounting for 4.739% 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

The main types of impacts of the Subproject are permanent LA and the demolition of residential houses on collective land. LA involves 16 sub-districts / Xiangs in 3 districts, with 507.35 mu of land acquired, including 38.67 mu of cultivated land (7.62%, including 33.651 mu of basic farmland), 92.97 mu of garden land (18.32%), 2.94 mu of other farmland (0.58%), 280.57 mu of collective construction land (55.3%), and 92.19 mu of collective unused land (18.17%).

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 13%, and per capita income loss rates are within 0.99%~2.99%. 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 7 slightly affected villages / communities will be subject to monetary compensation.

5.3.2.2 Restoration Program for Slightly Affected Villages / Communities

All 6 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). Young crop compensation is based on the Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25).

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	Township / 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 (%)		
Erqi District	Songshan Road Sub-district	Liuzhai Community	1.47	1	4	1764	1764.00	441.00	1.10%	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
		Huanggangsi Community	5.57	2	7	6684	3342.00	954.86	2.39%		
	Houzhai Xiang	Guojiazui Community	85.68	22	87	102816	4673.45	1181.79	2.95%		
		Luogou Village	2.32	2	7	2784	1392.00	397.71	0.99%		
		Penliu Village	4.66	2	8	5592	2796.00	699.00	1.75%		
		Zhanglidong Village	31.94	8	32	38328	4791.00	1197.75	2.99%		
Total			131.64	37	145	157968	4269.41	1089.43	2.72%		

5.4 Restoration Program for Demolished Residential Houses

Residential houses of 711 m² on state-owned land will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 6 households with 22 persons. The two options of monetary compensation and property swap are available to the AHs. All AHs have chosen monetary compensation.

1) Monetary compensation:

The demolished residential houses will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28), Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), and other associated documents.

In case of monetary compensation, the house is compensated for at 130% of the appraised price, which is given by a specialized appraisal agency. See Table 5-2, **Appendix 4** and **Appendix 5**.

Table 5-2 Compensation / Subsidy Rates for Residential Houses on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Amount	Remarks
Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	30 yuan (not less than 1,800 yuan in total)	1) In case of a completed house or monetary compensation, the transition subsidy for 6 months is paid at a time. If a transition house is offered, the transition subsidy is not paid. 2) In case of a forward delivery house and the transition house is found by the AH: During the transition period, the transition subsidy is paid at 30 yuan per square meter of building area per month is paid, and not less than 1,800 yuan in total.
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ² per time	30 yuan (not less than 1,200 yuan in total)	1) The moving subsidy is paid twice for a forward delivery house, or once for monetary compensation or a completed house. 2) If the house is leased, the moving subsidy is paid to the lessee during the term of lease.
On-time moving reward	yuan/m ²	Not more than 200 yuan	Based on the time of agreement signing, not more than 30,000 yuan per title certificate
Decoration subsidy	To be agreed on between both parties, or appraised by an appraisal agency		
Property management fee subsidy	Paid at 1 yuan/m ² of building area (calculated at not less than 60 m ²) for 3 years at a time		
Other items	Installation / demolition costs of telephones, networks, gas pipes, heating, cable TV, water meters, kilowatt-hour meters, air-conditioners, water heaters, precision instruments and other fixtures are compensated for as specified or at 70% of installation budget quotas; installation / demolition costs of large equipment are compensated for at 15% of depreciated value.		

2) Property swap

In case of property swap, if the title certificate of the house specifies the usable size, the size of the resettlement house is equal to the usable size; if the title certificate of the house does not specify the usable size, the size of the resettlement house is 120% of the building area.

In case of central resettlement, the AHs will be resettled in the Chunjiang Garden resettlement community, which is located at No.98 Ganjiang Road in Erqi District, west of Biyun Road, north of Ganjiang Road and east of Kaifa Road, with a per capita size of 30 m², within half an hour from the AHs' current residences by bus or subway.



Figure 5-1 Location Map of Chunjiang Garden

①Property right information

Chunjiang Garden is developed by Henan Taixing Real Estate Co., Ltd. (which received the title “Model Organization in Quality and Integrity” of Henan Province in January 2018, and the title “Top 10 Trustworthy Benchmark Enterprise” of Henan Province in February 2021). The title certificate is Zheng Guo Yong (2000) No.0711. A registration certificate for commercial housing sale of Zhengzhou Municipality was obtained in January 2022.

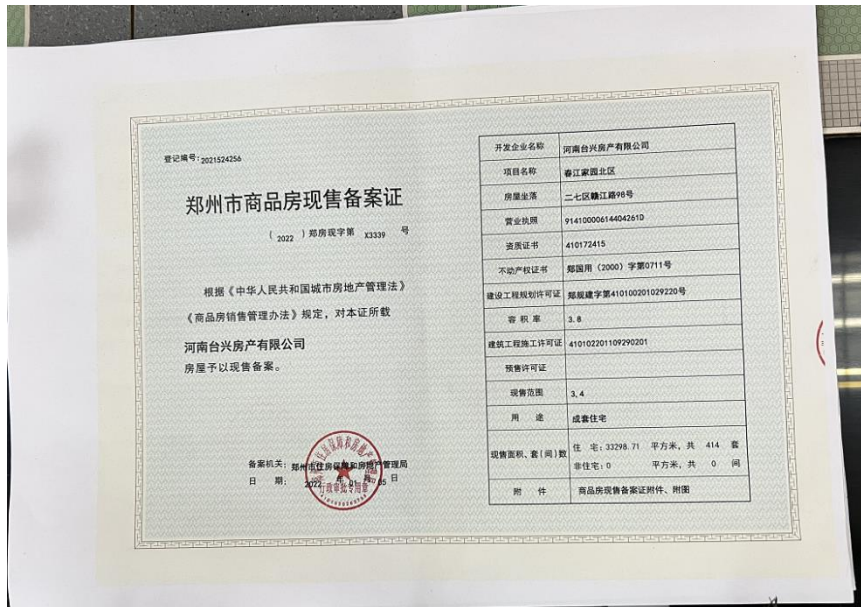


Figure 5-2 Registration Certificate for Sale of Commercial Housing of Zhengzhou Municipality



Figure 5-3 Awards of Henan Taixing Real Estate Co., Ltd.

②Resettlement house selection and expected resettlement mode

The 11# building in the north zone of Chunjiang Garden has 219 houses, which will be first made available to the 107 AHs for resettlement. There are other 6 buildings on sale in Chunjiang Garden as an alternative source for resettlement. The AHs will receive a title certificate.

The AHs expect resettlement in the urban area, mainly because: i) urban houses are of high market value; ii) a title certificate is available to each AH; and iii) the community is good infrastructure and supporting facilities.

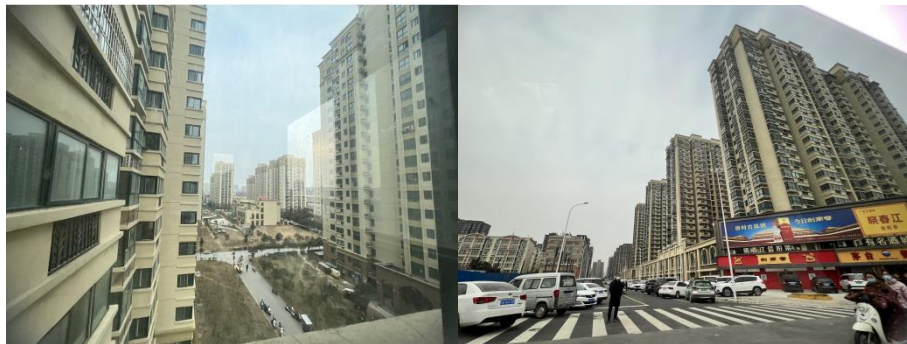


Figure 5-4 Chunjiang Garden

③Sizes of resettlement houses and construction progress

The sizes of the resettlement houses mainly include 39.83 m², 56.38 m², 68.7 m², 90.83 m², 100.57 m² and 125.76 m². All houses in the resettlement community are roughcast houses.



Figure 5-5 Exterior and Interior of Building 11 of Chunjiang Garden

④Infrastructure and supporting facilities

The resettlement community has a full range of supporting facilities, including a kindergarten in the

community, and Changjiang Road Primary School, Changjiang Road No.2 Primary School, No.18 High School, No.9 People’s Hospital, the community hospital, a supermarket, a food market and a commercial area nearby. A bus terminal and Jingguang Expressway are nearby, so the community enjoys convenient traffic. There is an underground garage, realizing a tidy and safe environment. The community is elevated, reducing flood risks.



Figure 5-6 Kindergarten in Chunjiang Garden and Nearby High School

5.5 Restoration Program for Demolished Nonresidential Buildings

4 residential buildings of 3 entities will be demolished for the Subproject, which are Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd., Xingda Tongyuan Community and Merry Hotel. All the 3 affected entities have chosen monetary compensation. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Information on Demolished Nonresidential Buildings

District	Sub-district	Community	Entity	HD area (m ²)	Structure	AHs	APs	Building information	Compensation program and arrangement for workers
Jinshui	Duling	Penggongci Community	Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd.	319	masonry concrete	1	2	Licensed, switch room for the water restaurant, normally operating, affecting 2 workers (no temporary worker)	1) Monetary compensation 2) The company will arrange the affected workers to work elsewhere.
			Xingda Tongyuan Community	319	masonry concrete	1	5	Licensed, property management building of Xingda Tongyuan Community, normally operating, affecting 5 workers (no temporary worker)	1) Monetary compensation 2. The affected workers will be transferred to other jobs.
	Jingba Road	Junqu Community	Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd.	1045.98	masonry concrete	1	9	Licensed, owned by Henan Friendship Tourism Co., Ltd., auxiliary rooms for the water restaurant, normally operating, affecting 9 workers (no temporary worker)	1) Monetary compensation 2) The company will arrange the affected workers to work elsewhere.
			Merry Hotel	2113	masonry concrete	2	27	Licensed, owned by an individual, reconstructed from a residential building, 6-storied, 2113 m ² , normally operating, affecting 2 households with 9 persons, and 18 workers	1) Monetary compensation 3) The hotel will arrange the affected workers to work elsewhere.

