

AIB Loan

AIB Loan for Henan Flood Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Project — Improvement of Urban Drainage System and Roads in Xinxiang City

Simplified Resettlement Action Plan

Project Implementation Unit:

Xinxiang City Urban Management Bureau

Xinxiang City Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau

September 2024

Commitment Letter for the Simplified Resettlement Action Plan

The People's Government of Henan Province has applied for a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to implement the **Henan Flood Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Project—Xinxiang City Component**, aimed at enhancing flood drainage capacity in Xinxiang. In collaboration with consultants, Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau and Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau have developed this "Simplified Resettlement Action Plan" (the Plan) for the project. This Plan aligns with AIIB's key requirements and forms the basis for all land acquisition and resettlement-related activities. Additional measures for implementation and monitoring are also included.

Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau and Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau hereby confirm that this Plan complies with applicable Chinese laws and regulations, as well as AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, particularly the ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement. We further confirm that the funds required for this Plan will be included in the overall project budget and provided on time. The Plan is based on the most recent feasibility study, and we have discussed and received approval for the draft from relevant agencies. The implementation and coordination of this Plan will be overseen by Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, with assistance from relevant local government departments.

**Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau
Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau
September 2024**

Preface

1.1. Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is formulated based on the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)—specifically ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement, and the provisions outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF), which was reviewed and published in October 2021. The purpose of this document is "to develop a plan for the resettlement and restoration of those affected by the project, ensuring that they benefit from the project, their living standards are improved, or at least restored to pre-project levels upon the project's completion."

1.2. Definitions of Related Terms

Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement refers to land acquisition, including restrictions on land, assets, and natural resources, which result in physical displacement (loss of land or housing) and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or restrictions on the use of land, assets, or natural resources, leading to the loss of income sources or livelihoods). Involuntary resettlement includes both these impacts and the processes for mitigating and compensating for them. Resettlement is considered involuntary if affected persons or communities have no right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, resulting in physical or economic displacement.

Land Acquisition

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include direct purchase, expropriation of property, and the acquisition of rights such as easements or rights of way, as well as changes in land use rights. Land acquisition may also include:

- (a) the expropriation of unused or unoccupied land, regardless of whether the landowner depends on the land for income or livelihood;
- (b) the recovery of public land used or occupied by individuals or households;
- and
- (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged, rendered unusable, or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently attached to the land, such as crops, buildings, and other improvements, as well as legally recognized bodies of water associated with the land.

Livelihood

Livelihood refers to the various means by which individuals, families, and communities earn a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other nature-based livelihoods, small-scale trade, and barter. The mitigation hierarchy is a commonly used tool in environmental and social assessments that provides a step-by-step approach to addressing risks and impacts. This includes:

- (a) predicting and avoiding risks and impacts;
- (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimizing risks and impacts to acceptable levels;
- (c) once minimized, mitigating impacts; and
- (d) compensating or offsetting remaining risks or impacts where feasible in technical and financial terms.

Replacement Cost

Replacement cost is defined as a valuation method that generates compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus the necessary transaction costs associated with the replacement of those assets. In cases where an efficient market exists, replacement cost is determined by independent and competent real estate appraisal, along with the associated transaction costs. In the absence of an efficient market, replacement cost can be determined by other methods, such as calculating the productive value of land or assets, or the cost of replacing materials and unvalued improvements for buildings or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In cases of physical displacement where homes are lost, the replacement cost must be sufficient to buy or construct housing that meets acceptable minimum standards for community quality and safety. The valuation method used to determine replacement cost must be documented and included in the resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative fees, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar fees imposed on the affected persons. In project areas with high inflation rates or where there is a significant time gap between the calculation of compensation rates and the delivery of compensation, the planned compensation rates may need to be updated to reflect inflation.

Cut-Off Date

For this project, the cut-off date is the date the land acquisition announcement is issued. After this date, affected persons may not construct, expand, or alter houses; change the use of houses and land; or lease land, houses, or buy or sell property. Persons who arrive in the project area after this date are not eligible for resettlement benefits.

Executive Summary

1. Project Overview

From July 20 to July 23, 2021, torrential rains hit Xinxiang City, with an average rainfall of 830 mm and a maximum rainfall of 965.5 mm. Both daily and continuous precipitation reached record highs. Floodwaters backed up in parts of the city, causing severe waterlogging in some areas. This flood disaster not only caused significant losses to the safety of people's lives and property but also severely damaged Xinxiang City's municipal drainage facilities, making travel difficult for residents and causing substantial property losses.

On November 25, 2021, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Board approved a \$1 billion emergency concessional loan to support the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction project in Henan Province, including Xinxiang City, which was affected by the catastrophic floods. Based on the urban waterlogging conditions during the flood season and the "Xinxiang City Urban Waterlogging Risk Assessment Report" (September 2022), there are about 38 waterlogging-prone areas in Xinxiang's main urban area. To date, domestic projects have eliminated 16 of these waterlogging points. The remaining waterlogging points are concentrated in the catchment areas of rainwater pumping stations in Yimakou, Xiangyang, and Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River. By applying for AIIB funding, Xinxiang City has systematically planned the "AIIB Loan Project for the Post-Disaster Reconstruction of Xinxiang City Urban Drainage Capacity Enhancement" to address the remaining waterlogging points and continue comprehensive urban waterlogging control. This project involves three subprojects: the Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Project, the Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project, and the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project (including the construction of the new Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station).

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The resettlement impacts of this project mainly involve the permanent acquisition of collective land, requiring 7.1 mu (approx. 1.17 mu) of land, affecting 2 households and 12 people. No housing demolition is involved.

The resettlement impacts primarily arise from land acquisition for the new Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station, with each affected household losing a small portion of land, leading to minimal

income loss. The income loss for affected households is less than 0.1%, and there is no resettlement impacts caused by housing demolition. Therefore, in accordance with AIIB's ESF and ESMF, a Simplified Resettlement Plan (hereinafter referred to as "this Plan") has been prepared for this project.

The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

1. This project involves the acquisition of approximately 7.1 mu of collective land, currently used as general farmland, affecting 2 households and 12 people in the 4th group of Niezhang Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District of Xinxiang City. No vulnerable groups (such as low-income households, widowed elderly, single mothers, or people with disabilities) are involved.
2. This project involves the permanent occupation of 172.04 mu of state-owned land. The Xiangyang Pumping Station expansion involves vertical expansion on the existing building foundation, occupying approximately 3.06 mu of state-owned land. The Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project involves the construction of five roads, occupying approximately 168.98 mu of state-owned land. The compensation for permanent land acquisition in this area was completed between 2010 and 2018, and all compensation has been distributed to the households. The land has since been reserved as state-owned land, as detailed in Annex 1 – "Due Diligence Report." No additional land acquisition and compensation are required, and no additional resettlement impacts are involved.
3. This project involves the temporary occupation of 868.56 mu, all of which consists of existing roads and adjacent state-owned vacant land. The Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Project involves 13 roads, with temporary land occupation of approximately 525.01 mu. The Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project involves four roads, with temporary land occupation of approximately 343.55 mu.

3. Policies, Laws, and Rights

This resettlement plan is based on the "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" (effective January 1, 2020), the "Implementation Regulations for the Land Administration Law" (effective September 1, 2021), the "Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-Owned Land," the "Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-Owned Land" (State Council Order No. 590), the "Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management" (State Council Document No. 28 of 2004), and relevant

laws and regulations of Henan Province and Xinxiang City, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework—ESS2 "Involuntary Resettlement." Based on the above laws and policies, and after consultation with local governments and affected persons, the project's resettlement principles are determined to be: livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance, improvement of living standards, compensation, and rights. Detailed principles are outlined in Section 4.2 of this document.

4. Resettlement Strategies

- 1. Land Acquisition:** The land acquisition compensation standards are calculated based on the "Notice of the Henan Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Printing the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition in Henan Province" (Henan Government Document [2016] No. 48), the "Notice of the Henan Provincial People's Government on Issues Related to Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Agricultural Land Acquisition" (Henan Government Document [2023] No. 28), and the "Notice on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on State-Owned Land for National Construction in Xinxiang City" (Xin Government Document [2017] No. 97). Specific compensation standards are provided in Section 4.5 of this document. Land acquisition compensation and resettlement fees are paid by the district and county governments to the subdistricts/towns, which then pay the affected communities/villages. The affected communities/villages distribute the compensation to the land-losing households. Crop compensation fees are paid directly to the affected households.
- 2. Permanent Occupation of State-Owned Land:** The permanent occupation of state-owned land falls under the jurisdiction of the project construction units and does not involve land allocation or transfer. Thus, no additional compensation is required.
- 3. Compensation for Ground Attachments (such as crops):** Ground attachments (mainly crops and trees) will be compensated based on relevant standards, with compensation paid directly to the affected persons/units.

5. Institutional Arrangements

The Xinxiang AIIB Emergency Loan Project Leading Group Office (referred to as the "Xinxiang Project Office") is the executing agency for this project. The Xinxiang Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau (referred to as the "Xinxiang Housing Bureau") and the Xinxiang Municipal

Urban Management Bureau are the implementing units for this project. The Xinxiang Project Office is responsible for the preparation, management, and coordination of the project. The Land Acquisition Office of Muye District is responsible for the compensation and resettlement activities related to land acquisition and house demolition. The district and county government departments, subdistrict offices, and affected communities/villages will be specifically responsible for the implementation of the project's resettlement plan.

6. Public Participation and Information Disclosure

Through meetings, interviews, small group discussions, public participation meetings, and village consultations, all affected persons were informed of the project's construction details and the key contents of the resettlement plan. A total of focus group discussions, interviews, and questionnaires were conducted with affected residents. The draft resettlement plan was posted and publicized in June 2024 on bulletin boards and offices in affected areas such as Niezhang Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District. Through these activities, the resettlement process ensures that affected persons are engaged in the project, and their opinions are adequately considered in the resettlement plan. Additionally, an implementation-period participation plan has been prepared to further engage the public and disclose information throughout the process.

7. Grievance and Complaint Mechanism

A grievance mechanism will be established for the project to address disputes regarding compensation and other resettlement-related benefits, with the goal of responding to complaints from affected persons in a timely and transparent manner. Possible complaints may arise from issues related to land acquisition, compensation for ground attachments, and other matters. The Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, affected townships/subdistricts, and village committees are responsible for coordinating and resolving grievances and complaints during the resettlement process. Affected persons can submit complaints at any stage, including legal actions, if necessary. Additionally, a complaint and grievance mechanism will be established to address various resettlement and social issues. Complaints and grievances will be accepted free of charge, and reasonable costs will be covered by the project's contingency fund.

Additionally, AIIB has established a Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by

affected persons. Relevant information can be accessed at [AIIB Project-Affected People's Mechanism](#).

8. Resettlement Budget

The costs incurred for land acquisition and resettlement are included in the overall project budget. The estimated resettlement budget for this project is CNY 2.15299 million, including compensation for permanent land acquisition, crop compensation, compensation for ground attachments, management fees, resettlement planning monitoring fees, training costs, related taxes, and contingency fees. The basic resettlement cost is CNY 1.03775 million (48.2% of the total budget), with compensation for permanent land acquisition being CNY 1.0295 million (47.82% of the total budget) and crop compensation being CNY 8,250 (0.38% of the total budget). Contingency fees amount to CNY 103,780 (4.82% of the total budget). The project resettlement compensation budget is detailed in Annex 8.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, internal and external monitoring will be conducted. The internal monitoring department will be led by the Xinxiang Project Office, along with other relevant departments (such as the Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Urban Management Bureau, Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau). The Xinxiang Project Office will rely on existing monitoring agencies to monitor and report quarterly in the first year of project implementation. Thereafter, based on actual progress and AIIB requirements, semi-annual monitoring and evaluation will be conducted, and monitoring and evaluation reports (in both Chinese and English) will be regularly submitted to the Xinxiang Project Office and AIIB. Monitoring and evaluation costs are included in the project's institutional capacity-building component.

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1. Project Overview

1.1. Project Background and Description

1.1.1. Project Background

On November 25, 2021, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Board approved a \$1 billion emergency concessional loan to support post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts following severe floods in cities such as Zhengzhou in Henan Province. Based on the urban waterlogging conditions during the flood season and the "Xinxiang City Urban Waterlogging Risk Assessment Report" (September 2022), there are approximately 38 waterlogging-prone areas in the main urban area of Xinxiang City. To date, domestic projects have eliminated 16 of these waterlogging points. The remaining waterlogging points are concentrated in the catchment areas of rainwater pumping stations in Yimakou, Xiangyang, and Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River.

To systematically address the remaining waterlogging points in the main urban area with AIIB funding and continue comprehensive urban waterlogging control, Xinxiang City has planned the "AIIB Loan Project for Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction in Xinxiang City — Urban Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

1.1.2. Project Components

According to the preliminary design report prepared by Xinxiang Municipal Design Institute Co., Ltd. in May 2024, the Project mainly covers three subprojects: the Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project, the Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project, and the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project. The total investment for the project is CNY 1.196794 billion, with CNY 800 million funded by the AIIB loan.

The Project includes the construction of one new rainwater pumping station at Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River, the upgrade and reconstruction of one existing pumping station, the construction of two new bridges, and the installation of new rainwater trunk pipelines, along with associated sewage and road reconstruction works. The project is expected to commence in early August 2024 and be completed by the end of March 2026.