							(no temporary worker)	
Total			3796.98	/	5	43	/	/

Nonresidential buildings demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for based on the Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191), and Implementation Plan for LA and HD for the Zhengzhou Integrated Jinshui River Management Subproject. A demolished nonresidential building will be compensated for through appraisal based on the type and use specified in the title certificate, where the appraised price is given by a specialized appraisal agency. In addition, for an affected store, the local government will provide a place of business to the proprietor for quick restoration. Compensation for nonresidential buildings includes building compensation, a moving subsidy, compensation for losses from production / business suspension, etc. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Compensation / Subsidy Rates for Nonresidential Buildings on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Amount	Remarks
Transition subsidy	/		1) In case of a completed house or monetary compensation, the transition subsidy is 4% of the appraised price. 2) In case of a forward delivery house, the transition subsidy is 8% of the appraised price, and paid for not more than 36 months.
Moving subsidy	yuan/m ² per time	40 yuan	1) The moving subsidy is paid twice for a forward delivery house, or once for monetary compensation or a completed house. 2) If the house is leased, the moving subsidy is paid to the lessee during the term of lease.
On-time moving reward	/		Not more than 2% of the appraised price if the AH signs a compensation agreement, moves and hands over its house on schedule
Compensation for losses from production / business suspension			According to the Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (HPG [2012] No.39): Article 12 If the house to be expropriated meets the following conditions, the expropriator should compensate for losses from production / business suspension: 1) The house has a title certificate or is identified officially as a lawful building; 2) There is a lawful and valid business license, and the place of business is the house; 3) Tax registration has been handled, and there are tax payment receipts. Article 13 The compensation rate shall be based on the proprietor's average monthly profit, which shall be based on the tax payment receipts in the past 3 years. Article 14 The compensation rate may be agreed on between both parties pursuant to Article 13, or appraised by an appraisal agency. Article 15 The compensation period shall be not less than 3 months for commercial and service sectors, and not less than 6 months for industry. Article 16 If the house is leased by an operator, the compensation shall be distributed as agreed on with the proprietor, or if no agreement is reached, the proprietor shall pay an appropriate amount to the operator.
Decoration subsidy			To be agreed on between both parties, or appraised by an appraisal agency
Property management fee subsidy			Paid at 1 yuan/m ² of building area (calculated at not less than 60 m ²) for 3 years at a time
Other items			Installation / demolition costs of telephones, networks, gas pipes, heating, cable TV, water meters, kilowatt-hour meters, air-conditioners, water heaters, precision instruments and other fixtures are compensated for as specified or at 70% of installation budget quotas; installation / demolition costs of large equipment are compensated for at 15% of depreciated value.

5.6 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.

Restoration measures for affected traffic infrastructure must be planned and arranged in advance

and suited to local conditions, so that such measures are safe, efficient, timely and accurate, and their adverse impact on nearby residents is minimized. Affected special facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation. Affected pipelines will be rebuilt before demolition (or relocated) without affecting regular lives of residents along such pipelines (including those not to be relocated).

Table 5-5 Information on Ground Attachments

Type	Compensation rate				Restoration program
	Item	Qty.	Specification	Rate	
Trees	Arbor trees	24836	$\varnothing < 5\text{cm}$	30 yuan each	Compensation for ground attachments will be paid to proprietors for restoration by themselves.
			$5\text{cm} \leq \varnothing < 10\text{cm}$	60 yuan each	
			$10\text{cm} \leq \varnothing < 15\text{cm}$	120 yuan each	
			$15\text{cm} \leq \varnothing < 20\text{cm}$	185 yuan each	
			$20\text{cm} \leq \varnothing < 25\text{cm}$	260 yuan each	
			$25\text{cm} \leq \varnothing < 30\text{cm}$	290 yuan each	
			$\varnothing \geq 30\text{cm}$	330 yuan each	
	Shrubs		White wax	36 yuan each	
			Sophorae	45 yuan each	
			Mulberry	120 yuan each	
			Vitex chinensis	36 yuan each	
			Timber	5 yuan each	
	Arbor nursery		Ornamental	10 yuan each	
			Evergreen	15 yuan each	
	Fresh flowers		Bulbous	50000 yuan/mu	
			Other	30000 yuan/mu	
Lawns	/	8 yuan/m ²			
	Grounds	225321.6 (m ²)	Cement / brick	45 yuan/m ²	
Telegraph poles	Communication lines	194	Wooden	530 yuan each	
			Cement (8m \leq height \leq 10m)	930 yuan each	
			Cement (height >10m)	1440 yuan each	
			Wireless, cement	210 yuan each	
Bridges	Small bridges	2259.72 (m ²)	Reinforced concrete rectangular	1440 yuan/m ²	
			Simple	860 yuan/m ²	

5.7 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the Subproject, vulnerable groups include the five-guarantee households and MLS households. No vulnerable group has been identified in the affected population. If any vulnerable group is identified in the future, in addition to resettlement hereunder, they will also receive certain assistance to improve their production and living conditions, including:

- 1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive skills training and employment information, and have priority in receiving jobs generated by the Subproject.
- 2) The local government will grant pensions.
- 3) The IA will establish a special support fund to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the township labor and social security bureaus.
- 4) Vulnerable groups affected by LA will have priority in getting jobs under the Subproject, and attending skills training for LEFs.
- 5) For any eligible vulnerable AH, the municipal / district government will purchase a house of not less than 50 m² for property swap, and the AH will be exempted from the price difference for 50 m². Any vulnerable AH entitled to indemnificatory housing will enjoy priority in getting an indemnificatory house.

5.8 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 Jinshui River 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 5-6 Local Skills Training Programs

District	Township / sub-district	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible
Erqi	One Xiang and two sub-districts	2022.4	APs	80	Cooking, service and housekeeping skills	Township labor and social security bureaus
		2022.5	APs	100	Cooking and service skills	
		2022.11	APs	100	Industrial skills	
		2022.10	APs	100	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.

5.9 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 (not less than 190 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.

- Zhengzhou PMO
- ZURCB and Jinshui River PMO
- ZHEMC
- Expropriation Section of the Zhengzhou Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau (ZMNRPB)
- Affected administrative committees
- Affected sub-district offices
- Affected entities
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

➤ **Zhengzhou PMO**

Responsible for overall subproject coordination, bidding and procurement direction, financial statistics, implementation supervision, etc. to ensure the successful implementation of the Subproject; conducting day-to-day management, directing the IA for subproject preparation, implementation and post-evaluation, and supervising and managing subproject planning, finance, procurement, training and files. Appointing an external M&E agency to conduct external M&E.

➤ **ZURCB and Jinshui River PMO (namely “IA”)**

ZURCB is the IA of the Subproject. The Jinshui River PMO was established in December 2021 to promote the implementation of the Subproject. The Jinshui River PMO is headed by the deputy director-general of ZURCB, and has 4 departments – the General Dept., Engineering Dept., Measurement Dept., and LA and HD Dept., working under the leadership of the Zhengzhou PMO.

- 1) Implementing major decisions made by the leading group;
- 2) Responsible for overall project management, coordination, supervision and direction;
- 3) Contacting the competent state, provincial and municipal authorities, and coordinating with AIIB and the consulting agency;
- 4) Implementing legal documents signed with AIIB, and reporting project progress to the leading group and AIIB;
- 5) Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare the RAP;
- 6) Coordinating the design agency with other agencies at the preparation stage;
- 7) Coordinating the progress of project construction and resettlement;
- 8) Reporting and supervising the resettlement fund disbursement plan;
- 9) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies;
- 10) Raising resettlement funds;
- 11) Disbursing resettlement funds;
- 12) Implementing resettlement specifically;
- 13) Tracking the disbursement of resettlement funds;
- 14) Handling grievances and appeals from APs;
- 15) Assisting in external monitoring activities;
- 16) Collecting and compiling data required for internal monitoring reporting;
- 17) Managing resettlement files

➤ **ZHEMC**

- 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

➤ **Administrative committees 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**

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

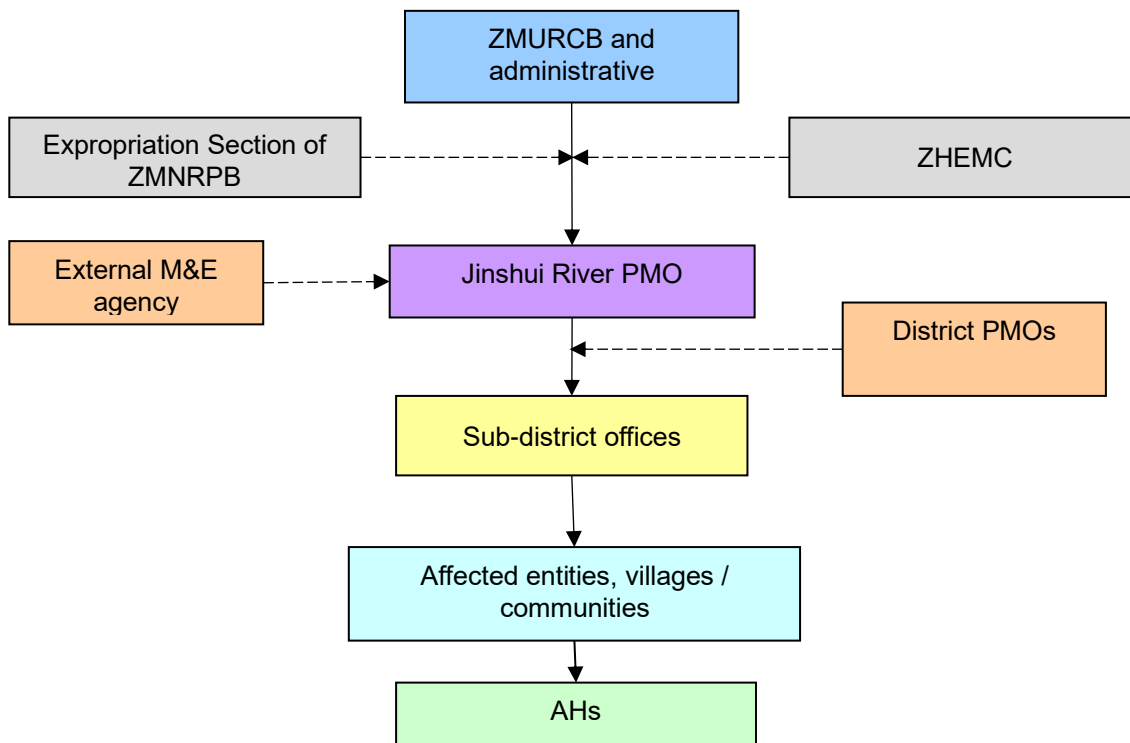


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

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
Zhengzhou PMO	1	Staff members
ZURCB, Jinshui River PMO	3	Staff members
District PMOs	4	Staff members
ZHEMC	3	Staff members
Sub-district offices	6-8	Staff members
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 Jinshui River 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
- Resettlement implementation progress control
- Resettlement M&E

Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Plan

Time	Venue	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Jun. 2022	Zhengzhou City	Seminar	Resettlement staff	Operational training on resettlement	1.5
Nov. 2022	Zhengzhou City	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIB-financed projects	5
Jun. 2023	Zhengzhou City	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	1.5
Nov. 2023	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 June 2022 and end in June 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; 4) Although LA compensation has been completed for the Guojiazui Reservoir restoration and reinforcement project, resettlement due diligence will be conducted by the external M&E agency before the end of December 2022. 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. 2022	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RAP	Mar. 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	Apr. 2022	To be completed
2.3	Disclosing the revised RAP and RIB to APs if necessary	May 2022	To be completed
2.4	Disclosing the RAP on AIIB's website	May 2022	To be completed
3	Approving the RAP	May 2022	To be completed
4	Construction land		
4.1	Land pre-examination	Jan. 2022	Completed
4.2	Land approval	Jan. 2022	Completed
5	Implementation stage		
5.1	Entering into resettlement agreements and paying compensation fees	Jun. 2022 – Dec. 2023	To be completed
5.2	LA	Jun. 2022 – Jun. 2024	To be completed
6	M&E (including resettlement due diligence for the Guojiazui Reservoir restoration and reinforcement project)		
6.1	Baseline survey	Jun. 2023	To be completed
6.2	Internal monitoring	Jun. 2022 – Dec. 2024	To be completed
6.3	External M&E (including resettlement due diligence for the Guojiazui Reservoir restoration and reinforcement project)	before the end of December 2022	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 Jinshui River PMO, ZHEMC, ZMNRPB, 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. See Table 7-1 and **Appendix 10**.

Table 7-1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	#	Organizer
1	Nov. 2018	Design optimization	Zhengzhou PMO, ZURCB, design agency, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	13	Jinshui River PMO
2	Jan. 2022	Preliminary DMS	Jinshui River PMO, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	14	Jinshui River PMO
3	Feb. 2022	LA policies and compensation rates	ZURCB, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, task force, sub-district offices, APs	15	Jinshui River PMO
4	Feb. 2022	HD policies and compensation rates	ZURCB, task force, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	15	Jinshui River PMO
5	Feb. 2022	Socioeconomic survey and DMS	ZURCB, task force, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	15	Jinshui River PMO
6	Feb. 2022	Resettlement modes	ZURCB, task force, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	12	Jinshui River PMO
7	Feb. 2022	Resettlement policies	ZURCB, task force, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices, APs	10	Jinshui River PMO
8	May 2022	Disclosure of resettlement policies and compensation rates, The draft resettlement plan was disclosed to the APs in the project area on the bulletin boards and offices of township/subdistrict offices, communities and village committees.	Affected communities, APs	/	Jinshui River PMO
9	Jun. 2022	Online and offline disclosure of RAP	AIB	/	Jinshui River PMO

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
HD announcement	Community bulletin board	May 2022	ZURCB, ZHEMC, district PMOs, 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	May 2022	ZURCB, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, sub-district offices	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination of subproject area	Meeting	Jun. 2022	ZURCB, ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, design agency, task force, sub-district offices	All APs	Determining the subproject area, and discussing compensation policies
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	Sep. 2022	ZHEMC, Expropriation Section of ZMNRPB, district PMOs, design agency, task force, 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	Jun. 2023 – Dec. 2024	Zhengzhou PMO, ZHEMC, district PMOs, sub-district offices, external M&E agency, township and village officials	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

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 ZURCB 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, ZURCB 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 ZURCB cannot find a solution, or the AP is dissatisfied with the proposed solution, ZURCB 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.

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 Zhengzhou PMO monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

To record grievances and their handlings, the Zhengzhou 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	Jinshui River 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
Jinshui River PMO	Zhang Yan	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	0371-67881617
Jinshui River PMO	Jiang Hongtao	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	0371-67186345
Jinshui River PMO	Wang Guanfei	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	0371-67188908
Jinshui River PMO	Song Ting	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	0371-67886000
ZHEMC	Wang Jun	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	0371-67186345
Jingba Road Sub-district, Jinshui District	Wang Yan	No.20-1 Jingba Road, Jinshui District	15937106060

Hanghai West Road Sub-district	Director Li	No.212 Funiu Road, Hanghai West Road Sub-district, Zhongyuan District	0371-68558600
Dihu Community Committee	Wu Dongjuan	Tongbai Road, Zhongyuan District	1350356502
Design agency	Li Hang	No.25 Huaihe West Road, Zhongyuan District	15515995328
Zhongyuan District	Attendant	Zhongyuan District PMO	67639363
Jinshui District	Attendant	Jinshui District PMO	86011951
Erqi District	Attendant	Erqi District PMO	68713266
Zhengdong New District	Attendant	Zengdong New District PMO	67179520
Resettlement community in Erqi District	Director Hu	Chunjiang Garden, Jingguang South Road, Erqi District	13623857818

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>.

8 Resettlement Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 174,940,965.8 yuan, including LA compensation, HD compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 135,887,783.1 yuan (77.676% of the budget, including LA compensation of 49,431,200 yuan (28.256% of the budget), young crop compensation of 197,460 yuan (0.113% of the budget), temporary land occupation compensation of 4,620 yuan (0.003% of the budget), residential house compensation of 11,527,336.32 yuan (6.589% of the budget), nonresidential building compensation of 52,858,457.98 yuan (30.215% of the budget), ground attachment compensation of 21,868,708.8 yuan (12.501% of the budget), and contingencies of 13,588,778.31 yuan (7.768% of the budget). See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Compensation (yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			135887783.1	77.676
1.1	LA compensation	yuan			49431200	28.256
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	98000	131.64	12900720	7.374
1.1.2	Construction land	mu	98000	280.57	27495860	15.717
1.1.3	Collective unused land	mu	98000	92.19	9034620	5.164
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	1500	131.64	197460	0.113
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	mu	1500	3.08	4620	0.003
1.4	Compensation for residential houses	yuan			11527336.32	6.589
1.4.1	House compensation	m ²	11640.81	711	8276615.91	4.731
1.4.2	30% markup	yuan	30%	8276615.91	2482984.773	1.419
1.4.3	Transition subsidy	m ²	30	711	21330	0.012
1.4.4	Moving subsidy	m ²	30	711	21330	0.012
1.4.5	On-time moving reward	yuan/HH	30000	6	180000	0.103
1.4.6	Size subsidy	m ²	200	711	142200	0.081
1.4.7	Heating subsidy	m ²	100	711	71100	0.041
1.4.8	Property management fee subsidy	m ²	1	711	711	0.000
1.4.9	Decoration compensation	yuan	4%	8276615.91	331064.6364	0.189
1.5	Compensation for nonresidential buildings	yuan			52858457.98	30.215
1.5.1	Building compensation	m ²	11864.26	3796.98	45048357.93	25.751
1.5.2	Moving subsidy	m ²	40	3796.98	151879.2	0.087
1.5.3	Transition subsidy	yuan	4%	45048357.93	1801934.317	1.030
1.5.4	Compensation for losses from production / business suspension	yuan	4%	45048357.93	1801934.317	1.030
1.5.5	Reward	yuan	2%	45048357.93	900967.1587	0.515
1.5.6	Decoration compensation	yuan	7%	45048357.93	3153385.055	1.803
1.6	Compensation for ground attachments				21868708.8	12.501
1.6.1	Telegraph poles	yuan	1440	194	279360	0.160
1.6.2	Adult trees	yuan	330	24836	8195880	4.685
1.6.3	Bridges	m ²	1440	2259.72	3253996.8	1.860
1.6.4	Cement grounds	m ²	45	225321.6	10139472	5.796
2	Management fees	yuan	5% of basic costs	135887783.1	6794389.155	3.884

3	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan			3000000	1.715
3.1	Surveying and design costs	yuan			800000	0.457
3.2	M&E costs	yuan			2200000	1.258
4	Training costs	yuan	1% of basic costs	135887783.1	1358877.831	0.777
5	LA taxes	yuan			14311137.4	8.181
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	mu	16000	131.64	2106240	1.204
5.2	Land reclamation costs	m ²	22	87760.4388	1930729.654	1.104
5.3	Compensation for additional construction land	m ²	14	87760.4388	1228646.143	0.702
5.4	LA management fees	yuan	2.80%	49431200	1384073.6	0.791
5.5	Social insurance costs	mu	58200	131.64	7661448	4.379
Subtotal of items 1~5					161352187.5	92.232
6	Contingencies	yuan	10% of basic costs	135887783.1	13588778.31	7.768
7	Total				174940965.8	100.000

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 8-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2022	2023	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	6997.638632	10496.45795	17494.09658
Percent (%)	40	60	100

8.3 Management and Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Fund Management

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

The IA (Jinshui River PMO and ZHEMC) will report construction progress to the Zhengzhou PMO monthly, and apply for fund disbursement with the Zhengzhou Municipal Finance Bureau.

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

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

The district / township 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 Fund Disbursement

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 Zhengzhou 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.

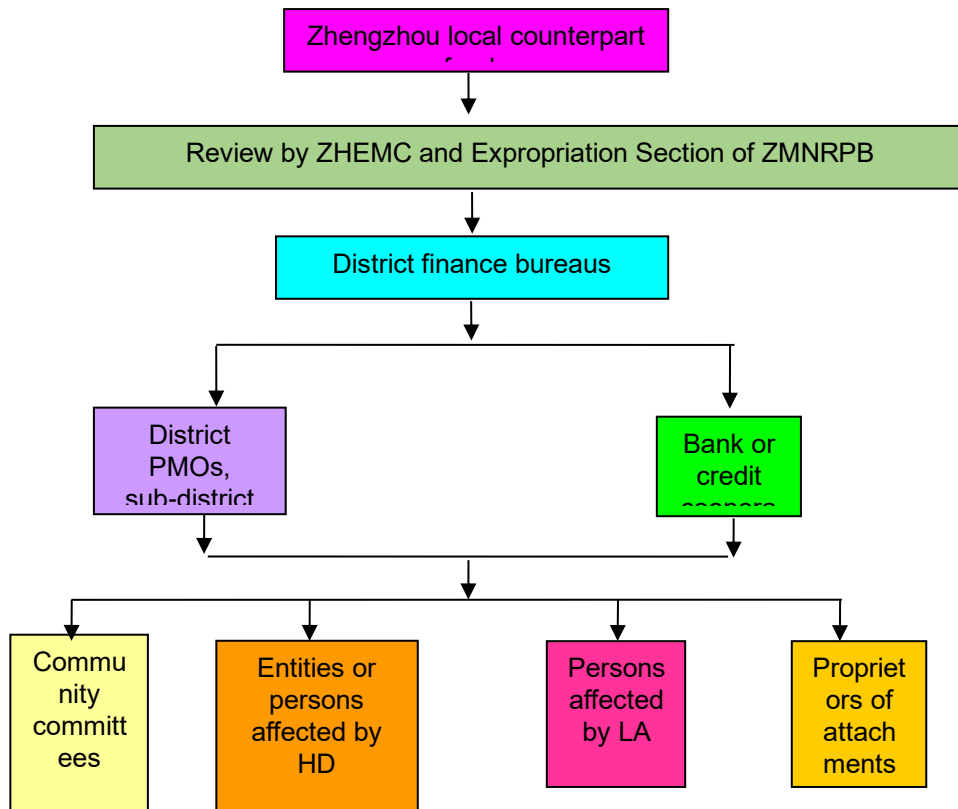


Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

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 ZURCB, the Jinshui River PMO 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

ZURCB, the Jinshui River 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, ZURCB, the Jinshui River PMO and resettlement agencies will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

4) Inspection

ZURCB and the Jinshui River PMO will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the IA 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

ZURCB, the Jinshui River 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 AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually from Year 2, depending on the evaluation results of the implementation of ES measures.