The main construction content and distribution of the Project are presented in Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1.

Table 1-1 Project Construction Content

No.	Implementing Agency	Subproject Name	Subproject Content	Remarks
1	Xinxiang Municipal Urban Management Bureau	Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Project	Construction of 10.8 km of rainwater trunk pipelines, along with associated sewage and road reconstruction works.	From preliminary design
		Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project	Reconstruction and upgrade of Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station and its main inlet channel (upgrade of one 18 m ³ /s pumping station and 180 m of inlet box culvert), upgrade of drainage (flood control) pipelines (construction of 5.9 km of rainwater pipelines and 5.6 km of sewage pipelines), and associated road, lighting, and landscaping projects.	
2	Xinxiang Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project	Construction of 5 km of rainwater pipelines, one rainwater pumping station (capacity of 20 m ³ /s), two bridges (Yantun Bridge on Zhanqian 1st Street and Hongli Avenue Zhanqian Bridge), and associated sewage, road, and other works. Rainwater from the higher areas of Hongli Avenue will be discharged northwards into the main rainwater trunk pipeline through rainwater pipes on Zhanqian 5th Street and Zhanqian 7th Street, while rainwater from the lower areas will be discharged northwards into the main rainwater trunk pipeline through rainwater pipes on Zhanqian 3rd Street and Zhanqian 1st Street. All rainwater will ultimately be pumped through the Hongli Avenue Rainwater Pumping Station into the East Mengjiangnv River.	From preliminary design

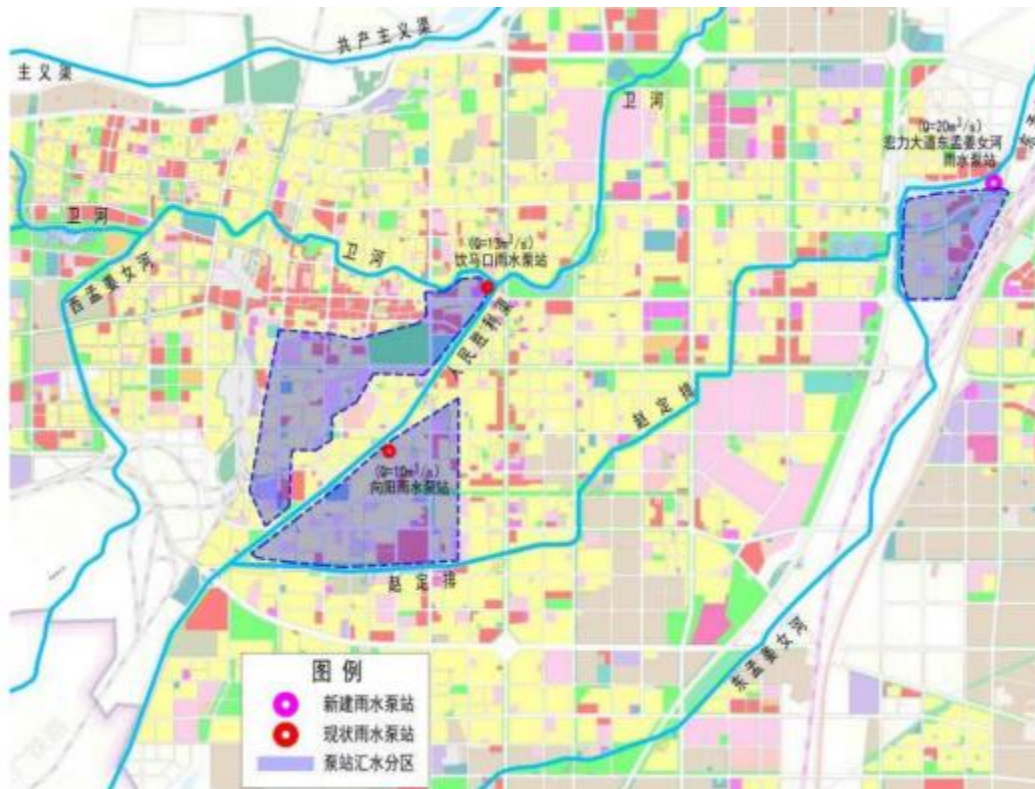


Figure 1-1 Project Location Map

1.1.3. Project Impact

With the assistance of the resettlement action plan (RAP) preparation team, using interviews, questionnaires, field measurements, and surveys, the project impact was reviewed and confirmed with the Xinxiang City Project Office, the Xinxiang Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, and the Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau. The main impact of the project on resettlement is due to the land acquisition for the construction of the new Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station, which involves the acquisition of collective land but does not involve house demolition. The project's land acquisition will affect 2 households and 12 people in Nie Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District, Xinxiang City. The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

The project involves the acquisition of approximately 7.1 mu of collective land, which is currently used as general farmland. This affects 2 households and 12 people in Group 4 of Nie Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District, Xinxiang City. There are no vulnerable groups affected (such as low-income households, elderly people living alone, single mothers, or individuals with disabilities).

The project involves the permanent occupation of 172.04 mu of state-owned land. This includes the expansion of the Xiangyang Pump Station at its original location, occupying approximately 3.06 mu of existing state-owned

land. The Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area construction project involves the construction of five roads, occupying approximately 168.98 mu of state-owned land. The permanent land acquisition in this area was completed between 2010 and 2018, with all compensation already distributed, and the land has been stored as state-owned land (see Annex 1, "Due Diligence Report"). The state-owned land does not involve additional land allocation or transfer, nor does it involve additional compensation for land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

The project involves a temporary occupation of 868.56 mu, which consists of existing roads and vacant state-owned land adjacent to these roads (all of which are already reserved as state-owned land). The Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area project involves 13 roads, with a temporary occupation of approximately 525.01 mu. The Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area reconstruction project involves 4 roads, with a temporary occupation of approximately 343.55 mu.

Details of the impact are provided in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Project Resettlement Impact

Project	District	Collective Land Acquisition	Construction Content Involving Collective Land	State-Owned Land Occupation (mu)	Temporary Land Occupation (mu)	Remarks
	Subdistrict/Township	Community/Village	Area (mu)	Households	Population	
Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Project	/	/	/	/	/	/
Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project	/	/	/	/	/	/
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project	Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Nie Village	7.1	2	12

Project	District	Collective Land Acquisition	Construction Content Involving Collective Land	State-Owned Land Occupation (mu)	Temporary Land Occupation (mu)	Remarks
Total	7.1	2	12	/	172.04	868.56
Remarks: The new Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station involves the acquisition of 7.1 mu of collective land. The remaining land is already state-owned.						

1.2. Socioeconomic Benefits of the Project

Through the systematic renovation of the main rainwater pipelines, secondary pipelines, and branch pipelines in the Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area, the expansion and reconstruction of the Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station (18 m³/s) and its associated drainage networks, and the construction of the pipeline network and pumping station facilities in the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River catchment area, the Project will enhance the city's flood control and drainage capacity. This will alleviate or even eliminate waterlogging in flood-prone areas during the rainy season, ensuring safe travel for residents and protecting lives and property during floods. It will also achieve the goals of “no water accumulation during light rain, no flooding during heavy rain, and no disasters during severe storms.” Additionally, by upgrading the associated roads, lighting, and landscaping facilities, and improving damaged road surfaces and outdated streetlights, the Project will provide safer and more convenient transportation for residents, creating a more livable and resilient city, and enhancing the well-being and satisfaction of its residents.

The main socioeconomic benefits of the Project include:

The Project will effectively respond to rainfall within the urban flood control standards, eliminate waterlogging points, and ensure the functionality of the city's lifeline projects and key municipal infrastructure. This will reduce the impact of flood disasters on people's lives and property, increasing their sense

of safety and happiness.

The Project will improve urban drainage facilities, complete road networks in the high-speed rail station area, and ensure flood control and drainage safety in the urban area according to design standards, protecting the lives and property of residents along the routes and enhancing their quality of life and happiness.

1.3. Resettlement Investment Estimate and Implementation Plan

The estimated cost of resettlement for the project is CNY 2.15299 million, including compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for crops, compensation for ground attachments, management fees, monitoring fees for resettlement planning, training costs, relevant taxes, and contingency fees. The basic resettlement costs are CNY 1.03775 million (48.2% of the total budget), including CNY 1.0295 million for permanent land acquisition (47.82% of the total budget) and CNY 0.0825 million for crop compensation (0.38% of the total budget). The contingency fee is CNY 1.0378 million (4.82% of the total budget). The detailed resettlement compensation budget is provided in Annex 8.

2. Project Impact

2.1. Measures to Avoid or Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1.1. Project Design and Site Selection Principles

During the engineering design phase, efforts were made to minimize land acquisition and relocation. The main principles include:

Avoiding or minimizing the use of existing or planned residential areas.

Avoiding or minimizing the use of high-quality farmland.

Utilizing existing national and local roads to access the proposed construction area.

Avoiding or minimizing the use of environmentally sensitive areas.

2.1.2. Measures to Reduce Land Acquisition

Specific measures to reduce land acquisition for this project are shown in the following table:

Table 2-1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impact During the Project Preparation Stage

Sub-project	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred Option	Reduced Resettlement Impact
Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project	Upgrade within the original footprint. Existing area is approximately 2037 m ² , upgraded area will be 2882 m ² , occupying an additional 845 m ² of state-owned green space to the north.	After optimization, avoid using 845 m ² of state-owned green space by expanding vertically within the original site without increasing the land area.	Option 2	Avoids occupying 845 m ² of state-owned green space.
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project	Located on the north side of Hongli Avenue, currently general farmland, with minimal demolition and land acquisition challenges.	Located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Zhanqian 1st Street and Hongli Avenue, on an existing river channel, which would require rerouting the river, leading to land acquisition impacts.	Option 1	Reduces land acquisition challenges and avoids impacts from river rerouting.

2.2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact Survey

Based on the preferred alternatives for each sub-project, the project involves

linear land acquisition within the project design scope. The resettlement impacts include the acquisition of collective land, the occupation of state-owned land, and temporary land occupation, but no house demolition. Specifically:

Collective Land: Approximately 7.1 mu of collective land will be acquired, currently used as general farmland, affecting 2 households and 12 people in Group 4 of Nie Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District, Xinxiang City. There are no vulnerable groups (low-income households, elderly people living alone, single mothers, or individuals with disabilities).

State-Owned Land: A total of 172.04 mu of state-owned land will be permanently occupied. Of this, the Xiangyang Pump Station expansion will be built vertically on the original site, occupying approximately 3.06 mu of state-owned land. The Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area construction project involves the construction of five roads, occupying approximately 168.98 mu of state-owned land. The permanent land acquisition for this area was completed between 2010 and 2018, with all compensation distributed, and the land stored as state-owned land (see Annex 1, "Due Diligence Report"). These state-owned lands do not involve additional compensation for land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

Temporary Land Occupation: A total of 868.56 mu of land will be temporarily occupied, consisting of existing roads and vacant state-owned land adjacent to these roads. The Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area project will temporarily occupy approximately 525.01 mu across 13 roads, and the Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area reconstruction project will temporarily occupy approximately 343.55 mu across four roads. The scope of the project's impact and the investigation area are summarized in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of Project Resettlement Impact

Project	Affected Unit	Type of Impact	Pre-approval Document	Remarks
Yimakou Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Project	/	/	/	Upgrades on existing roads, temporary land occupation of approximately 525.01 mu, no additional permanent land occupation.
Xiangyang Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Reconstruction Project	/	/	Existing state-owned land	Vertical expansion on the original site, occupying approximately 3.06 mu of state-owned land, no additional permanent land occupation.
/	/	/	/	Upgrades on existing roads, temporary land occupation of approximately 343.55 mu, no additional permanent land

Project	Affected Unit	Type of Impact	Pre-approval Document	Remarks
				occupation.
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project	Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Nie Village	Collective land
/	/	/	State-owned land	Construction on state-owned land of approximately 168.98 mu.

2.3. Survey Methods and Process

From April 16 to 20, 2024, the resettlement action plan preparation team (hereinafter referred to as the "survey team") conducted a preliminary survey of the socioeconomic conditions in the project impact area and the resettlement impact of the project. In addition, a sample survey of the socioeconomic conditions of households affected by land acquisition was carried out, including information on household population, land acquisition impact, household economic conditions, and compensation preferences.

During the survey, the team held one focus group discussion (see Annex 9) and gathered opinions on land acquisition from relevant subdistrict offices, community residents, and other stakeholders in the project impact area. The survey team also held interviews with the Xinxiang Project Office, the Xinxiang Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, the Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, and relevant subdistrict offices, and collected data from affected units, villages, and individuals to understand the local land acquisition policies and practices.

The survey revealed the following key findings:

All affected households and village residents are aware of the upcoming project and support its construction.

The project primarily involves the permanent acquisition of collective land, and the affected people expect high-standard compensation and resettlement policies.

Most affected individuals believe that land acquisition will have little impact on them, as their primary income source is from working outside the village, and the loss of land will not significantly affect their household income.

Compensation payments should be timely, transparent, and directly transferred to households, with minimal intermediary steps.