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to the IA, ZURCB and

Jinshui River PMO. The ZURCB, Jinshui River PMO and resettlement agencies will compile relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to AIIB as required above.

524 mu of land has been acquired permanently for this subproject, and LA compensation had completed by the end of October 2021 according to the Notice of the Henan Provincial Government on Adjusting Location-based Composite Land Prices of Henan Province (HPG [2016] No.48). This project does not involve HD, and involves the temporary occupation of 25 mu of state-owned river flat, not involving compensation. There is no outstanding issue or grievance.

This project is being constructed in a tight schedule, and its IA (Erqi District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau), management agency (water resources bureau), and funding source (domestic fiscal funds) are not associated with the Subproject. Its resettlement due diligence will be conducted by the external M&E agency before the end of December 2022, and has been included in the implementation schedule in Section 6.3 and Table 6-3, and ESMP 9.2.1 and table 9-2 and Action 1.

9.2 External Monitoring

According to AIIB's ESF and ESS2, Zhengzhou 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 Zhengzhou 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 ZURCB, the Jinshui River 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 Zhengzhou PMO semiannually. See Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

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

9.3 Post-evaluation

After the completion of the Subproject, Zhengzhou 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: Preliminary Land Examination Document

中华人民共和国
**建设项目
用地预审与选址意见书**

用字第 410100202200001 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 2022年11月29日

基 本 情 况	项目名称	郑州市金水河（西三环-东风渠段）综合整治工程项目
	项目代码	2201-410100-04-01-190119
	建设单位名称	郑州市城乡建设局
	项目建设依据	郑发改城市【2021】868号
	项目拟选位置	二七区、中原区、金水区、郑东新区
	拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	总面积1362275m ² ，其中农用地232264m ² ，建设用地1129681m ² ，未利用地330m ²
拟建设规模	全长约16公里	
附图及附件名称 金水河		

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凭据。
- 二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。
- 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。

中华人民共和国
**建设项目
用地预审与选址意见书附件**

用字第 410100202200001 号

项目名称	郑州市金水河（西三环-东风渠段）综合整治工程建设项目用地预审与选址意见书		
单位名称	郑州市城乡建设局	拟用地面积(公顷)	136.2275
项目拟建地点	中原区、二七区、金水区、郑东新区	拟建设规模	
项目建设依据	郑发改城市【2021】868号		
建设规模详情:	工程治理起点为西三环，终点至东风渠，治理河道总长16km（不含燕庄及大石桥节点），建设内容包括河道整治工程、桥梁工程、水质保障与生态提升工程、沿河路及涉铁节点改造工程、智慧管理工程五个子项。用地总面积为136.2275公顷。		
土地使用标准:	根据《自然资源部办公厅关于规范开展建设项目节地评价工作的通知》（自然资办发〔2021〕14号），该项目不在节地评价范围。		

领证人: 王洁

领证日期: 2022.1.29

发证机关: 郑州市自然资源规划局

发证日期: 2022年11月29日

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

000047

河南省人民政府文件

豫政〔2020〕16号

河南省人民政府 关于征收农用地区片综合地价有关问题的通知

各省辖市人民政府、济源示范区管委会、各省直管县（市）人民政府，省人民政府有关部门：

为进一步完善我省征地补偿安置机制，切实维护被征地农民合法权益，根据修正后的《中华人民共和国土地管理法》有关规定，现就有关问题通知如下：

一、将“征地区片综合地价”更名为“征收农用地区片综合地价”，由土地补偿费和安置补助费组成（其中土地补偿费占40%、安置补助费占60%），不包括地上附着物、青苗补偿费和被征地农民的社会保障费用。

二、征收农用地区片综合地价由省政府制定，并至少每三年调

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整或重新公布一次。地上附着物和青苗补偿费标准由各省辖市人民政府、济源示范区管委会、各省直管县（市）政府按规定调整公布（其中经济林补偿标准由省林业局调整公布），并报省自然资源厅备案。被征地农民的社会保障费用标准由省人力资源社会保障厅会同有关部门按规定调整公布。标准调整前已依法办理征地批准手续，但征地补偿安置费用未足额支付到位的，按调整后的标准执行。

三、我省征收农用地区片综合地价标准继续按《河南省人民政府关于调整河南省征地区片综合地价标准的通知》（豫政〔2016〕48号）执行，《河南省征收农用地区片综合地价标准》由省自然资源厅印发。

征收农用地以外土地的，按同一区片中农用地综合地价标准执行；经批准占用永久基本农田的，按所在县（市、区）最高农用地片综合地价标准执行；因非农建设需要收回农林牧渔场等国有土地的，参照周边农用地片综合地价标准执行。

四、各地、各有关部门要采取有效措施，确保被征地农民的土地补偿费、安置补助费、地上附着物和青苗补偿费及时足额支付到位，社会保障费用落实到位。要加强政策宣传解读，妥善解决实施过程中出现的问题。



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

001448

河南省人民政府文件

豫政〔2016〕48号

河南省人民政府 关于调整河南省征地区片综合地价标准的 通 知

各省辖市、省直管县（市）人民政府，省人民政府有关部门：

按照《国务院关于深化改革严格土地管理的决定》（国发〔2004〕28号）要求和《河南省实施〈土地管理法〉办法》规定，省政府决定对我省征地区片综合地价标准进行调整。新的《河南省征地区片综合地价标准》（不含被征地群众社会保障费用）由省国土资源厅印发，自2016年9月1日起执行。被征地群众社会保障费标准由省人力资源社会保障厅调整并公布。

地上附着物和青苗补偿费标准由各省辖市、省直管县（市）


政府调整并公布，与征地区片综合地价配套实施。其中，经济林补偿标准由省林业厅调整并公布。

2016年7月27日

主办：省国土资源厅 督办：省政府办公厅五处
抄送：省委各部门，省军区，驻豫部队，部属有关单位。
省人大常委会办公厅，省政协办公厅，省法院，省检察院。

河南省人民政府办公厅 2016年8月1日印发

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郑州市市区征地区片综合地价标准表

表 1-1

区片编号	征地补偿安置标准		社保费用	区片范围描述	
	元/亩	万元/公顷		乡(镇)名称	行政村
4101000101	225000	337.500	按照河南省 人力资源和 社会保障厅 公布标准执 行	建成区	西三环以东、中州大道以西、北三环以南及南三环以北围合的建成区区域内
				刘寨街道办事处	兴隆铺村、张砦村、刘砦村、小杜庄村
				长兴路街道办事处	王砦村
				西流湖街道办事处	柿园村
				航海西路街道办事处	闫垌村、后河卢村
				秦岭路办事处	南陈伍寨
				汝河路街道办事处	李江沟
				嵩山路办事处	黄岗寺社区
				人和路办事处	王胡砦社区
				长江路办事处	孙八砦社区、高砦社区
				京广路办事处	佛岗社区、冯庄社区
				南曹乡	七里河村、尚庄村
				航东办事处	耿庄社区
				明湖办事处	岔河社区
4101000201	163000	244.500		建成区(部分)	庙李建成区、柳林镇建成区、祭城路街道建成区区域内
				丰庆路办事处	二十里铺村、杲村、琉璃寺村
				国基路办事处	刘庄村、路砦村、高皇寨村、杓袁村
				龙湖办事处	陈岗村(部分)

郑州市市区征地区片综合地价标准表

续表 1-1

区片编号	征地补偿安置标准		社保费用	区片范围描述	
	元/亩	万元/公顷		乡(镇)名称	行政村
4101000201	163000	244.500	按照河南省 人力资源和 社会保障厅 公布标准执 行	祭城路街道办事处	祭城社区、八里庙社区、金庄社区(部分)、庙张社区(部分)
4101000301	143000	214.500		商都路办事处	小店社区、五洲汇富社区、榆林社区、西刘庄社区、南岗社区
				石佛办事处	五龙口村、老俩河村、欢河村
				长兴路街道办事处	南阳寨村、老鸦陈村
				老鸦陈街道办事处	薛岗村
4101000401	100000	150.000		新城街道办事处	固城村
				迎宾路街道办事处	杨庄村、金洼村、弓庄村
				龙源路办事处	唐庄村、安庄村、黄寨门村(原属宋庄)、王马庄村、小河村(原河村分村)
				商都路办事处	穆庄村、白佛村
				龙湖办事处	花沟王村、弓庄村、小郭村、南录庄村、新村、陈岗村(部分)、花庄村、魏庄村、花胡庄村
				祭城路街道办事处	祭城农场、庙张社区(部分)、金庄社区(部分)
				金光路办事处	贾陈、马楼、柳园口、徐庄、刘江
4101000501	98000	147.000		博学路办事处	贾岗社区
				龙子湖街道办事处	薛岗社区、夏庄社区、姚桥社区、时埂社区、磨李社区、后牛岗社区(原小金庄村分村)、陈三桥社区
				圃田乡	河沟王村、圃田村、小孙庄村
			新城街道办事处	宋庄村、毛庄村、东赵村	