2.4. Impact of Collective Land Acquisition

2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The project involves the permanent acquisition of approximately 7.1 mu of collective land, primarily for the construction of the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station catchment area. This affects 2 households and 12 people in Group 4 of Nie Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District, Xinxiang City. No vulnerable groups are affected, and the land is general farmland, not basic farmland. Details of collective land acquisition are provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Details of Collective Land Acquisition Impact on Villages/Communities

Sub-project	Affected Unit	Area of Collective Land (mu)	Population Affected
District	Subdistrict/Township	Community/Village	General Agricultural Land
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pumping Station Catchment Area Construction Project	Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Nie Village
Total	7.1	0.00	7.1
Percentage	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%

2.4.2 Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition Impact

The acquisition of collective land for this project affects 2 households and 12 people in Group 4 of Nie Village, Heping Subdistrict, Muye District, Xinxiang City. Based on socioeconomic surveys, a comparative analysis was conducted to assess changes in the amount of cultivated land before and after the land acquisition. The change in per capita farmland is relatively small after land acquisition.

According to the survey and calculations, the land acquisition rate for the affected households is between 70% and 77%. Therefore, the acquisition of collective land will have a significant impact on the availability of cultivated land for affected households, although the loss in land-based income is minimal. See Table 2-4 for details.

An analysis of the per capita annual income loss for the 2 affected households (with an average per capita income of CNY 28,572.2) shows that the per capita income loss due to the project is CNY 748.5, with a loss rate of 2.56%-2.73%. Details are provided in Table 2-5.

The affected villages/communities mainly grow wheat, corn, and scattered vegetables. Some village collective construction land is leased to small businesses for storage, generating annual rental income and increasing village collective revenue. As the affected households are located near Xinxiang City, their main source of income comes from local and migrant labor,

with very few households relying solely on agricultural income. As a result, most affected households will experience minimal impact from the land acquisition.

In summary, the land acquisition for this project will have a minor impact on the economic income of the affected communities and residents.

Table 2-1 Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition Impact (The per capita disposable income of residents in Xinxiang City in 2023 is CNY 21,683)

District/County	Township	Village/Community	Before Acquisition	Acquisition Impact	Per Capita Farmland After Acquisition (mu)	Acquisition Impact Rate	Income Loss (CNY)
			Affected Households (HH)	Affected Population	Farmland (mu)	Per Capita Farmland (mu)	Affected Households (HH)
Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Nie Village	1	8	7	0.875	1
			1	4	2.84	0.71	1
Total			2	12	9.84	0.82	2

Table 2-2 Income Loss and Restoration Plan for Farmland Acquisition

District	Subdistrict/Township	Village/Community	Farmland Acquisition Impact	Income Loss
			Farmland Area Acquired (mu)	Affected Households
Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Nie Village	7.1	2
Total			7.1	2

Note: Based on the socio-economic survey, the average per capita income of affected households is CNY 28,572.2.

2.5. Impact of Permanent Occupation of State-Owned Land

The project involves the permanent occupation of 172.04 mu of already acquired state-owned land. The expansion of the Xiangyang Pump Station involves building upwards on the original site, occupying approximately 3.06 mu of existing state-owned land. The Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pump Station construction involves five road projects, which will permanently occupy approximately 168.98 mu of state-owned land. The permanent land acquisition for this area was completed between 2010 and 2018, and all land has been fully acquired as state-owned, as detailed in Attachment 1: "Due Diligence Report."

According to the project implementation agencies and the county and district natural resources bureaus, the state-owned land to be used belongs to the project implementation units (including state-owned public infrastructure land of the Xinxiang City Urban Management Bureau) and has already been acquired as state-owned land. It does not involve allocation or transfer, compensation work, or resettlement impacts. However, if any remaining surface attachments or structures have not been compensated prior to construction, they should be compensated fully and promptly according to local compensation standards for crops and ground attachments.

2.6. Impact of Temporary Land Use

The project's temporary land use arises from the need for construction-related temporary land, including construction camps, construction transportation, spoil sites, and other areas. The boundaries of these areas are determined based on the construction scope, excavation length, width, and depth. According to the project's preliminary design report from May 2024, the temporary land use is estimated to be about 868.56 mu, primarily roads and vacant land adjacent to roads, all of which are state-owned land and used without compensation.

The Yinmakou Rainwater Pump Station drainage area project involves 13 roads and about 525.01 mu of temporary land use. The Xiangyang Rainwater Pump Station drainage area modification project involves four roads and about 343.55 mu of temporary land use. Detailed temporary land use for each subproject is shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Actual Temporary Land Use (Unit: Mu)

Project	State-Owned Land	Collective Land	Total	Households Affected	Population Affected	Remarks
Vacant Land	Roads	Riverbanks	Unused	Irrigated/Dryland	Tree Planting	Collective Construction Land
Yinmakou Rainwater Pump Station Drainage Project	/	525.01	/	/	/	Temporary land use for 13 roads, about 525 mu.
Xiangyang Rainwater Pump Station Drainage Project	/	343.55	/	/	/	Temporary land use for 4 roads, about 343.55 mu.
Total	/	868.56	/	/	/	

2.7. Housing Demolition Impact

The project does not involve the demolition of residential or non-residential buildings.

2.8. Project-Affected Population

2.8.1 Overview

The project affects two households with a total of 12 people, all of whom are rural residents affected by the permanent acquisition of collective land.

2.8.2 Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project

According to the AIIB's "Environmental and Social Framework" and relevant national policies, vulnerable groups in this project refer to disabled persons, "five-guarantee households" (those lacking labor or living support, such as elderly, weak, or disabled individuals with no family support), women-headed households, low-income households, and ethnic minorities.

Through investigation, no vulnerable groups were identified among the affected population.

2.8.3 Women Affected by the Project

The project affects five women, accounting for 41.67% of the 12 people affected by land acquisition. The primary impact on rural women is the reduction in agricultural production due to land acquisition, but since the land

acquired is not used for large-scale or continuous planting, the impact is minimal.

According to the survey, women's concerns are similar to men's: (a) that compensation standards are strictly implemented according to national laws and policies and that payments are made in a timely manner; and (b) that compensation funds are paid directly to the affected households.

In terms of gender differences, women have some specific needs compared to men: (a) they request training in farming, animal husbandry, and handicrafts; and (b) although men generally participate in most family decisions, women also hope to be involved in community or village-level management, and they prefer that both spouses sign the compensation agreements together.

2.9. Impact on Attachments and Infrastructure

The project mainly affects crops (such as wheat and corn) planted on the 7.1 mu of collective land to be acquired. Detailed information is provided in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Overview of Ground Attachments

Project	District/County	Town	Village	Scattered Trees (units)	Crops (mu)
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Rainwater Pump Station Construction	Muye District	Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	/	7.1
Total	/	/	/	/	7.1



Figure 2-1 Above-ground crops

3. Socioeconomic Characteristics

3.1. Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Population

The land acquisition for the project affects 2 households, comprising 12 people. A sample survey was conducted covering all 2 households (100% sample). All surveyed households are rural residents impacted by land acquisition. The distribution of the sample survey is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Sample Survey Distribution

Impact Type	District/County	Township/Subdistrict	Affected Households	Sample	Sampling Ratio (%)
			Households	Population	
Land Acquisition	Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	2	2	12
Total	2	2	12	100	

3.1.1 Ethnicity and Gender Analysis

Among the 2 surveyed households (12 people), all are of Han ethnicity. The total labor force consists of 8 people, with an average household size of 6 people. Women make up 5 people (41.67% of the total population) and are primarily engaged in agricultural activities, household chores, and working in service industries.

3.1.2 Age Structure

Among the 12 surveyed individuals, 3 are minors under 16 years old (25%), 9 are between the ages of 17 and 60 (75%), and there are no individuals over 60 years old (0%).

3.1.3 Education Level

In the 2 surveyed households (12 people), 3 people have a primary school education or below (25%), 2 have a middle school education (16.67%), 2 have a high school/vocational school education (16.67%), and 5 people have a college degree or higher (41.67%).

3.1.4 Living Conditions

In the surveyed 2 households (12 people), all houses are of brick-concrete construction. The average house size per household is 162.78 square meters, with a per capita housing area of 41.86 square meters. All households are

equipped with indoor utilities, including water, electricity, and telecommunications. Details are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Living Conditions of the Population Affected by Land Acquisition

Housing Type	House Area (m ²)	Average per Household (m ² /household)	Average per Person (m ² /person)	Cable TV Ownership (%)	Electricity Access (%)	Telephone (Mobile) Ownership (%)	Drinking Water Source	Water Supply (%)
Brick-Concrete	2930.58	162.78	41.86	100	100	100	Tap Water	100

3.1.5 Local Infrastructure

Among the 2 households (12 people) affected by land acquisition, the average distance to the city center is 3.47 km, the nearest school is 1.37 km away, the nearest hospital is 2.71 km away, and the nearest bus station is 1.95 km away. Details are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Living Environment of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

Living Environment	Average Distance (Km)
Distance to City Center	3.47
Distance to Nearest School	1.37
Distance to Nearest Hospital	2.71
Distance to Nearest Station	1.95

3.1.6 Agricultural Land Resources

Among the 2 households (12 people) affected by land acquisition, the total cultivated land area is 9.84 mu, with a per capita cultivated land area of approximately 0.82 mu and an average of 4.92 mu per household. The main crops grown are scattered vegetables, wheat, and corn.

3.1.7 Household Assets

In the surveyed 2 households (12 people), on average, each household owns 1.5 color/black-and-white televisions, 2 refrigerators/air conditioners, 0.5 sound systems, 4.5 landline phones and mobile phones, 2 bicycles/motorcycles/cars, and 0.5 tractors/water pumps. Based on the assets owned, the living standard of the affected households is considered middle-class.

3.1.8 Household Income and Expenditure

The income and expenditure structure of rural households is shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Income and Expenditure Structure of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

Item	Average per Household (CNY/household)	Average per Person (CNY/person)	Percentage (%)
Annual Household Income			
Agricultural Income	4889.02	1257.18	4.4
Livestock Income	8666.90	2228.63	7.8
Wage Income	34545.38	8883.10	31.09
Income from Migrant Labor	57790.45	14860.40	52.01
Government Subsidies	1444.48	371.44	1.3
Other Non-Agricultural Income	2622.29	674.30	2.36
Property Income	1155.59	297.15	1.04
Total Income	111114.11	28572.20	100
Annual Household Expenditure			
Operating Costs	42241.27	10862.04	59
Living Expenses	26490.29	6811.79	37
Other	2863.82	736.41	4
Total Expenditure	71595.38	18410.24	100
Net Income [Net Income = Annual Household Income - Annual Household Expenditure]	39518.73	10161.96	/

3.2. Summary

The survey team found that:

The land acquisition and occupation of state-owned land involved in this project are mainly linear and scattered, with little overall impact on the affected households.

Agricultural income accounts for a small proportion of the total income in the affected villages/groups, while income from migrant labor is the primary source of income. Therefore, the loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition is relatively small and will not significantly affect the normal income

level of the affected households.

Most villagers and residents affected by the project believe that the project is beneficial for both the country and the public. As long as compensation is fair, reasonable, and timely, they are willing to give up their land and support the project's construction.

4. Legal Framework and Policies

The implementation of the resettlement work for this project will strictly follow the relevant policies established in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Any changes during the implementation process must first obtain approval from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

4.1. Resettlement Objectives

According to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESS2: Involuntary Resettlement, the objectives of the resettlement policy for this project are as follows: (a) Avoid involuntary resettlement whenever feasible. (b) Minimize involuntary resettlement by optimizing the project plan. (c) When involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, improve or at least restore the livelihood levels of all those who lose their homes and land to a level higher than before the project, providing resettlement assistance. (d) Address and resolve gender-related risks and differential impacts of involuntary resettlement. (e) Improve the overall socioeconomic status of the poor and other vulnerable groups who lose homes and land. (f) Design and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development plans, providing sufficient resources to ensure that those who lose homes and land due to the project can share in its benefits.

4.2. Key Principles

In line with the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the following resettlement and restoration principles have been established:

Restoration of Livelihoods The livelihoods of all resettled individuals under the project will be restored through the following methods: (a) When feasible, if livelihoods are land-based or land is collectively owned, a land-based resettlement strategy will be adopted; or cash compensation equivalent to the land's replacement value will be provided, including transitional costs, provided that the loss of land does not negatively impact their livelihood. (b) Replace lost assets with assets of equal or higher value immediately. (c) Fully compensate for irreplaceable assets immediately. (d) Implement capacity-building programs to support the improved use of livelihood resources and increase opportunities for accessing alternative livelihood sources. Equal assistance will be provided to all those affected by the project, tailored to meet their respective needs, such as skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, and the improvement of existing agricultural activities, including covering transaction costs and determining compensation. Additionally, opportunities to share in project benefits and earn additional income or services will be reviewed based on the nature and objectives of the project.

Resettlement Assistance The following assistance will be provided to those who lose housing and land due to the project: (a) If resettlement is involved, ensure at least the same level of security of tenure for resettled groups in their

new location (or for other assets, as applicable), with adequate housing and comparable employment and production opportunities. Integrate those resettled both economically and socially into the host community and extend the project's benefits to the host community to rationalize the resettlement process. (b) Transitional support and development assistance, including housing development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities. (c) Necessary civil infrastructure and community services. (d) Special assistance to female-headed households and vulnerable families to improve their living standards.

Improving Living Standards Improve the living standards of low-income people and other vulnerable groups who lose land or homes due to the project, including women, children, and people with disabilities, ensuring they meet at least the national minimum standards. This includes providing social protection in rural areas, ensuring legal and affordable access to land and resources, and providing appropriate income sources and adequate housing in urban areas.

Compensation and Rights Compensation must be paid, and other involuntary resettlement rights must be provided before any related physical or economic changes occur under the project. In cases where national laws and property rights systems do not recognize women's rights to hold or exchange property, gender issues must be considered when determining and providing compensation and other rights. Efforts should be made to ensure women have secured positions throughout the project implementation, with provisions in place to address livelihood concerns during the project.

4.3. Policy Framework

The policy framework for resettlement under the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)-funded Post-Flood Reconstruction Project in Henan, Zhengzhou and Surrounding Areas – Xinxiang Urban Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project is detailed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Authority	Policy Document	Effective Date
National and Central Government	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised)	January 1, 2020
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	September 1, 2021
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strictly Managing Land	October 21, 2004
	Guiding Opinions on Improving the Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement System	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Control	August 31, 2006

Authority	Policy Document	Effective Date
	Measures for the Announcement of Land Acquisition	January 1, 2002
	Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-Owned Land	January 21, 2011
	Notice on Strictly Controlling the Use of Farmland	November 27, 2021
	Notice on the Standardization of Temporary Land Use Management	November 4, 2021
Henan Province	Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-Owned Land in Henan Province	April 16, 2012
	Notice on Comprehensive Land Acquisition Compensation Standards in Henan Province	September 1, 2016
	Notice on Issues Related to the Comprehensive Land Prices for Agricultural Land Acquisition	August 15, 2023
	Opinions on Subsidies for Farmers Participating in Basic Pension Insurance	July 1, 2019
	Notice on Minimum Social Security Standards for Farmers Whose Land Has Been Acquired	July 1, 2021
	Approval for Xinxiang City's Urban Land Use in 2010	December 13, 2011
	Approval for Xinxiang City's Urban Land Use in 2011 (Batch 4)	August 15, 2012
	Approval for Xinxiang City's Urban Land Use in 2011 (Batch 6)	November 30, 2012
Xinxiang City	Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Aboveground and Underground Attachments on Collective Land	August 31, 2017
	Opinions on Subsidizing Farmers Participating in Basic Pension Insurance	December 27, 2019
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2: Involuntary Resettlement	February 2019

4.4. Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standards

4.4.1. Collective Land Acquisition Policies and Compensation Standards

According to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) ESS2 and the local land compensation policies in the project area, the principles, standards, land acquisition procedures, and supervision mechanisms for land acquisition compensation and resettlement in this project are mainly based on the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective January 1, 2020), the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law (effective September 1, 2021), the Regulations on the Expropriation and

Compensation of Houses on State-Owned Land, and relevant regulations issued by the Henan Province and local governments, including those affecting Xinxiang. These policies adhere to the principle of full replacement cost.

The comprehensive land price standards for agricultural land acquisition in the project area are shown in Table 4-2, with details on Xinxiang's standards available in Appendix 4.

Table 4-2 Comprehensive Land Price for Agricultural Land Acquisition in the Project

Zone Code	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Fee (10,000 CNY/mu)	Social Security Costs (10,000 CNY/hectare)	Township Name	Administrative Village
4107110101	14.5	217.5	According to the standards published by the Henan Human Resources and Social Security Department	Built-up area of Muye District, including Nie Zhuang Village in Heping Street
4107110201	11.2	168	Built-up area of Muye District	Part of the built-up area of Muye District

Compensation Evaluation: The project survey found that the average annual yield of farmland in the project villages ranges from 800 to 1,500 CNY/mu. Based on a compensation rate of 112,000 CNY/mu or 145,000 CNY/mu, even at the lowest rate of 112,000 CNY/mu divided by the highest average yield (1,265 CNY/mu over the last three years), affected households would receive compensation equivalent to at least 88.54 years of average annual yield, far exceeding the remaining productive capacity of the land.

Table 4-3 Land Compensation and Average Annual Yield in Project Villages

Township Name	Administrative Village	Compensation Standard (CNY/mu)	Average Annual Yield (CNY/mu)	Compensation Years	Remarks
Built-up Area of Muye District	Part of the built-up area of Muye District (including Nie Zhuang Village)	145,000	1,265	114.62	
Built-up Area of Muye District	Part of the built-up area of Muye District	112,000	1,207	92.79	

4.4.2. Policies for Permanent Use of State-Owned Land

The permanent use of state-owned land for this project refers to Article 9 of the Land Administration Law Implementation Measures of Henan Province: "Land in urban districts belongs to the state." The right to use state-owned land is confirmed by the issuance of a State-Owned Land Use Certificate by the government. This project does not involve the use of state-owned agricultural land but rather public infrastructure land and state-owned land that has already been reserved, which does not require additional compensation or resettlement. However, if any remaining ground attachments or previously uncompensated land are encountered before construction, they must be promptly and fully compensated based on local standards for seedlings and ground attachments.

4.4.3. Policies and Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Use

Temporary land use for construction purposes will follow a contract between the temporary land use applicant and the county (district) natural resources authority or the rural collective economic organization/village committee. The contract must specify the location, area, current land type, purpose, usage period, and reclamation standards. Compensation fees for temporary land use include payments for ground attachments, seedlings, and land reclamation costs. Ground attachment and seedling compensation fees are paid to the owners, and land reclamation costs are included in the construction budget for post-construction land restoration.

The project's temporary land occupation is approximately 868.56 mu, all located along existing roads and adjacent vacant state-owned land. For example, the Yinmankou Rainwater Pump Station Drainage Area Project temporarily occupies around 525.01 mu along 13 roads, while the Xiangyang Rainwater Pump Station Renovation temporarily occupies around 343.55 mu along 4 roads.

4.4.4. Seedling and Ground Attachment Compensation Standards

Compensation for seedlings and attachments follows the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Attachments on Collective Land in Xinxiang (New Policy Doc [2017] No. 97). See Table 4-4 and Appendix 4 for details.

Table 4-4 Seedling Compensation Standards (CNY/mu)

Crop Type	Compensation Standard (CNY/mu)
Grain Crops	900 - 1,200
Vegetable Crops	3,200 - 5,000

4.4.5. Policies and Compensation Standards for House Demolition

This project does not involve the demolition of residential or non-residential houses.

4.4.6. Policies for Vulnerable Groups

No vulnerable groups are affected by this project.

4.4.7. Support Measures for Women

In addition to receiving land acquisition compensation, women are entitled to special support policies:

Women will be given priority in employment opportunities, especially for unskilled jobs.

Women will be prioritized for agricultural and non-agricultural technical training, with at least 50% of trainees being women across four training sessions.

Affected women will be informed and consulted throughout the resettlement process and can participate in fair decision-making.

Special women’s meetings will be held to explain resettlement policies and raise awareness.

Compensation agreements must be signed by both husband and wife.

4.4.8. Other Compensation Standards

Additional compensation standards are shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Relevant Tax and Fee Standards for Land Acquisition

Item	Fee Standard	Policy Basis
Land Reclamation Fee	9 - 22 CNY/m ² depending on the land type and use (higher for irrigated land)	Notice on Strengthening Land Control (Henan Government [2008] No. 52)
Farmland Occupation Tax	16,000 CNY/mu	Interim Measures for Farmland Occupation Tax (Henan Government No. 124)
Forest Vegetation Recovery Fee	6 CNY/m ²	Notice on Adjusting Forest Vegetation Recovery Fee (Finance and Tax [2015] No. 122)
Land Use Fee for New Construction	14 CNY/m ²	Notice on Adjusting Land Use Fee for New Construction (Finance and Tax [2006] No. 48)
Land Acquisition Management Fee	2.8% of land acquisition cost	Notice on Adjusting Housing Construction Fees (Henan Pricing [2001] No. 1019)
Social Security Fees for Farmers	58,200 CNY/mu	Notice on Minimum Social Security Standards for Land-Loss Farmers (Henan Human Resources Office [2021] No. 49)

4.5. Entitlement Matrix

Table 4-6 Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
Permanent Land Acquisition	Muye District	Permanent acquisition of 7.1 mu of collective land; permanent occupation of 172.04 mu of state-owned land. The state-owned land is owned by the project implementing units (including the Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau's public infrastructure land) and already reserved state-owned land, not involving allocation or transfer, and no compensation is required. No resettlement impact involved.	Involves subdistrict	1 Affects households (12 people)	<p>(1) Land Compensation: Fully paid to affected persons to ensure their livelihoods are restored or improved.</p> <p>(2) Employment: Provide employment services, public welfare and project employment, small entrepreneurship loans.</p> <p>(3) Skills Training: Provide free skills training to affected persons.</p> <p>(4) Social Security: Enjoy social pension insurance according to local social security policies (villagers over 16 years old with land contracting rights whose per capita cultivated land area is less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition can be included in the security scope), among whom 2 people over 60 years old will enjoy this treatment after land acquisition.</p>	Provide full compensation to families affected by the project's land acquisition. Obtain diversified resettlement measures to ensure stable restoration of production and living standards. Compensation policies and standards will be clarified after consultation and disclosure with stakeholders.

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
Temporary Land Occupation	Hongqi District Weibin District Muye District	Total temporary occupation of 868.56 mu, all of which are existing roads and vacant land beside roads—state-owned land.	No demolition involved	No demolition involved	(1) Compensation for Temporary Land Use: Paid directly to the owner according to the occupation period. (2) Crop and Seedling Compensation: Compensate crops and seedlings at market prices. (3) Land Restoration: Restore the land to its original condition or better quality within a limited time. Compensation for seedlings and attachments will be provided according to the "Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on Collective Land for National Construction in Xinxiang City" (Xin Zheng Wen [2017] No. 97).	Receive compensation for seedling losses. Compensation policies and standards will be clarified after consultation and disclosure with stakeholders.
Residential House Demolition	/	/	No demolition involved	No demolition involved	/ Not found during field survey; if any occurs during implementation, compensation will be provided according to residential/non-residential	If any residential house demolition occurs during implementation, compensation will be provided according to the relevant standards.

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
					compensation standards.	
Non-Residential House Demolition	/	/	No demolition involved	No demolition involved	/ Not found during field survey; if any occurs during implementation, compensation will be provided according to residential/non-residential compensation standards.	If any non-residential house demolition occurs during implementation, compensation will be provided according to the relevant standards.
Illegal Buildings	/	/	No illegal buildings involved	No illegal buildings involved	/ Not found during field survey; if any occur during implementation, compensation will be provided according to residential/non-residential compensation standards.	If any illegal buildings are identified during implementation, compensation will be provided according to the relevant standards.
Ground Attachments	/	/	/	/	Implemented according to the "Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on Collective Land for National Construction in Xinxiang City" (Xin Zheng Wen [2017] No. 97). (1) Compensation: Ground attachments will be compensated at replacement cost directly to the owners. (2) Salvage Rights: Owners	/

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
					have the right to salvage materials from demolished assets/structures. (3) Notice Period: Affected persons will be notified and given at least 30 days' notice to remove trees; for seasonal crops and fruit trees, a three-month notice is required.	
Vulnerable Groups	Xinxiang City	Within the project land area; disabilities, low-income. No vulnerable groups involved; not found during field survey.	No vulnerable groups involved; not found during field survey	Not applicable	(1) Additional Subsidy: Provide a one-time subsidy to impoverished households. (2) Skill Development: One adult member from each vulnerable household will be entitled to skill development. (3) Employment Opportunities: Where appropriate, vulnerable households may be considered for employment in project construction activities.	For eligible populations meeting policy conditions, priority consideration to be included in local minimum income security schemes; priority access to free labor information, skill training, and employment services.
Women	Muye District	Women affected by land acquisition	1 village in 1 subdistrict 5 people	5 people	(1) Employment Opportunities: Non-technical jobs are first offered to women. (2) Participation and Information: Women will receive relevant information during land acquisition and can participate in	

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
					<p>consultations related to land acquisition.</p> <p>(3) Special Meetings: A special women's focus group discussion will be held to introduce land acquisition policies.</p> <p>In this project, technical training and other aspects will prioritize affected female labor to ensure their economic status is not harmed. A total of 12 training sessions will be conducted, including no less than 5 sessions (over 40%) for female laborers.</p>	
Grievances	Xinxiang City	Compensation standards, payment of compensation, and resettlement measures	Affected persons lodging grievances due to dissatisfaction with resettlement	Affected persons lodging grievances	<p>Affected persons are exempt from any fees and management costs involved in grievances regarding resettlement issues.</p> <p>AiIB's Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM): The PPM has been established by AiIB to provide an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by project-affected people</p>	

Type of Loss	District/County	Impact Identification	Eligible Persons/Groups	Number of Eligible Persons/Groups	Compensation Policy	Compensation Rights
					<p>when they believe that the AIIB's project has failed to implement its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and has or is likely to adversely affect them, and their concerns cannot be resolved through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or AIIB Management's action. Relevant information can be accessed at: AIIB PPM Website.</p>	

5. Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1. Resettlement Objectives

The objective of the project's resettlement plan is to develop an action plan for the resettlement and restoration of affected individuals, ensuring that they benefit from the project, and that their living standards are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels after the project is completed.