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郑州市市区征地区片综合地价标准表

续表 1-1

区片编号	征地补偿安置标准		社保费用	区片范围描述	
	元/亩	万元/公顷		乡(镇)名称	行政村
4101000501	98000	147.000	按照河南省 人力资源和 社会保障厅 公布标准执 行	迎宾路街道办事处	木马村、青寨村、马庄村、西黄刘村
4101000502	98000	147.000		花园口镇	京水村、大庙村
				西流湖街道办事处	赵坡村
				航海西路街道办事处	石羊寺村、冯湾村、段庄村、郭厂村、密烟村
				嵩山路办事处	刘砦社区
4101000601	86000	129.000		人和路办事处	荆胡社区、贾砦社区
				侯寨乡	罗沟村、益刘村、郭家咀社区、铁三官庙村、荆砦村、南岗刘村、大田烟村、八卦庙社区、上闫烟社区、尖岗村、刘庄村、侯寨社区、曹洼社区、东胡烟社区、红花寺社区、张李烟村
				马寨镇	杨寨社区、马寨社区、坟上社区、程炉社区、张河社区、湾刘村、张寨村、王庄社区、水磨社区、刘胡烟村、姜河村
				十八里河镇	柴郭村、站马屯村、南刘庄村、小王庄村、大王庄村、十八里河村、八郎寨村、南小李庄村、小刘村、刘东村、河西董村、王烟村
				南曹乡	苏庄村、小湖村、刘德城村、席村、南曹村、姚庄村、郎庄村、野曹村、李马庄村、张华楼村、大湖村、毕河村
				杨金路办事处	杨槐村、河村、周庄村、大贺庄村、新庄村、马头岗村、小贺庄村、徐庄村、马林村、柳林(国基路办事处飞地)内
				兴达路街道办事处	北录庄村
				花园口镇	八堡村、祥云寺村

3

郑州市市区征地区片综合地价标准表

续表 1-1

区片编号	征地补偿安置标准		社保费用	区片范围描述	
	元/亩	万元/公顷		乡(镇)名称	行政村
4101000701	85000	127.500	按照河南省人力资源和社会保障厅公布标准执行	明湖办事处	赵庄社区、螺蛳湖社区、梁湖社区、李南岗村、东杨社区、西杨社区、毛庄社区、老南岗社区
4101000801	81000	121.500		沟赵办事处	祥营村
				双桥办事处	沟赵村、榆林村、郭村、庄王村、葛寨村、岳岗村
				梧桐办事处	郭庄村、洼刘村、秦庄村、瓦屋李村、兰寨村
				枫杨办事处	石佛村、大谢村、丁楼村、柳新庄村、东史马村、关庄村、北里村、大里村
				石佛办事处	百炉屯村、南流村、陈庄村、孙庄村
				新城街道办事处	贾河村、胖庄村、弓寨村
				老鸦陈街道办事处	双桥村、下坡杨村、苏屯村、邱家河村、杜庄村
				古荥镇	程庄村、马村、纪公庙村、古荥村、曹村坡村、南王村
				大河路街道办事处	保合寨村、铁炉寨村、大河路黄河滩区、牛庄村、惠济桥村、新庄村、岗李村、前刘村
				西流湖街道办事处	西岗村、孙庄村、铁炉村、大李村、常庄村、址刘村、刁沟村、赵仙垌村
航海西路街道办事处	道李村				
须水街道办事处	须水村、三王庄村、丁庄村、天王寺村、付庄村、小李庄村、三十里铺村、二砂村、庙王村、白寨村、马庄村、桐树王村				
4101000901	70000	105.000		马寨镇	申河社区、闫家咀社区
				侯寨乡	全烟社区、麦楼沟社区、台郭社区、袁河社区、三李社区、郭小寨社区、桐树洼社区、西胡烟社区、黄龙岗社区、大路西社区、上李河社区、樱桃沟社区

4

郑州市市区征地区片综合地价标准表

续表 1-1

区片编号	征地补偿安置标准		社保费用	区片范围描述	
	元/亩	万元/公顷		乡(镇)名称	行政村
4101000902	70000	105.000	按照河南省人力资源和社会保障厅公布标准执行	潮河办事处	曹古寺村、二郎庙社区、单庄社区、营岗社区、王士明村、司赵村、耿庄村、弓马庄村
4101001001	68000	102.000		花园口镇	花园口黄河滩区、南月堤村、花园口村、申庄村、石桥村
				新城街道办事处	新城黄河滩区、常庄村、李西河村
				古荥镇	古荥黄河滩区、黄河桥村、第三苗圃、张定邦村、岭军峪村、孙庄村
4101001101	60000	90.000		兴达路街道办事处	马渡村、任庄村、小金庄村、金水区黄河滩区、米董寨村、黄岗庙村、黄庄村
				沟赵办事处	枣陈村、任砦村、张五砦村、牛砦村、岗崔村、水牛张村、朱砦村、西连河村、东连河村、堂李村、赵村
4101001102	60000	90.000		梧桐办事处	贾庄村
4101001001	68000	102.000		京航办事处	大孙庄村、吴庄村、石王村、大王庄村
				白沙镇	白坟村、高庄村、岗李村、南岗村、前程村、大寨村、康庄村、魏庄村、杜桥村、堤刘村、大陈村、小陈村、白沙村、大有庄村、李湖桥村、龙王庙村
				杨桥办事处	万滩、委庄、孙庄、杨桥、台肖、永定庄
4101001102	60000	90.000		豫兴路办事处	马仙李村、常白村、岗赵村、后梁村、后湾村、北周庄村、后洼村、王庄村、彦庄村、大吴村、马杨村、杨庄村、西徐庄村、贺庄村、姚湾村、小冉庄村、岗吴村、赵寨村、朱庄村、刘集村
				白沙镇	南寺、袁庄村、韩庄、冉庄
				郑庵镇	常庄、贾堂、范庄、小杜庄、潘店寨、螺蛳湖、坡刘、路庄
4101001102	60000	90.000		九龙镇	九龙村、蒋冲、西贾村、国庄村、能庄、东贾村、肖庄村、任楼村、八里湾村、太平庄村、谢庄村、阎坎、黄商、后王村、祥云寺村、后魏村、祥符卢村、前王村、席庄村、王庄村
				平均区片价	82726元/亩 124.089万元/公顷

市区集体土地面积: 1296.43公顷

基准日: 2016年1月1日

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Appendix 4: Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Compensation for House Expropriation on State-owned Land (ZMG [2014] No.191)

郑州市人民政府文件

郑政文〔2014〕191号

郑州市人民政府 关于国有土地上征收补偿的实施意见

各区人民政府，市人民政府各部门，各有关单位：

为规范我市国有土地上征收与补偿活动，保障被征收人的合法权益，依法快速推进我市城市建设，依据《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》（国务院令第590号）等相关法律、法规的规定，现结合我市实际，提出以下规定。

一、国有土地上房屋征收补偿的原则

（一）房屋的补偿

被征收房屋的价值，按照房屋所有权证由具有相应资质的房地产价格评估机构按照房屋征收评估办法确定。被征收人可以选择

货币补偿，也可以选择房屋产权调换。

被征收人选择产权调换的，负责征收的市、区人民政府应当提供用于产权调换的房屋，并与被征收人计算、结清被征收房屋价值与用于产权调换房屋价值的差价。用于产权调换房屋价值评估时点应当与被征收房屋价值评估时点一致。

负责征收的市、区人民政府应提供多种房源用于产权调换，安置房应当产权明晰、符合国家有关质量安全标准。

（二）特殊群体的补偿

征收领取本地社会最低生活保障金的被征收人的房屋，同时符合下列条件的：

1. 属于被征收人的私有住宅房屋；
2. 被征收人在他处确无住房；
3. 按市场评估价不足以让被征收人购买建筑面积50平方米类似的住宅房屋。由负责征收的市、区政府购买建筑面积不少于50平方米的房屋进行产权调换，被征收人免交50平方米（含50平方米）以内的房屋差价。

（三）符合住房保障条件的安置

经住房保障机构认定后，符合住房保障条件且自愿选择保障性住房的被征收人，由负责征收的市、区人民政府优先给予住房保障。

（四）设有抵押权房屋的补偿

征收设有抵押权的房屋，抵押人与抵押权人应当依照国家有

关法律、法规规定，就抵押权及其所担保债权的处理问题进行协商。

抵押人和抵押权人协商一致的，房屋征收部门按照双方协议对被征收人给予补偿。达不成协议，房屋征收部门对被征收人实行货币补偿的，应当将补偿款向公证机关办理提存；对被征收人实行房屋产权调换的，抵押人可以变更抵押物。

（五）未经登记房屋的补偿

未经登记建筑的认定由负责征收的市、区人民政府负责，依法按照相关程序，出具认定结论，按照认定结论结合房地产市场评估价进行补偿。

二、国有土地上房屋征收补偿标准

（一）住宅房

1. 选择货币补偿的，按被征收房屋的房地产市场评估价上浮30%给予补偿。
2. 选择产权调换的，按两种方式进行安置：一是被征收房屋所有权证注明套内建筑面积的，按套内面积给予安置；二是被征收房屋所有权证未注明套内建筑面积的，安置房按被征收房屋建筑面积上浮20%进行安置，上浮部分不计价。

（二）非住宅房

依据房屋所有权证标明的性质、用途，按房地产市场评估价给予补偿。

三、国有土地上房屋征收补助标准

（一）搬迁费

— 1 —

— 2 —

— 3 —

住宅房：被征收房屋按建筑面积每平方米30元的标准，发给被征收人搬迁费，不足1200元的，按1200元发放。期房安置发二次，货币补偿或现房安置发一次。

非住宅房：被征收房屋按建筑面积每平方米40元的标准，发给被征收人搬迁费。期房安置发二次，货币补偿或现房安置发一次。

被征收人房屋已出租的，在租赁期间，搬迁费发给房屋承租人。

(二) 临时安置费

住宅房：实行期房安置并由被征收人自行解决临时安置房的，在临时安置期间，按被征收人房屋建筑面积每平方米每月20元的标准发给被征收人临时安置费，不足1200元的，按照1200元发放。

现房安置或货币补偿的，按上述标准一次性支付6个月的临时安置费。提供周转用房的，可不再支付临时安置费。

临时安置期限，多层建筑不超过24个月，高层建筑不超过36个月。超过临时安置期限在一年以内（含一年）的，临时安置费按被征收房屋建筑面积每平方米每月30元的标准发给被征收人；超过临时安置期限在一年以上的，临时安置费按被征收房屋建筑面积每平方米每月40元的标准发给被征收人。

非住宅房：现房安置或货币补偿的，按被征收房屋房地产市场评估价的4%支付临时安置费；期房安置的，按被征收房屋房

地产市场评估价的8%支付临时安置费。临时安置期限不超过36个月，超过本期限需要增加的临时安置费由房屋征收部门与被征收人、房屋承租人协商议定。

(三) 停产停业损失

按省政府《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例若干规定》（豫政〔2012〕39号）文件规定执行。

(四) 装饰装修补助

由征收当事人协商确定；协商不成的，可以委托房地产价格评估机构通过评估确定。

(五) 物业管理补助

按被征收住宅房屋所有权证建筑面积每平方米每月1元的标准一次性给予三年物业管理费用补助。被征收住宅房屋建筑面积不足60平方米的按60平方米计算物业管理补助。

(六) 其它事项

因征收造成固定电话、互联网络、管道燃气、暖气、有线电视、水表、电表、空调、热水器（太阳能、燃气、电）、精密仪器等固定设备的拆装费用，有规定的，按其规定补偿；没有规定的，参照相关设备仪器的安装预算定额，安装人工机械费的70%给予补偿；大型设备拆装费按原设备折旧后价值的15%给予拆装费用。