5.2. Principles of the Resettlement Restoration Plan

1. The resettlement plan is based on social and economic surveys within the project area and the statistical assessment of the physical assets affected. It is formulated according to national and local land acquisition compensation regulations and policies, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)'s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).
2. Optimize engineering design to protect farmland and minimize the scope of permanent and temporary land occupation impacts. Reduce involuntary resettlement to the minimum level possible, and implement measures to minimize inconvenience to the local population during construction.
3. Provide reasonable compensation for the acquired land and associated losses. Compensation for land acquisition must be paid in full after the approval of the compensation and resettlement plan, ensuring that payments are made before the commencement of civil works.
4. Ensure that all affected individuals receive full compensation for lost assets before they relinquish their contracted land. Their living standards, production capacity, and income levels should be restored to or even improved from pre-land acquisition levels after the acquisition is complete.
5. No compensation or resettlement will be provided to individuals who have illegally occupied land or built houses after the designated cutoff date for the project.
6. Encourage affected persons to actively participate in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan. Meaningful consultations will be conducted to inform them of their rights and options for resettlement, ensuring their involvement in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement activities.
7. Ensure that affected individuals who do not have legal rights to the land or are not legally recognized have access to resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets.

8. Address grievances and complaints from affected individuals in a timely and reasonable manner to resolve difficulties and inconveniences encountered during the land acquisition process.
9. Prior to project approval, disclose the draft resettlement plan in appropriate locations, using languages and formats understandable to the affected population and stakeholders. The final resettlement plan will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
10. Any major changes during the resettlement plan implementation (such as reduced compensation standards, changes in the scope and scale of land acquisition, or shifting a subproject to domestic investment) must be reported to AIIB in advance. If necessary, the resettlement plan may be modified or a new one prepared.
11. The implementing agency will conduct internal monitoring of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement implementation during the project, while an experienced third-party agency will be publicly recruited to conduct independent external monitoring. Regular reports will be submitted to AIIB. Once all activities are completed, an evaluation of the resettlement work will be conducted.
12. AIIB and the project executing agency will monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes, assessing the impact on the living standards of the affected population. The monitoring reports will be made public, assessing whether the resettlement plan achieved its intended results based on baseline surveys and monitoring data.

5.3. Collective Land Acquisition Impacts and Restoration Plan

5.3.1. Overview of Affected Households' Resettlement and Restoration Plan

Based on surveys of resettlement preferences and after extensive consultation with affected villages and representatives during socio-economic surveys, different resettlement and income restoration options have been determined. The resettlement methods and restoration measures include:

5.3.1.1. Monetary Compensation and Distribution

The project will provide monetary compensation to affected villages and farmers. The comprehensive land prices in Muye District's built-up areas range from CNY 112,000/mu to CNY 145,000/mu. Compensation for crops is provided according to the "Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on Collective Land for National Construction in Xinxiang City" (Xin Zheng Wen [2017] No. 97), detailed in Annex 5. Compensation will be fully paid to the affected village collective economic organizations, and the village representatives will hold a meeting to

decide the distribution of land compensation. The following distribution methods have been used in previous land acquisition activities:

1. The resettlement subsidy and land compensation fees are fully distributed to the affected households, with no further land allocation by the village group.
2. Compensation for crops and aboveground attachments belongs to the individual affected farmers.
3. If temporary land occupation compensation is involved during implementation, it will be directly compensated to households based on the actual quantity of farmland occupied for the duration of use.

5.3.1.2. Agricultural Resettlement Measures

Due to local socio-economic and natural environmental constraints, the 2 affected households each had about 0.82 mu of land per capita before land acquisition. Their land acquisition impact rates are 70% and 77%, respectively, with a per capita income loss of CNY 748.5, and an income loss rate of 2.56%-2.73%. Since the project involves linear construction, with scattered land occupation mainly for pump stations and road upgrades, the change in per capita cultivated land area in affected villages is minimal. In summary, the affected households retain some land and the nine people over 16 years old will be included in the landless farmer pension insurance system, with 2 individuals over 60 years old eligible to receive pensions after land acquisition. Additionally, agricultural development measures and non-agricultural skills training will support the livelihoods of affected households.

After consulting with the Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, subdistrict offices, village committees, and affected individuals, the project identified the following agricultural livelihood restoration measures: organic vegetable cultivation and specialty livestock breeding. These efficient agricultural models are expected to increase agricultural income by 20%.

1. **Organic Vegetable Cultivation:** This involves growing vegetables in steel-framed greenhouses at organic vegetable bases, with estimated income ranging from 5,000 to CNY 10,000 per mu.
2. **Specialty Livestock Breeding:** Developing large-scale breeding of livestock, mainly pigs, cattle, and sheep, is expected to generate income of 20,000 to CNY 35,000 per household per year.

5.3.1.3. Employment Resettlement Measures

Employment Guidance

The project will organize job training and consultation services for

farmers affected by land acquisition. These services will offer agricultural surplus labor employment services, job information, labor rights protection, and legal consultation assistance, helping affected farmers transition to non-agricultural employment.

Employment Opportunities Provided by the Project

It is estimated that during the implementation phase of the project, 247 temporary job opportunities will be created annually, including 87 technical positions and 160 non-technical positions. Affected farmers will be given priority for these job opportunities during project construction, promoting employment among the affected population. After the project is completed, permanent jobs, such as road maintenance and sanitation positions, will also prioritize affected farmers to further enhance their employment opportunities.

Skills Training Measures

In addition to monetary compensation, affected farmers will be included in the Xinxiang AIB project's land-lost farmer skills training plan. The project aims to provide skills training for at least 12 individuals who have basic educational qualifications.

5.3.1.4. Basic Pension Insurance Subsidies for Land-Lost Farmers

According to the "Notice on the Minimum Standards for Social Security Costs for Land-Lost Farmers in 2021" (Henan Human Resources and Social Security Office [2021] No. 49), social pensions will be provided to individuals over 16 years old who have contracted and management rights over rural collective land in the second round of land allocation, as determined by the village collective meeting.

Under the latest standards effective from July 1, 2021, qualified individuals in the project area will receive a minimum subsidy of CNY 58,200 per mu for pension insurance. Based on estimates from the Natural Resources Bureau and the Social Security Bureau, the rough estimate for social pension funds is CNY 413,220, accounting for 19.19% of the resettlement budget. The 9 village residents over 16 years old, with land contracting rights, will be included in the pension insurance system for land-lost farmers. Among them, 2 individuals over 60 years old will be eligible for benefits after the land acquisition.

5.3.2. Affected Household Restoration Plan

Since the impact on affected households is relatively minor, monetary compensation will be implemented. Compensation payments will strictly follow national and local policies, based on land acquisition compensation standards

and the amount of land lost, ensuring timely and direct payment to all affected households. Specific compensation distribution measures include:

Land acquisition compensation will be provided according to the "Notice on the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Regional Land Acquisition in Henan Province" (Henan Government [2016] No. 48), as outlined in the "Notice on Issues Related to the Comprehensive Land Price for Agricultural Land Acquisition" (Henan Government [2023] No. 28). Crop compensation will follow the "Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on Collective Land for National Construction in Xinxiang City" (Xin Zheng Wen [2017] No. 97).

Resettlement subsidies and land compensation will be fully distributed to affected households without any deductions by the village group. Affected households will no longer participate in land allocation within the village group. Compensation for crops and aboveground attachments will belong to the individual farmers.

Specific compensation distribution methods will be decided through village representative meetings in each village group.

Table 5-1 Income Loss and Restoration Plan for Land Acquisition Impacts

District	Subdistrict/Township	Village/Community	Land Acquisition Impact	Income Loss	Possible Restoration Measures	Restoration Result
			Land Acquired (mu)	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Annual Loss (CNY)
Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	Niezhuang Village	7.1	2	12	8,982
Total			7.1	2	12	8,982

Note: According to the socio-economic survey results, the average per capita income of affected households is CNY 28,572.2 .

5.3.2.1. Focus Group Restoration Plan

According to the analysis of the impacts of land acquisition and demolition, no focus groups have been significantly affected by the project.

5.4. Resettlement Plan for House Demolition

This project does not involve house demolition.

5.5. Infrastructure and Attachments Restoration Plan

The project impacts certain aboveground attachments, mainly trees and crops. Compensation for the affected attachments will be provided in the form of monetary payments directly to the affected individuals or entities. The affected parties will be responsible for the restoration, ensuring their livelihoods are restored to, or exceed, pre-project levels.

Table 5-2 Compensation Information for Aboveground Attachments

Category	Item	Specifications	Compensation Standard (CNY/Unit)	Possible Restoration Measures	Restoration Results
Trees	Paulownia, Poplar, Elm, Willow, Locust, Pine, Chinese Scholar Tree, etc.	Diameter < 5 cm	20	Monetary compensation, directly paid to the affected individuals/entities	Restored to or above pre-project livelihood levels
		5 cm ≤ Diameter < 10 cm	35		
		10 cm ≤ Diameter < 15 cm	85		
		15 cm ≤ Diameter < 20 cm	120		
		20 cm ≤ Diameter < 25 cm	150		
		25 cm ≤ Diameter < 30 cm	245		
		Diameter ≥ 30 cm	345		
		Crops	Grain Crops		
Vegetable Crops	Per Mu		3200-5000		

5.6. Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

According to the survey, this project does not affect vulnerable groups.

5.7. Resettlement Training

The survey revealed that most of the labor force from affected households are willing to participate in skills training. They expressed interest in training for the use and maintenance of agricultural machinery, construction work, cooking, trade, growing greenhouse vegetables, poultry farming, and crab farming. In response, a specialized skills training plan for land-lost farmers in the relevant counties and districts was formulated. This plan will offer training opportunities to affected farmers with basic literacy. All individuals affected by the land acquisition in the project area will have access to free technical and employment training provided by these institutions.

The project has prepared a training plan for the 2 affected households (12 people), including 6 laborers affected by the construction of the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnv River Pump Station. The details of the training plan are outlined in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Technical Training Plan for the Project Impact Area

District	Subdistrict	Training Time	Target Group	Number of Trainees (persons/year)	Training Content	Responsible Unit
Muye District	Heping Subdistrict	December 2024	Affected persons	3	Development of greenhouse vegetables	Relevant Township Labor Security Office
		March 2025	Affected persons	3	Chef and waiter training in the catering industry	Relevant Township Labor Security Office
		October 2025	Affected persons	3	Industrial skills training	Relevant Township Labor Security Office
		March 2026	Affected persons	3	Housekeeping skills training	Relevant Township Labor Security Office

The training plan will be publicly announced in the affected villages and organized by labor and social security departments and construction bureaus

at the district and subdistrict levels. Training costs will be covered by the training budget.

5.8. Women's Rights Protection Plan

During the preparation of the resettlement plan, the investigation team encouraged women to actively participate in the project impact assessment and sought their input on income recovery plans. Women supported the project, believing it would reduce flood risks, improve infrastructure and environmental quality, and protect public health and property.

Through project implementation, women will have access to employment opportunities and training in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, industrial skills, and catering services. Based on women's preferences, non-technical job opportunities during project implementation and maintenance will be prioritized for them. Women will receive the same wages as men for equal work, and the employment of child labor will be strictly prohibited.

To ensure women's economic status is not compromised, priority will be given to women in technical training programs. Of the 12 training participants, at least 6 must be women (at least 50%). Women will also receive relevant information during the resettlement process and will participate in fair consultations and resettlement activities.

During the implementation of the resettlement plan, special women's meetings will be held to introduce resettlement policies and raise awareness among women.

6. Resettlement Organizations and Implementation Schedule

6.1. Resettlement Management Institutions

To ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement activities and achieve the expected outcomes, a comprehensive organizational structure must be established throughout the project to manage the planning, execution, coordination, and monitoring of resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a broad-ranging task that requires cooperation and collaboration across multiple departments, the local government responsible for land acquisition and resettlement must strengthen the organizational structure and enhance institutional capacity to ensure that project preparation and resettlement activities proceed smoothly.

Given that the necessary institutions and departments for managing resettlement have already been established during the preliminary stages of project implementation, and their respective responsibilities have been clarified, the project will continue to utilize the existing management and advisory bodies set up during previous project phases. Therefore, there is no need for additional elaboration on the institutional arrangements in this section.

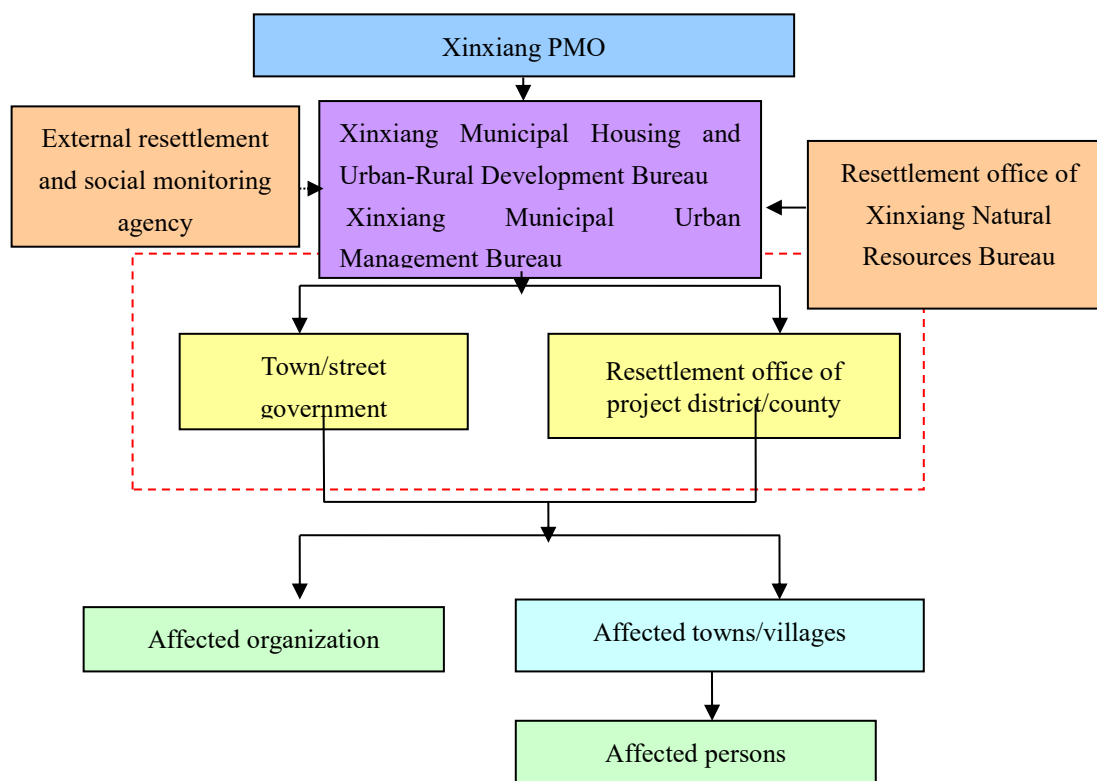


Figure 6-1 Resettlement organization set

6.2. Staffing and Facility Setup

6.2.1. Staffing

To ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement activities, dedicated personnel have been assigned at all levels of the resettlement organizations, creating an effective communication channel between the upper and lower levels. The resettlement organizations at each level are primarily composed of administrative staff and technical professionals, with each organization staffed by between 1 to 3 personnel, all possessing relevant expertise and management skills. Additionally, many staff members have significant experience in land acquisition and resettlement work. The staffing arrangements for the resettlement institutions are shown in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1 Resettlement Organization Staffing Arrangements

Organization Name	Number of Staff (People)	Composition
Henan Provincial Project Office	1	Civil servant
Xinxiang Municipal Project Office	1	Staff member
Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau	1	Staff member

Organization Name	Number of Staff (People)	Composition
Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau	1	Staff member
Xinxiang Natural Resources Bureau (Land Acquisition Office)	1	Staff member
Land Acquisition Offices of District Governments	2	Staff member
Affected Subdistricts/Offices	2-3	Administrative personnel
External Monitoring Agencies	Varies	Resettlement experts

6.2.2. Facility Setup

City and county/district-level resettlement institutions in this project have made use of existing resources. Basic office equipment, transportation, and communication tools have already been provided, including desks, chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, and vehicles.

6.3. Implementation Schedule

Table 6-2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement Activities	Timeframe	Status
1	Preparation Phase		
1.1	Establish Resettlement Office	January 2024	Completed
1.2	Appoint Resettlement Plan Consultant	February 2024	Completed
1.3	Conduct Detailed Socio-Economic Survey	February-May 2024	Completed
1.4	Draft Resettlement Plan	May 2024	This report
2	Information Disclosure & Public Participation		
2.1	Solicit Feedback from Relevant Departments & Affected People	April 2024	Completed
2.2	Disclose Draft Resettlement Plan and Information Booklet to Affected People	June 2024	Completed
2.3	Publish Resettlement Plan on AIIB Website	September 2024	Pending
3	Approval of Resettlement Plan	September 2024	Pending
4	Land Use Procedures		
4.1	Land Pre-Approval	July 2024	Completed
4.2	Land Use Approval	December 2024	Pending
5	Implementation Phase		
5.1	Sign Land Resettlement Agreements and Disburse Funds	October 2024 - July 2025	Pending
5.2	Land Acquisition	October 2024 - July 2025	Pending

No.	Resettlement Activities	Timeframe	Status
6	Monitoring & Evaluation		
6.1	Baseline Survey	December 2024	Pending
6.2	Internal Monitoring	October 2024 - March 2026	Pending
6.3	External Monitoring & Evaluation	October 2024 - March 2026	Pending

7. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1. Public Participation

In order to establish the resettlement work for the Xinxiang Urban Drainage Capacity Improvement Project, funded by the AIIB loan for post-flood disaster recovery in Zhengzhou and other areas in Henan, on a sound basis and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the landowners and displaced persons, the project places great emphasis on public participation and consultation. Public involvement is considered important during both the project preparation and implementation phases.

7.1.1. Participation During Project Preparation

Since the initiation of the project, under the guidance of technical assistance consultants, the Xinxiang Project Office, the Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, the Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, various townships/subdistrict offices, the project design team, and the resettlement plan preparation team have conducted a series of socio-economic surveys and consultations with the public, including around 30% participation from women. During the project preparation phase, extensive consultations on land acquisition and resettlement were conducted between the Xinxiang Project Office, project implementing agencies, subdistrict offices, and the project design team.

7.1.2. Participation Plan During Project Implementation

As the preparation and implementation of the project proceed, the project implementing agency will continue to conduct public participation. The details of public participation plans are provided in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Method	Time	Organizations Involved	Participants	Topics
Land Acquisition Announcement	Community Notice	August 2024	Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, District Relocation Offices, Townships/Subdistricts, Affected People	All affected people	Announce scope of acquisition, compensation standards, and resettlement approaches
Social Stability Risk Assessment,	Community Notice	September 2024	Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang	All affected people	Compensation amounts and payment

Purpose	Method	Time	Organizations Involved	Participants	Topics
Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Plan Announcement			Urban Management Bureau, District Relocation Offices, Townships/Subdistricts, Affected People		methods
Determining the Scope of Resettlement	Meeting	October 2024	Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, District Relocation Offices, RAP Investigation Team, Subdistrict Offices	All affected people	Determine boundaries, discuss compensation policies
Review of Resettlement Impact	On-site Survey	November 2024	Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, District Relocation Offices, Subdistrict Offices	All affected people	1) Identify any missing information, confirm the final impacts 2) List of demolished houses and lost assets 3) Prepare basic compensation agreements
Monitoring	Community Meetings	August 2024 - March 2026	Xinxiang Project Office, Xinxiang Housing Bureau, Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau, District Relocation Offices, Subdistrict Offices, External Monitoring Agencies, Township and Village Officials	All affected people	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Compensation payments 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood and housing restoration

7.2. Grievance Redress

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this project is consistent with other AIIB projects under implementation, and thus the details are not repeated here. The project resettlement implementing agency will assign key personnel to handle complaints and grievances from affected populations. The names, office addresses, and contact information of the responsible personnel are listed in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-2 Institutions and Personnel Responsible for Handling Grievances

Organization	Contact Person	Address	Phone Number
Xinxiang Project Office	Ren Jinsheng	698 East Section of Jinshui Avenue, Hongqi District, Xinxiang City	13937367384
Xinxiang Housing Bureau	Ma Shaoqing	Northeast of the intersection of Rongxiao Road and College Street, Muye District, Xinxiang City	13937359908
Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau	Shen Zhixin	134 Heping Avenue, Hongqi District, Xinxiang City	18537319656

8. Budget and Funding Sources

8.1. Funding Budget

The overall project budget includes direct costs related to resettlement, such as compensation for permanent land acquisition, compensation for affected ground attachments, as well as management fees, training expenses, taxes, and contingencies.

All costs incurred during the land acquisition compensation and livelihood restoration processes are included in the total project budget. The estimated total land acquisition compensation cost for this project is 2.15299 million CNY. This includes costs for permanent land acquisition compensation, crop compensation, ground attachment compensation, management fees, resettlement plan monitoring fees, training expenses, taxes, and contingencies. Basic resettlement costs amount to 1.03775 million CNY (48.2% of the total budget), of which permanent land acquisition compensation is 1.0295 million CNY (47.82% of the total budget), and crop compensation is 82,500 CNY (0.38% of the total budget). Contingency costs are estimated at 103,780 CNY (4.82% of the total budget). The detailed budget for resettlement compensation is provided in Attachment 8.

8.2. Annual Funding Utilization Plan

To prevent any disruption to the production and living conditions of affected households during the project construction or implementation phases, the investment plan will be carried out in stages. The resettlement investment plan is outlined in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	March 2025	September 2025	Subtotal
Investment (CNY)	1.291794 million	0.861196 million	2.15299 million
Proportion (%)	60	40	100

8.3. Management and Disbursement Process of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1. Management of Resettlement Funds

The disbursement of resettlement funds must strictly follow the relevant national land acquisition regulations and the policies outlined in the

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The compensation standards and coverage must not be less than what is determined in the RAP.

The project resettlement implementing agencies (Xinxiang Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau and Xinxiang Urban Management Bureau) will submit a progress report each month to the Xinxiang Project Office. The payment request forms will be reviewed and signed by the main responsible person of the project resettlement implementation agency and submitted to the Xinxiang Finance Bureau for fund disbursement.

Land acquisition compensation fees and compensation for ground attachments will follow the existing policies in Xinxiang and the AIIB's **Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).**

The Xinxiang Project Office will hire a specialized consulting agency to conduct regular internal audits on the use of resettlement funds in the resettlement office.

The relevant township/district financial and audit departments have the authority to monitor and audit the use of the special funds.

The external monitoring agency for resettlement will conduct special tracking and monitoring of the compensation fund implementation during its external monitoring processes.

8.3.2. Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The disbursement of resettlement funds for this project will follow the following principles: All expenses related to resettlement will be included in the overall project budget. The local government will allocate the project funds according to the compensation standards. Compensation funds will be budgeted by the Xinxiang Finance Bureau based on the verification results from the Xinxiang Project Office. The funds will be paid to the relevant district functional departments, which will then allocate them to the implementing units for distribution to the affected units. Compensation fees for resettlement will be paid before the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

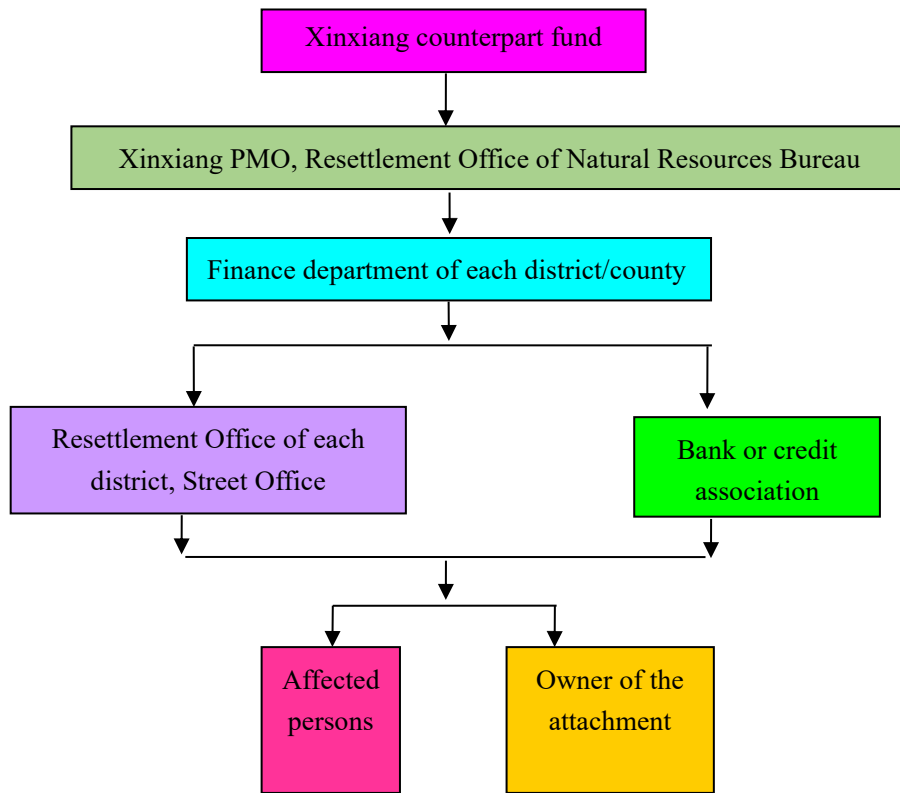


Figure 8-1 Fund allocation flow

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the smooth implementation of the **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** and to achieve proper resettlement for those affected, this project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities, as required by the **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**—specifically **ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement**, as well as the **Environmental and Social Management Plan Framework (ESMPF)**, which was reviewed and approved in October 2021. The monitoring process is divided into two parts: internal monitoring by resettlement agencies and external monitoring.

Internal and external monitoring are key activities in the process of tracking the implementation of resettlement. These activities ensure coordination between the **Xinxiang Project Office**, project implementation agencies, related resettlement institutions, and external monitoring agencies, establishing a structured, transparent, and upward information management system for the resettlement process. The system tracks the progress of resettlement activities, including implementation progress, funding, outcomes, livelihood restoration measures, public participation, grievances, and unresolved issues. All of this information will be recorded, analyzed, and used for evaluation.

Since the monitoring and evaluation system for resettlement has already been established during earlier phases of the project, including clearly defined responsibilities for each institution, this project will maintain the already-established internal and external monitoring and evaluation management and advisory bodies.

9.1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is conducted within the resettlement system, tracking the resettlement implementation process from top to bottom. The **Xinxiang Project Office**, project implementation agencies, and related resettlement agencies will use the already-established, structured, transparent, and upward information management system to track the progress of resettlement activities. The system monitors various aspects, including the implementation of resettlement progress, funding, and outcomes. The information gathered will then be processed and analyzed.