四、被征收人按期搬迁的奖励标准

住宅房：对被征收人在规定的搬迁期限内签订征收补偿协

议、完成搬迁、交付被征收房屋的，按被征收房屋有证建筑面积给予每平方米不超过200元的奖励。可根据签约期限给予不同档次的奖励，每证奖励金额不得超过3万元。

非住宅房：对被征收人在规定的搬迁期限内签订征收补偿协议、完成搬迁、交付被征收房屋的，可按被征收房屋房地产市场评估价不超过2%给予奖励。

具体奖励标准根据项目所在城市区的实际情况制订，报同级人民政府批准后执行。

五、市政基础设施征收国有土地的补偿

(一) 收回国有划拨土地使用权的，除按标准补偿地面附属物（不含持有房屋所有权证的房屋）和已经支付依法办理用地审批手续的有关税费外，土地无偿收回。

(二) 收回国有出让土地使用权的，除按标准补偿地面附属物（不含持有房屋所有权证的房屋）外，按当时土地出让价及合理银行利息（贷款）成本一并补偿。

(三) 上述补偿是指对土地使用权人拥有的国有土地使用权证上标注的合法使用权面积的补偿。

六、市政基础设施征收房屋预评估价值的确定

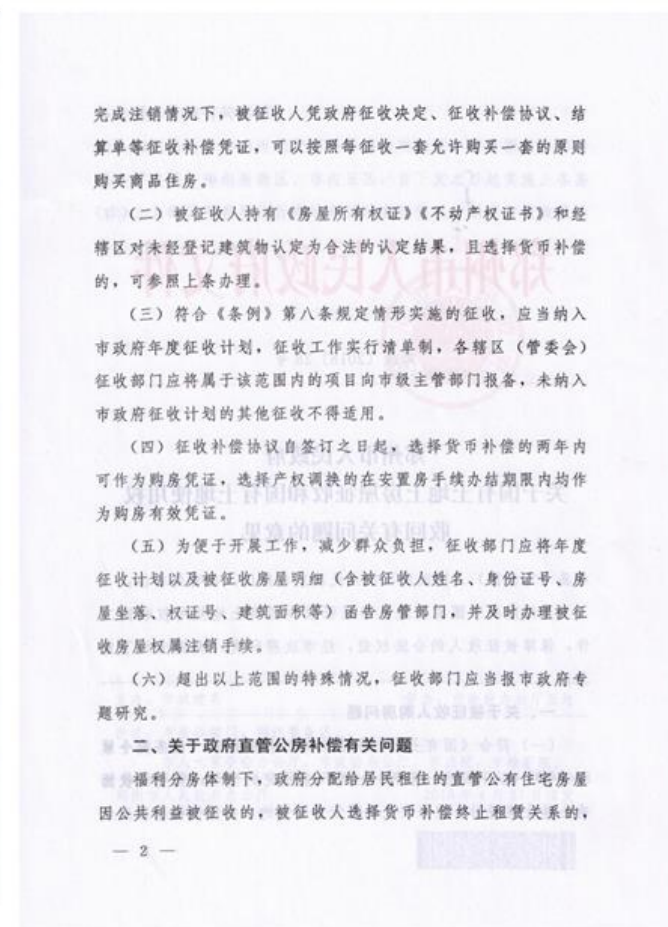
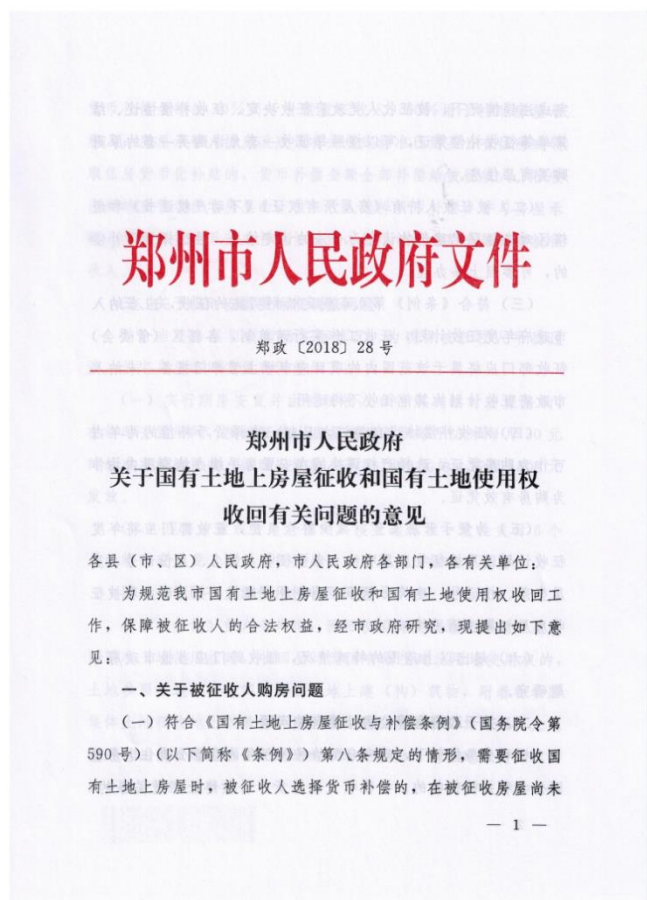
因市政基础设施建设需征收房屋的，由接受委托的房地产评估机构对征收范围内的房屋进行预评估。市房地产价格评估专家委员会对预评估结果进行鉴定，五个工作日内出具鉴定意见。预评估结果作为匡算征收补偿费用的依据。

七、本意见自下发之日起施行，原已实施的国有土地上房屋征收（拆迁）项目按原规定执行

2014年10月9日

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Appendix 5: Opinions of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and the Withdrawal of the Right to Use State-owned Land (ZMG [2018] No.28)



货币补偿金额的40%用于补偿被征收人，60%用于补助房屋承租人；房屋承租人按房改政策有关规定标准已购买公有住房或领取住房货币化补贴的，货币补偿金额全部补偿给被征收人。征收出租的直管非住宅房屋的，被征收人选择货币补偿，并与房屋承租人解除租赁关系达成补偿协议的，货币补偿金额全部补偿被征收人。

三、关于临时安置费标准调整问题

结合当前房屋租赁市场实际情况，为确保被征收人平稳过渡，住宅房屋临时安置费调整如下：

(一) 实行期房安置并由被征收人自行解决临时安置房的，在临时安置期间，按被征收人房屋建筑面积每平方米每月30元的标准发给被征收人临时安置费，不足1800元的，按照1800元发放。

(二) 现房安置或货币补偿的，按上述标准一次性支付6个月的临时安置费。提供周转用房的，不再支付临时安置费。

四、关于国有土地使用权收回问题

符合《条例》第八条规定，因征收国有土地上房屋涉及收回国有土地使用权时，收回登记为国有划拨建设用地使用权的，土地参照征地区片价实施补偿，地上建(构)筑物，附着物参照集体土地征收地上附着物补偿标准实施补偿；收回其他国有土地使用权的按收回土地登记用途的市场评估价与地上建(构)筑物的补偿之和实施补偿。

五、其他有关事项
本意见适用于郑州航空港经济综合实验区、郑东新区、郑州经济开发区、郑州高新区、市内五区，自下发之日起实施。各县(市)、上街区可参照执行或结合区域实际情况，制定有关政策标准。



主办：市城建委 督办：市政府办公厅五处

抄送：市委各部门，郑州警备区。

市人大常委会办公厅，市政协办公厅，市法院，市检察院。

郑州市人民政府办公厅

2018年4月27日印发



Appendix 6: Notice of the Zhengzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Collective Land Acquired for State Construction (ZMG [2020] No.25)

郑州市人民政府文件

郑政文〔2020〕25号

郑州市人民政府 关于调整国家建设征收集体土地青苗费和 地上附着物补偿标准的通知

各县（市、区）人民政府，市人民政府各部门，各有关单位：
为保障国家建设用地的需求，维护农民的合法权益，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和《河南省实施〈土地管理法〉办法》的有关规定，结合我市物价变动情况，经市政府研究决定，调整郑州市征收集体土地青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准。现将有关问题通知如下：

- 一、青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准见附件。
- 二、对附件中尚未包括的品种可参照相近情况进行补偿，不

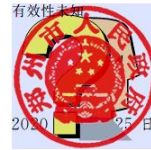
— 1 —

能参照的，报当地价格主管部门确定补偿标准或聘请有资质的单位评估后确定。

三、国家和省确定的铁路、公路、机场、航道港口、水利工程、能源工程等重大项目征收集体土地时，青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准另有规定的，按其规定执行。

四、本通知自2020年3月1日起执行。《郑州市人民政府关于调整国家建设征收集体土地青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准的通知》（郑政文〔2014〕142号）中有关青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准停止执行。本通知发布前，已呈报省人民政府或国务院进行征收土地审批的宗地，青苗费和地上附着物补偿标准按照报批的征收土地方案确定的标准落实。

- 附件：1. 青苗费补偿标准
2. 建（构）筑物类补偿标准
3. 果树类补偿标准
4. 林木类补偿标准
5. 过渡补助费和搬家补助费补偿标准



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抄送：市委各部门，郑州警备区。

市人大常委会办公厅，市政协办公厅，市法院，市检察院。

郑州市人民政府办公厅

2020年2月25日印发



附件 1

青苗费补偿标准

单位：元/亩

名称 等别	粮食作物	经济作物	园艺作物（包括蔬菜、瓜类、草莓）	备注
一	1500	1800	4800	1. 粮食作物主要指小麦、玉米、水稻等作物； 2. 经济作物主要指棉花、烟叶、油料等作物； 3. 蔬菜包括茄果类和叶菜类。
二	1300	1600	4300	
三	1100	1400	4000	

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附件 2

建（构）筑物类补偿标准

名称	规格	标准	备注
平房	砖木结构	570 元/平方米	砖墙或石墙承重、木屋架、木（预制）檩条、瓦屋顶、房屋净高 3m、水泥地面、内外墙普通抹灰、木质门窗
	砖混结构	710 元/平方米	全砖墙、预制或混凝土板顶、单层房屋净高 2.8m、铝合金门窗
楼房	砖木结构	600 元/平方米	砖墙或石墙承重、木屋架、木（预制）檩条、瓦屋顶、单层房屋净高 3m、水泥地面、内外墙普通抹灰、木质门窗
	砖混结构	750 元/平方米	全砖墙、预制或混凝土板顶、单层房屋净高 2.8m、铝合金门窗
	框架结构	1200 元/平方米	主要承重为钢筋混凝土结构、混凝土或预制顶、单层房屋净高 2.8m、含门窗、内外墙普通抹灰
	钢结构	800 元/平方米	主要承重为工字钢、H 型钢支撑或做板顶，应符合《钢结构设计标准》GB50017—2017 的相关要求
		400 元/平方米	主要承重为工字钢、H 型钢支撑或做板顶