9.2. External Monitoring

External monitoring agencies will compile reports based on observations and surveys. The primary goals of external monitoring are:

1. To objectively report to the AIIB and the project owner on the progress and issues regarding resettlement.
2. To evaluate the socioeconomic effects of resettlement, offering constructive feedback and suggestions to improve and perfect the resettlement process.

During the first year of project implementation, monitoring will occur quarterly, with reports submitted accordingly. Following the first year, and based on actual project progress and AIIB requirements, external monitoring and evaluation reports (in both Chinese and English) will be submitted semi-annually to the AIIB and the Xinxiang Project Office. These reports will be provided as independent documents and will also be included as part of the overall project implementation reports.

Attachment

**Attachment 1: Resettlement Due Diligence Report
(Improvement of Urban Drainage Drainage System
and Roads in Xinxiang City Subproject)**

**Prepared by: Xinxiang City AIIB Emergency Loan
Project Leading Group Office**

September 2024

1 Background

1.1 Project Background

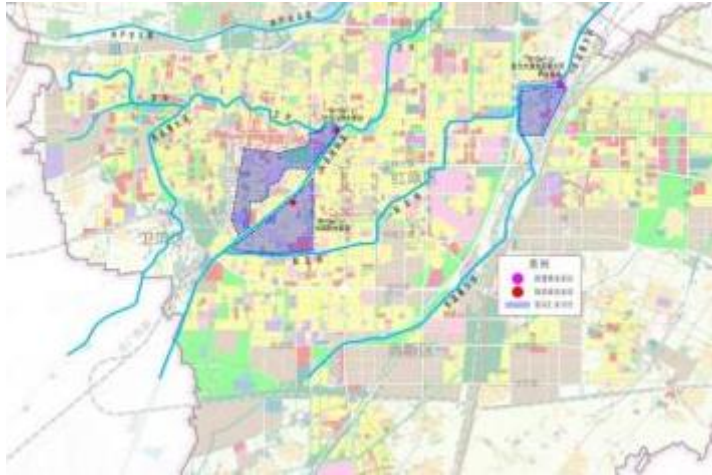
On November 25, 2021, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Board of Directors approved a \$1 billion emergency concessional loan to support the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction project following the catastrophic rainstorm and flood disaster in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, and surrounding areas. Based on the findings of the flood risk assessment conducted in Xinxiang City during the rainy season and the Xinxiang City Flood Risk Assessment Report (September 2022), approximately 38 flood-prone points were identified in the city's central urban areas. To date, domestic projects have addressed and resolved flooding at 16 of these points. However, the remaining flood-prone areas are concentrated near the Yinmakou, Xiangyang, and Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River stormwater pump stations and their drainage areas.

Considering these conditions and through AIIB funding, Xinxiang City has planned the Post-Disaster Recovery Project for the Severe Rainstorm and Flood Disaster in Zhengzhou and Other Areas of Henan Province—Xinxiang City Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project, which aims to systematically address the remaining flood-prone areas in the city and continue the comprehensive urban flood control measures.

The project includes three subprojects related to civil construction:

1. The Yinmakou Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Project.
2. The Xiangyang Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Improvement Project.
3. The Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project.

The locations of the project construction sites are shown in Figure 1-1.



Annex Figure 1-1 Location Map

The **Yinmakou Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Project** and the **Xiangyang Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Improvement Project** both involve the upgrading and reconstruction of existing roads or stormwater pump stations and do not require new land acquisitions. However, the **Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project**, which includes the construction of the new **Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station**, requires the permanent occupation of 7.1 mu of collective land. This is detailed in the **Brief Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**. Additionally, the construction of 5 kilometers of stormwater pipelines within the **Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station** drainage area will require the permanent occupation of 168.98 mu of existing state-owned land, which was acquired between 2010 and 2018. Compensation for the land had already been disbursed to the affected households, and the land had been transferred to state ownership before 2018. Since the land acquisition was completed prior to the preparation of this project, it is necessary to conduct a due diligence review on the already completed land acquisition activities.

Key findings from the due diligence review include:

Verification of the land acquisition process: The construction of the **Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station** drainage area involved 5 roads, occupying a total of 168.98 mu of existing state-owned land. The land was acquired in phases between 2010 and 2018, and compensation had been fully disbursed to the affected households prior to 2018, transferring the land into state ownership.

Compensation details: The comprehensive land prices for agricultural areas within the project's scope varied according to the year and location, ranging from CNY 40,000/acre, CNY 62,000/acre, to CNY 98,000/acre. The compensation for seedlings was between CNY 600/acre and CNY 1,200/acre, while other surface attachments were compensated at a lump-sum of CNY 5,000/acre (this amount was provided to the implementing agency, which then compensated the affected persons based on the evaluation price). Compensation for economic and timber trees was provided according to specific standards.

1.2 Reasons for the Due Diligence

The Xinxiang City Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project is a subproject of the Post-Disaster Recovery Project for the Severe Rainstorm and Flood Disaster in Zhengzhou and Other Areas of Henan Province. It includes three engineering projects. The selected location for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station requires the occupation of 168.98 mu of state-owned land. Since land acquisition and compensation were completed in phases between 2010 and 2018, and some of the acquisitions were completed within the last five years, a due diligence review is necessary in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and memorandum requirements to assess the resettlement activities that have already taken place within the project's impact area.



Annexed Figure 1-2: Current Status of the Site for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area

1.3 Objectives of the Due Diligence, Compensation Implementation, and Methods

The primary objective of this due diligence investigation was to review the land acquisition and compensation activities that had already taken place for

the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project. Specifically, the investigation aimed to evaluate whether these activities complied with relevant national, Henan Province, and Xinxiang City regulations and policies concerning land acquisition and compensation. The purpose was to assess the adequacy of compensation payments and determine whether the legal rights of affected individuals were protected. Additionally, the investigation aimed to identify any issues related to resettlement implementation or impacts on affected populations, and provide feasible recommendations to address them.

The land in question is located in Xinxiang City's Muye District. Between 2010 and 2018, a total of 168.98 mu of collective land was acquired from Diwan Village in Hongqi District, Niezhuang Village, and Dingguo Village in Muye District. Land acquisition and compensation agreements, including compensation for seedlings and other surface attachments, were signed, and compensation funds were distributed to affected households accordingly.

From April 16 to April 20, 2024, the Resettlement Due Diligence Team conducted an investigation in the areas surrounding the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project. The scope of the investigation included a review of the following:

- Land acquisition compensation implementation plans
- Compensation policies and standards
- Disbursement of funds
- Resettlement and livelihood restoration status
- Information disclosure and grievance mechanisms
- Evaluation of unresolved issues and preparation of supplementary action plans

The following methods were used during the due diligence investigation:

Document Review: This involved collecting and verifying relevant documents related to the project and resettlement activities, including land acquisition and compensation policies.

Field Investigations: These included sample household surveys, institutional meetings, interviews with key informants, and participatory observations to assess the impact on affected households and the effectiveness of resettlement measures.

Sample Surveys: Randomized surveys of households affected by land acquisition were conducted, with the cooperation of the **AIB Project Office** and **Niezhuang Village** officials. These surveys assessed the

compensation process and the socio-economic impacts on affected populations.

Institutional Meetings: Meetings were held at the township/street level and at the village level, including discussions with **Nie Zhuang Village** officials and resettlement representatives. These meetings addressed land acquisition compensation, resettlement measures, livelihood restoration, and grievance mechanisms.

Key Informant Interviews and Household Interviews: In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, including village leaders, villagers, women, and elderly residents, to gather detailed information on the compensation process, resettlement outcomes, and any remaining concerns or grievances.



Annexed Figure 1-3 On-site Investigation by the Resettlement Due Diligence Team

2. Impact of Land Acquisition for the Project

2.1 Overview of Collective Land Acquisition

Between 2010 and 2018, a total of 168.98 mu of collective land from Diwan Village in Hongqi District, Nie Zhuang Village, and Dingguo Village in Muye

District was acquired for the project. The acquisition impacted 40 households and 182 people. Details are provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Overview of Collective Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

District	Township/Street	Village	Actual Land Acquired (mu)	Affected Households	Affected Population
Hongqi District	Xiaodian Town	Diwan Village	49.80	13	61
Muye District	Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	44.83	12	54
Muye District	Heping Street	Dingguo Village	74.35	15	67
Total			168.98	40	182

2.2 Impact on Crops and Surface Attachments

In the land acquisition area for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project, crops and other surface attachments were impacted. The primary crops affected were wheat, corn, and rapeseed. The surface attachments mainly included various types of saplings.

2.3 Analysis of Affected Population and Degree of Impact

2.3.1 Affected Population

The land acquisition for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station impacted 40 households and 182 individuals from Diwan Village in Hongqi District, Niezhuang Village, and Dingguo Village in Muye District. Of these individuals, 75 were women, all of whom were rural residents. There were no urban residents affected.

2.3.2 Degree of Impact

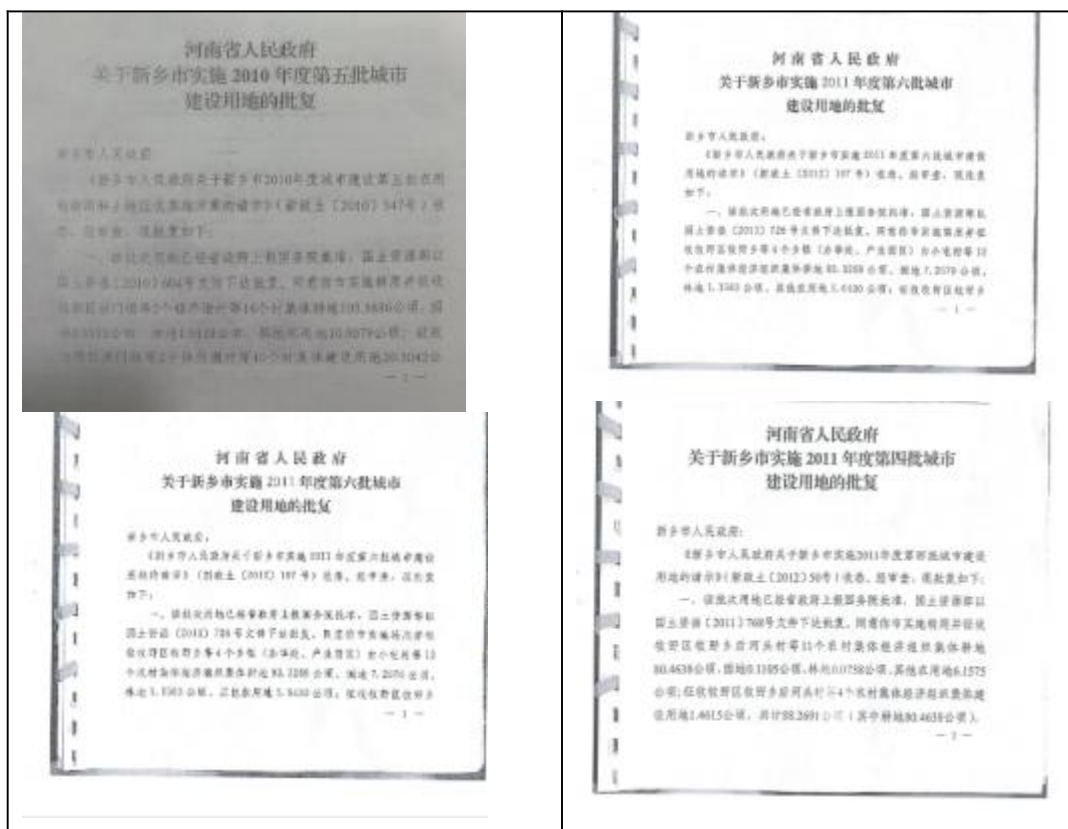
Agricultural income constituted a small portion of the total household income in the project area. The affected villages—Diwan Village, Niezhuang Village, and Dingguo Village—are located near the high-speed rail station, a highway exit, and close to the main urban area of Xinxiang City. Local households had access to various job and business opportunities, meaning that their income was not entirely dependent on land or agriculture.

Thus, the land acquisition had a relatively limited impact on the incomes of affected households. Moreover, the project is expected to generate new job opportunities and increase local incomes as it progresses. During on-site investigations, affected individuals expressed their support for the land acquisition, noting that the government's cash compensation had been timely and sufficient to help them resume normal production and living activities. They expressed eagerness for the project to start soon, believing it would create more employment opportunities and improve their living standards.

3. Land Acquisition Process and Compensation Implementation

3.1 Land Acquisition Procedures

The Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project (excluding the construction of the new Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station) involved the acquisition of 168.98 mu of land. This land was acquired in different batches between 2010 and 2018 and received approvals from the Henan Provincial Government for various land use requests. Details of these approvals are provided in the following figure.



Annex Figure 3-1 Approval of Construction Land for the Project in Different Batches

3.2 Public Announcements of Land Acquisition

To fully protect the rights and interests of the villagers, the Xinxiang City People's Government issued pre-announcements for each batch of land acquisition related to the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project between 2010 and 2018. These announcements included details about land acquisition, construction restrictions, compensation, resettlement guidelines, and hearing regulations. However, due to the time elapsed since the acquisition (2010-2018), some on-site announcement materials are no longer available. The local land acquisition departments, related street offices, and village groups have confirmed that the procedures were carried out legally and there are no unresolved issues.