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名称	规格	标准	备注
地下室	砖混结构	750 元/平方米	全砖墙、净高 2.8m
	框架结构	1200 元/平方米	主要承重为钢筋混凝土结构、混凝土、净高 2.8m
厂房 (仓库)	砖混结构	460 元/平方米	净高 4m、石棉瓦顶或铁皮顶、砖墙
		530 元/平方米	净高 4m、空心板顶、砖墙
	钢混结构	1200 元/平方米	含钢吊车梁或航吊、钢柱
	框架结构	1100 元/平方米	净高 6 米以上
窑洞	砖、石砌窑	550 元/平方米	砖或石砌墙、内墙普通抹灰、水泥地面
	土窑	375 元/平方米	
	无人居住窑	110 元/平方米	
简易房	四面墙	210 元/平方米	净高 2.5m，含门、油毡或石棉瓦顶、砖或石砌墙
简易棚	二面墙以上	120 元/平方米	砖或石砌墙、无门、钢架棚（顶棚为钢结构，以钢骨架支撑，无围墙）
畜禽舍	砖混结构	120 元/平方米	净高 2.0m，砖或石砌墙、水泥地面、含门窗、石棉瓦顶
	简易结构	55 元/平方米	砖或石砌墙、油毡或石棉瓦顶

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名称	规格	标准	备注
地坪	水泥、砖地坪	45 元/平方米	素土夯实、60mmC10 砼垫层、80mm 砂垫层、20mm 水泥砂浆面或红砖铺面
彩板房	单层或多层	230 元/平方米	
	厂房	280 元/平方米	
道路	混凝土面	145 元/平方米	人工挖路槽、300mm 三七灰土垫层、25mm 粗砂、180mmC25 砼面
	沥青路面	140 元/平方米	人工挖路槽、300mm 三七灰土垫层、100mm 碎石、50mm 沥青砼面
	碎石路面	80 元/平方米	
围墙	土围墙	40 元/平方米	
	二四砖墙	100 元/平方米	人工挖地槽、300mm 三七灰土垫层、50#混合砂浆砌 240mm 红砖墙、砌墙架
电力通讯线路	木线杆	530 元/根	包括电线等材料损失及拆建工费
	水泥线杆 (8m≤杆高≤10m)	930 元/根	
	水泥线杆(杆高>10m)	1440 元/根	
	无线水泥杆	210 元/根	

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名称	规格	标准	备注
鱼塘	土筑	13800 元/亩	1. 包括鱼苗损失费、土石方工程及配套设施； 2. 鱼塘面积以塘口测量面积为准； 3. 废弃鱼塘按正常标准的 60% 补偿。
	混凝土硬化塘	23000 元/亩	
	砖石砌	28500 元/亩	
坟坎	一棺一墓	2880 元/座	每增加一棺增加 700 元
大棚	连栋智能温室	450 元/平方米	钢、砼骨架，有控温、控湿等设备
	连栋大棚	240 元/平方米	钢、砼骨架
	日光温室	185 元/平方米	脊高 3.8 米~4.5 米，自动卷帘，自动放风
		105 元/平方米	脊高 2.6 米~3.8 米（含）
	大棚	55 元/平方米	跨度 6 米以上，高度 2.2 米以上，双拱钢骨架
25 元/平方米		跨度 6 米以上，高度 2.0 米以上，单拱钢骨架	
小桥	钢筋混凝土矩形板桥	1440 元/平方米	
	简易桥	860 元/平方米	

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名称	规格	标准	备注
涵洞	石盖板涵（跨径≤2m）	720 元/米	
	石盖板涵 (2m<跨径≤4m)	2160 元/米	
	钢筋混凝土圆管涵 (跨径≤2m)	1730 元/米	
	钢筋混凝土圆管涵 (2m<跨径≤4m)	2590 元/米	
PVC 地埋管	4 寸	60 元/米	规格标准：DN25（1 寸管）、DN50（2 寸管）、DN80（3 寸管）、 DN100（4 寸管）
	3 寸	35 元/米	
	2 寸	22 元/米	
	1 寸	13 元/米	
沼气池	砖、石砌	430 元/立方米	含材料补偿
水渠、水 池、窖类	土渠	15 元/立方米	含土方量的补偿
	石砌水渠、水池	115 元/立方米	
	砖砌水渠、水池	145 元/立方米	

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名称	规格	标准	备注
井	机井深50m—100m (水泥管)	170元/米	1. 山地(丘陵)区机井深80m, 42000元/眼, 深度每增减一米增减600元; 山地(丘陵)区机井深40m, 18000元/眼, 深度每减一米减400元; 2. 每眼机井控制20亩; 3. 废、枯井按标准的50%补偿。
	机井深≤50m (水泥管)	120元/米	
	井深10m 砖砌井筒	4800元/眼	深度每增减一米增减250元
	手压井	70元/米	含压机(井筒无下管的简易井参照此标准)

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附件3

果树类补偿标准

名称	规格	标准	备注	
鲜果类	产前期(树龄<2年)	36元/棵	1. 鲜果类主要包括苹果、桃、李、杏、梨、樱桃、石榴等树种。干果类主要包括核桃、枣、柿等树种; 2. 产前期为未结果期, 大树移植二年内均按产前期对待。	每亩最多补偿111棵
	产前期(树龄≥2年)	78元/棵		
	初产期(3年<树龄≤5年)	380元/棵		
	盛果期(5年<树龄≤40年)	550元/棵		
	衰产期(树龄>40年)	350元/棵		
干果类	产前期(树龄<2年)	36元/棵		
	产前期(树龄≥2年)	78元/棵		
	初产期(3年<树龄≤6年)	465元/棵		
	盛果期(6年<树龄≤60年)	760元/棵		
	衰产期(树龄>60年、枣树>80年)	450元/棵		

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名称	规格	标准	备注	
葡萄	产前期(树龄<1年)	45元/棵	1. 含葡萄架补偿; 2. 产前期为未结果期。	每亩最多补偿330棵
	初产期(1年<树龄≤3年)	90元/棵		
	盛果期(3年<树龄≤35年)	150元/棵		
	衰产期(树龄>35年)	125元/棵		
花椒树	产前期(树龄<3年)	15元/棵	产前期为未结果期。	每亩最多补偿330棵
	初产期(3年<树龄≤5年)	60元/棵		
	盛果期(5年<树龄≤40年)	100元/棵		
	衰产期(树龄>40年)	50元/棵		
果树类苗圃	苗木	6元/棵	每亩最多补偿5000株	

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附件 4

林木类补偿标准

名称	规格	标准	备注
乔木类	胸径<5 公分	30 元/棵	1. 乔木类系指泡桐、杨树、柳树、刺槐等用材树种； 2. 常青类、松柏类、观赏类等树种按乔木类对应标准的三倍补偿；观赏类树种主要指法桐、白腊、合欢、国槐、栎树、银杏、女贞等； 3. 胸径测量位置为树高 1.3 米处。 柏树幼树每亩最多补偿 330 棵，其他乔木类树种每亩最多补偿 111 棵。
	5 公分≤胸径<10 公分	60 元/棵	
	10 公分≤胸径<15 公分	120 元/棵	
	15 公分≤胸径<20 公分	185 元/棵	
	20 公分≤胸径<25 公分	260 元/棵	
	25 公分≤胸径<30 公分	290 元/棵	
	胸径≥30 公分	330 元/棵	
灌木类	白腊条	36 元/墩	每墩出条数达 10—20 根
	紫槐	45 元/墩	
	桑叉	120 元/墩	
	荆条	36 元/墩	

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名称	规格	标准	备注
乔木类 苗圃	用材类	5 元/棵	每亩株数≤5000 株；树种分类见乔木类备注。
	观赏类	10 元/棵	
	常青类	15 元/棵	
鲜切花	球茎类	50000 元/亩	百合、郁金香、剑兰等
	其它鲜切花	30000 元/亩	玫瑰、菊花、非洲菊等
	草坪	8 元/平方米	高羊茅、早熟禾、三叶草等（生产的草坪）

附件 5

过渡补助费和搬家补助费补偿标准

名称	标准	备注
过渡补助费	各县按 310 元/月/人， 市本级按 780 元/月/人	1. 过渡期限原则上不超过 60 个月； 2. 实行产权调换的按实际过渡月数发给被拆迁人过渡补助费； 3. 先安置后搬迁，不发放过渡补助费； 4. 市本级包括金水区、管城回族区、惠济区、中原区、二七区、郑东新区、郑州高新区、郑州经济开发区。
搬家补助费	各县按 2200 元/户， 市本级按 3300 元/户	1. 一次性发放； 2. 市本级包括金水区、管城回族区、惠济区、中原区、二七区、郑东新区、郑州高新区、郑州经济开发区。

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Appendix 7: Endowment Insurance Subsidy for LEFs

2022/2/8 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

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 **河南省人民政府**
WWW.HENAN.GOV.CN

无障碍阅读 进入适老模式

本站

首页 省政府 要闻动态 政务公开 网上服务 政民互动 走进河南 专题专栏

首页 > 要闻动态 > 部门

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: 2021-07-05 22:29 来源: 河南政府网 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、各省直管县(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。在当地确定的社会保障费用标准生效前, 按此次公布的最低标准执行。

《通知》明确, 6月30日已经按《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》缴存社会保障费用的征地区项目, 缴存金额不低于实施依法确定的补处方案所需资金, 且在7月31日前按审核权限向人力资源社会保障部门提请社会保障审核的, 社会保障费用标准可按2020年标准执行。此种情形提请社会保障审核的, 须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、安置补偿方案复印件、安置补偿方案公告影印件和核算补贴金额的有关材料。(记者 张家琪)

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

2022/2/8 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	社保费用最低标准 (元/亩)
郑州市(含巩义)	58200
开封市(含五龙镇)	42900
洛阳市	49500
平顶山市(含汝州市)	44000
安阳市(含滑县)	44100
鹤壁市	40500
新乡市(含长垣市)	41700
焦作市	42100
濮阳市	46500
许昌市	44000
漯河市	44400
三门峡市	47300
南阳市(含邓州市)	42800
商丘市(含永城市)	43200
信阳市(含固始县)	42100
周口市(含鹿邑县)	41500
驻马店市(含新蔡县)	41100
济源市	45100

责任编辑: 王慧

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中央政府及部门 | 各省(区)政府 | 省政府部门 | 省直有关单位 | 省辖市政府、济源示范区管委会 | 省直管县(市)政府

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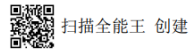
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Appendix 8: Implementation Plan for LA and HD for the Zhengzhou Integrated Jinshui River Management Subproject

郑州市人民政府办公厅

郑州市人民政府办公厅 关于印发郑州市金水河综合整治工程征迁工作 实施方案的通知

郑东新区管委会，各有关区人民政府，市人民政府各有关部门：
《郑州市金水河综合整治工程征迁工作实施方案》已经市人民政府研究同意，现印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。



郑州市金水河综合整治工程征迁工作实施方案

为进一步提升金水河河道行洪能力和河道水体质量，完善市中心城区沿河慢行交通系统，优化人居环境，根据市政府工作安排，为确保郑州市金水河综合整治工程顺利进行，现制定郑州市金水河综合整治工程征迁工作实施方案如下：

一、基本情况

金水河综合整治工程南起郭家咀水库，北至东风渠全长约 22.3 公里，征迁工作涉及二七区、中原区、金水区、郑东新区。本工程主要包括：河道工程、生态修复工程、慢行交通系统工程、景观配套工程、桥梁工程、智慧工程。

二、征迁补偿原则

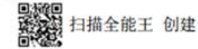
(一) 征迁工作依据《国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例》(国务院第 590 号令) 等现行政策执行; 国有土地上附属物补偿参照郑政文〔2020〕25 号执行; 违法建设由辖区政府(管委会) 负责拆除，不予补偿。

(二) 涉及郑州市各级政府及其部门、所属国有企业的建(构) 筑物，不再进行补偿，由本级国资、财政部门按资产核销方式处置，如涉及外租房屋承租人，由房屋产权人清移。

(三) 涉及市、区政府部门权属或管理，以及本级财政投资的绿化区域，不再实施补偿，待施工单位确定后，由工程建设单位与相关单位签定场地移交协议，现状移交施工场地，后期完成提升改造后，交还原单位。协议签定和场地移交时限，由工程建设单位书面通知。

三、征迁补偿费用的筹措

北闸口沙铁节点改造工程征迁费用纳入工程费用，由市财政投资，市级财政先期拨付部分费用，征迁工作完成后据实与辖区结算；



其他区域征迁工作按时完成的辖区,由市级财政拨付30%的奖补资金。市级拨付资金要专项用于该工程征迁工作,不可预见费用由市政府统筹调配。

四、时间安排

相关辖区应于2022年1月25日前下达征收决定,3月31日前完成征迁工作,先行开工的应急抢险段要根据工程建设需要及时提供施工场地,不再办理征迁手续的涉及郑州市各级政府及其部门、所属国有企业的建(构)筑物要根据工程建设需要及时提供场地。

五、工作要求

(一)郑东新区管委会、各有关区政府为辖区内征迁补偿工作责任主体,要成立由主要领导负责的征迁组织机构,依法实施征拆与补偿工作,营造良好的施工环境,同时要按照我市相关要求做好房屋拆除的安全防护、降尘降噪以及拆除施工安全工作,确保文明施工。辖区征迁部门具体组织实施各辖区征迁工作。

(二)市、区各级资源规划、城管、建设、园林、林业、水利、房管等部门,要积极配合各级征迁部门对被征迁建(构)筑物、土地、附属物的信息调查和未经登记房屋处罚情况进行查档取证工作,限时办结安置房建设相关手续。

(三)涉及绿化迁改、资产核销的单位按工程建设单位通知,完成协议签定和场地移交,各级国资、财政部门做好资产核销相关工作。

(四)市政府督查室要全程跟进,督查督办各辖区政府(管委会)及市政府有关部门征迁工作完成情况、场地移交情况。定期对工作完成情况督查通报。

(五)工程建设单位对完成征迁的区域,要立即接收场地,并做好扬尘管控和场地公共安全等相关工作。

本方案自下发之日起执行,仅适用于本工程征迁工作,各辖区征收与补偿方案自行制定。

2



扫描全能王 创建



扫描全能王 创建

金水河综合整治工程征收工作责任清单

单位	任务	备注
市国资委	负责市级国有资产核销。	
财政局	负责及时拨付市级财政资金。	
公安局	负责征收区域内所属被征收建(构)筑物的征迁和场地移交。	
城管局	负责所属被征收建(构)筑物的征迁、绿化迁移和场地移交。	
园林局	负责所属被征收建(构)筑物的拆迁、绿化迁移和场地移交,及办理绿化迁移相关手续。	
粮食局	负责征收区域内所属被征收建(构)筑物的拆迁和场地移交。	
二七区政府	负责本辖区内市属资产以外的其它区域征迁和场地移交,以及解决征迁造成的阻工问题。	
中原区政府	负责本辖区内市属资产以外的其它区域征迁和场地移交,以及解决征迁造成的阻工问题。	
金水区政府	负责本辖区内市属资产以外的其它区域征迁和场地移交,以及解决征迁造成的阻工问题。	
郑东新区管委会	负责本辖区内市属资产以外的其它区域征迁和场地移交,以及解决征迁造成的阻工问题。	
市电业局	负责协调实施电力迁改相关工作。	
自来水公司	负责协调实施管线迁改相关工作。	
燃气公司	负责协调实施管线迁改相关工作。	
华润燃气公司	负责协调实施管线迁改相关工作。	
热力公司	负责协调实施管线迁改相关工作。	
通管办	负责协调实施各类通信线路迁改工作	
交警支队	负责道路保通方案的相关手续办理和工程涉及的道路信号设备的拆除。	
市政府督查室	负责督查相关单位工作推进情况,适时下达督查通报。	


工程建设征收工作中涉及到其它部门参照执行。

Appendix 9: 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 10: Interview Minutes

Date	February 2022
Venue	Jingba Road Sub-district, Jinshui District
Organizer	ZURCB
Participants	Engineer Wang of the Jinshui River PMO, Director Hu of the sub-district office, task force
Topic	Socioeconomic survey in Jinshui District
Key points and results	<p>1. Jingba Road Sub-district has an area of 3.44 km², a resident population of 116,000 and a floating population of nearly 30,000, and governs 11 communities. The Subproject involves the demolition residential houses and nonresidential buildings in this sub-district.</p> <p>2. The flood has damaged the bridge, which has been restored. However, sidewalks on both sides of the river are likely to be inundated, and there are some illegal buildings beside the bridge, which should be demolished.</p> <p>3. The residents highly support the Subproject, accept HD if they receive reasonable compensation, and think that the current compensation program is acceptable.</p> <p>4. The residents express their needs: 1) strengthening riverside landscaping; 2) adding public toilets; 3) improving water quality to reduce mosquitoes and flies; 4) increasing flood discharge capacity.</p>
	

Appendix 11: Fieldwork Photos

	
<p>Interview with ZURCB staff</p>	<p>Visit to ZMNRPB</p>
	
<p>FGD in Erqi District</p>	<p>Subproject information disclosure</p>
	
<p>Visit to the water restaurant in Datang</p>	<p>Public toilet to be demolished in Jinshui District</p>



Damaged Dihu Bridge



Fieldwork in Dihu Community



FGD with residents in Dihu Community



Questionnaire survey on residents in Dihu Community



Visit to site affected by LA



Site affected by LA



Visit to Chunjiang Garden



Visit to resettlement houses in Chunjiang

	Garden
	
Visit to the construction site of the Guojiazui Reservoir	Visit to the construction site of the Guojiazui Reservoir
	
Construction site of the Guojiazui Reservoir	Construction site of the Guojiazui Reservoir

Appendix 12: Photos of Chunjiang Garden

春江家园北区11号楼明码标价执行情况登记表

房号	面积	单价	总价	备注
1101	105.5	12000	1266000	
1102	105.5	12000	1266000	
1103	105.5	12000	1266000	
1104	105.5	12000	1266000	
1105	105.5	12000	1266000	
1106	105.5	12000	1266000	
1107	105.5	12000	1266000	
1108	105.5	12000	1266000	
1109	105.5	12000	1266000	
1110	105.5	12000	1266000	
1111	105.5	12000	1266000	
1112	105.5	12000	1266000	
1113	105.5	12000	1266000	
1114	105.5	12000	1266000	
1115	105.5	12000	1266000	
1116	105.5	12000	1266000	
1117	105.5	12000	1266000	
1118	105.5	12000	1266000	
1119	105.5	12000	1266000	
1120	105.5	12000	1266000	
1121	105.5	12000	1266000	
1122	105.5	12000	1266000	
1123	105.5	12000	1266000	
1124	105.5	12000	1266000	
1125	105.5	12000	1266000	
1126	105.5	12000	1266000	
1127	105.5	12000	1266000	
1128	105.5	12000	1266000	
1129	105.5	12000	1266000	
1130	105.5	12000	1266000	
1131	105.5	12000	1266000	
1132	105.5	12000	1266000	
1133	105.5	12000	1266000	
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1135	105.5	12000	1266000	
1136	105.5	12000	1266000	
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1139	105.5	12000	1266000	
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1142	105.5	12000	1266000	
1143	105.5	12000	1266000	
1144	105.5	12000	1266000	
1145	105.5	12000	1266000	
1146	105.5	12000	1266000	
1147	105.5	12000	1266000	
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1149	105.5	12000	1266000	
1150	105.5	12000	1266000	
1151	105.5	12000	1266000	
1152	105.5	12000	1266000	
1153	105.5	12000	1266000	
1154	105.5	12000	1266000	
1155	105.5	12000	1266000	
1156	105.5	12000	1266000	
1157	105.5	12000	1266000	
1158	105.5	12000	1266000	
1159	105.5	12000	1266000	
1160	105.5	12000	1266000	
1161	105.5	12000	1266000	
1162	105.5	12000	1266000	
1163	105.5	12000	1266000	
1164	105.5	12000	1266000	
1165	105.5	12000	1266000	
1166	105.5	12000	1266000	
1167	105.5	12000	1266000	
1168	105.5	12000	1266000	
1169	105.5	12000	1266000	
1170	105.5	12000	1266000	
1171	105.5	12000	1266000	
1172	105.5	12000	1266000	
1173	105.5	12000	1266000	
1174	105.5	12000	1266000	
1175	105.5	12000	1266000	
1176	105.5	12000	1266000	
1177	105.5	12000	1266000	
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1196	105.5	12000	1266000	
1197	105.5	12000	1266000	
1198	105.5	12000	1266000	
1199	105.5	12000	1266000	
1200	105.5	12000	1266000	