3.3 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

The compensation for land acquisition was determined based on the following laws and regulations: the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Railway Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (State Council Decree No. 590), and other relevant laws. The compensation also followed the standards set forth in documents such as the Notice on the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for Land Expropriation in Henan Province (Yuzheng [2009] No. 87), the Notice of the People's Government of Henan Province on Adjusting the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for Land Expropriation (Yuzheng [2016] No. 48), and several other municipal documents issued by Xinxiang City.

The compensation for the expropriation of collective land involved land compensation fees, crop compensation fees, and compensation for surface attachments. For the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station, all collective land acquisition compensation followed these established standards, with varying rates based on the year and region of acquisition. Details of the compensation standards are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Comprehensive Compensation Standards for Land in Xinxiang City

Township/Street	Village	Year	Land Acquisition Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)	Crop Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)	Surface Attachments Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)
Xiaodian Town	Diwan	2011	62,000	600	Fruit trees that do not

Township/Street	Village	Year	Land Acquisition Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)	Crop Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)	Surface Attachments Compensation Standard (RMB/acre)
	Village				require identification and evaluation were compensated at a one-time package price of 5,000 RMB/acre (paid to the implementing agency, which compensated the affected people (APs) at the assessed price). Other trees were compensated based on market evaluation of the replacement cost for different economic or timber species.
Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	2018	40,000	900-1,200	
Heping Street	Dingguo Village	2018	98,000	1,200	



Annex Figure 3-2 Compensation Standards for Above-Ground (Underground) Attachments on Collective Land in Xinxiang City

3.4 Land Acquisition and Compensation Process

The Xinxiang City People's Government is the implementing body for land acquisition and compensation for this project and is responsible for the overall management and supervision of land acquisition and compensation. This includes the land used for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project. The key steps in the land acquisition process are outlined below:

Before starting the land acquisition, a physical inventory was conducted at the designated locations, and the area of land to be acquired was measured. Compensation agreements were signed, and payments were made within a set timeframe.

The compensation for crops and above-ground attachments for the land related to the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project was carried out according to the "Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Above-Ground (Underground) Attachments for National Construction Land in Xinxiang City" (Xinzhengwen [2017] No. 97) and the compensation standards established by Hongqi District and Muye District in line with these regulations. The compensation standards are detailed in Table 3-1.

Compensation payments were made directly to the affected households (using the "Compensate Whom We Acquire From" approach), without adjusting land distribution. Payments for land compensation, including land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, crop compensation fees, and surface attachments compensation fees, were made directly to the affected households.

The process for land compensation is as follows:

- First, the Xinxiang City People's Government identifies the land acquisition and demolition area based on the pre-announcement of land acquisition. The area of land, buildings, and above-ground attachments to be acquired are measured and confirmed by the involved rights holders.
- Next, the City Coordination Office works with relevant departments, townships, and village committees to review the compensation step by step. After public disclosure in the township or village without objections, compensation is transferred to the affected households through a one-time bank transfer.
- The compensation process for this land has been completed, with no remaining issues.

For the acquisition of 168.98 mu of land from Diwan Village in Hongqi District, Niezhuang Village, and Dingguo Village in Muye District, the total

compensation amounted to 13.4059 million RMB, all of which has been disbursed to the affected households. This included 12.1672 million RMB for land compensation, 163,900 RMB for crop compensation, 229,900 RMB for tree compensation, and 844,900 RMB for other above-ground attachments.

Based on discussions and interviews with village committees and resident representatives, the land acquisition compensation process has been fully completed. Residents eligible for the land-lost farmer pension insurance have all been enrolled, and 26 individuals, who are now over 60 years old, have begun receiving their pension benefits. There are no outstanding issues related to land compensation. The breakdown of compensation payments for each batch of land acquisition is shown in Table 3-2.

Annex Table 3-2 Details of Land Acquisition Compensation Payments for Acquired Land

Township	Village	Land Compensation (RMB 10,000)	Crop Compensation (RMB 10,000)	Tree Compensation (RMB 10,000)	Surface Attachments Compensation (RMB 10,000)	Total Compensation (RMB 10,000)
Xiaodian Town	Diwan Village	308.78	2.99	0.00	24.90	336.67
Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	179.30	4.48	0.00	22.41	206.20
Heping Street	Dingguo Village	728.64	8.92	22.99	37.18	797.72
Total		1,216.72	16.39	22.99	84.49	1,340.59



河南省行政事业单位资金往来结算票据 票据代码:豫财410501
2018年度前有效 票据批次:OC[2017]

付款单位:新乡市土地储备中心 2018年04月30日 No 0100332

收款项目	数量	金额											
		千	百	十	万	千	百	十	元	角	分		
477亩土地补偿费用		¥	4	3	7	8	8	3	8	1	6		
金额合计(小写)		¥	4	3	7	8	8	3	8	1	6		
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收款单位(盖章): 新乡市土地储备中心 复核: 收款人: 梁芮

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河南省行政事业单位资金往来结算票据 票据代码:豫财410501
2018年度前有效 票据批次:OC[2017]

付款单位:新乡市土地储备中心 2018年05月21日 No 0100339

收款项目	数量	金额											
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660.936亩拆迁补偿,磊五村地租 (E)拆迁补偿拆迁补偿(前期)		2	6	4	3	7	4	4	0	0	0		
金额合计(小写)		2	6	4	3	7	4	4	0	0	0		
金额合计(大写)		贰仟陆佰肆仟叁佰柒仟肆佰肆拾元											

收款单位(盖章): 新乡市土地储备中心 复核: 收款人: 梁芮 郭建斌

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Annex Figure 3-3 Part of the Compensation Payments and Receipts for Acquired Land

4. Analysis of Livelihood Restoration Measures for Affected Households After Land Acquisition

4.1 Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Development for Affected Households

Based on varying levels of land and income loss, the Xinxiang Municipal Government, along with the relevant authorities of Muye District and Hongqi District, adopted various measures to restore the income and livelihoods of affected households. These measures mainly include:

1. Cash compensation;
2. Provision of rural public welfare jobs;

3. Vocational skills training, particularly for jobs that require a large local workforce;
4. Labor export.

The specifics of these livelihood restoration measures are listed in Table 4-1.

Annex Table 4-1 Overview of Livelihood Restoration Measures for Affected Households of Acquired Land

Township	Village Group	Number of Affected Households	Coverage of Livelihood Restoration Measures (Households/Individuals)
		Cash Compensation (Households)	Rural Public Welfare Jobs (Individuals)
Xiaodian Town	Diwan Village	13	13
Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	12	12
Heping Street	Dingguo Village	15	15

4.2 Assessment of Livelihood Restoration and Satisfaction of Affected People

4.2.1 Livelihood Restoration of Affected People

During the due diligence process, 25 out of 40 affected households (62.5% of the total) involved in the acquisition of 168.98 mu of land for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project were surveyed to assess changes in income levels before and after land acquisition. The results of the income level survey for the sample households are presented in Table 4-2.

Annex Table 4-2 Comparison of Livelihood Sources and Income Levels of Affected Households in Acquired Land Areas (Unit: RMB/Year/Person)

Affected Village	Per Capita Disposable Income Before Land Acquisition (2010-2018)	Main Income Source Before Land Acquisition	Main Livelihood Restoration Measures	Per Capita Disposable Income After Livelihood Restoration (2023)	Main Income Source After Land Acquisition	Income Increase Percentage

Affected Village	Per Capita Disposable Income Before Land Acquisition (2010-2018)	Main Income Source Before Land Acquisition	Main Livelihood Restoration Measures	Per Capita Disposable Income After Livelihood Restoration (2023)	Main Income Source After Land Acquisition	Income Increase Percentage
Diwan Village	9,728	Migrant labor, wheat, and rapeseed farming	Provision of rural public welfare jobs, labor export, skills training	15,860	Migrant labor, transportation, business, services	63.03%
Niezhuan g Village	13,769	Migrant labor, wheat, and rapeseed farming	Provision of rural public welfare jobs, labor export, skills training	28,909.4	Migrant labor, transportation, business, services	109.96%
Dingguo Village	8,647.3	Migrant labor, wheat, and rapeseed farming	Provision of rural public welfare jobs, labor export, skills training	13,921.5	Migrant labor, transportation, business, services	60.99%

4.2.2 Satisfaction Survey of Affected People

The due diligence team conducted a satisfaction survey of 25 affected families (out of 40) related to the acquisition of 168.98 mu of land for the Hongli Avenue Dongmengjiang River Stormwater Pump Station Drainage Area Construction Project. The results show that 100% of respondents participated in the cash compensation and distribution process, 100% of families engaged in non-agricultural employment, and 80% of families took part in skills training.

Overall, 80% of respondents were satisfied with the livelihood restoration measures, with no dissatisfaction reported. Additionally, 84% of affected households reported an increase in income opportunities compared to before the project, and 92% indicated that their income levels had improved, while 8% reported that their income levels had been restored. This indicates that the livelihood restoration measures were highly effective and were well-received by the affected households. Detailed results are provided in Table 4-3.

Annex Table 4-3 Satisfaction Survey on Livelihood Restoration Measures for Affected Households in Acquired Land Areas

No.	Question	Answer Options	Results (%)
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			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	What is your age?	① Youth ② Middle-aged ③ Elderly	12	60	28	0	0
2	How many family members are in your household?	① ≤ 3 ② $3 < x \leq 5$ ③ $x > 5$	8	76	16	0	0
3	What is your level of education?	① Illiterate/Semi-illiterate ② Primary School ③ Middle School ④ College and above	0	8	80	12	0
4	What livelihood restoration measures have you participated in? (Multiple choices)	① Cash compensation and distribution ② Rural public welfare jobs ③ Non-agricultural employment ④ Skills training ⑤ Other	100	12	90	80	60
5	Are you satisfied with these livelihood restoration measures?	① Very satisfied ② Satisfied ③ Neutral ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	12	68	13	7	0
6	How do you express your opinions during the livelihood restoration process?	① Don't know whom to approach ② Directly to community/village leaders or through intermediaries ③ Directly to government above the village level or through intermediaries ④ Through the media ⑤ To the project owner	0	100	0	0	0
7	After the livelihood restoration measures were implemented, how did your income opportunities compare to before?	① Significantly increased ② Slightly increased ③ Unchanged ④ Slightly decreased ⑤ Significantly decreased	64	20	16	0	0
8	After the livelihood restoration	① Significantly increased ② Slightly increased ③	52	40	8	0	0

	measures were implemented, how does your income level compare to before?	Unchanged decreased decreased	④ Slightly					
9	After the livelihood restoration measures were implemented, how satisfied are you with your current life?	① Very satisfied ③ Neutral Very dissatisfied	② Satisfied ④ Dissatisfied	24	52	24	0	0



Annex Figure 4-1 Satisfactory survey

5 Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress

5.1 Information Disclosure and Consultation

During the initial preparation phase of the project, relevant project information was disclosed, and adequate consultations with the affected public were conducted. The project office staff communicated with affected households through various channels such as posting public notices, holding meetings, conducting household interviews, and conducting physical quantity surveys. These activities informed the affected households about land acquisition compensation policies and resettlement plans. In general, the communication channels were smooth, and the consultation methods were diverse.

5.2 Grievance Redress and Handling

Throughout the project's land acquisition and resettlement process, a comprehensive grievance redress system was established, involving the project office, the Xinxiang Municipal Government, the petition office, and the courts. The detailed grievance redress procedure is as follows:

Stage 1: If any individual feels their rights have been infringed upon during the land acquisition or resettlement process, they can first report the issue to the village committee. The village committee or the affected individual can then directly approach the township government to negotiate a solution. Once a complaint is received, the township government will record it and research a solution within two weeks alongside the village committee and the affected individual.

Stage 2: If the complainant is unsatisfied with the decision made in Stage 1, they can file a grievance with the project office within one month of receiving the decision. The project office will respond to the grievance within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the affected person remains unsatisfied after receiving the project office's response, they may file a complaint with the Xinxiang Municipal Government within one month. The government will respond within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the complainant is still not satisfied with the arbitration decision, they can file a civil lawsuit according to the Civil Procedure Law.

Affected individuals can submit complaints regarding any aspect of resettlement, including compensation standards. These grievance channels were communicated to the affected individuals through meetings and other means to ensure that they were fully aware of their rights to file complaints. Additionally, media tools were used to strengthen publicity, and any opinions or suggestions on resettlement work were compiled and addressed by the relevant resettlement agencies.

In practice, the compensation standards applied in the project's land acquisition and resettlement process adhered to the relevant local regulations and market-based replacement cost standards. Compensation funds were fully distributed according to the standards, and the affected population expressed a high level of satisfaction. Therefore, no significant grievances or complaints were recorded. Minor issues, such as errors in the physical quantity registration, were promptly corrected during the implementation phase and did not result in dissatisfaction.

5.3 Evaluation

Throughout the compensation and resettlement activities, there were no reported grievances or legal cases related to land acquisition or resettlement. The public participation, grievance, and redress mechanisms effectively supported the resettlement process.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

The "Post-Disaster Reconstruction Project for Severe Rainstorms and Floods in Henan, Including Zhengzhou – Xinxiang City Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project" is expected to begin construction in September 2024. The land parcel of 168.98 mu, designated for the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnü River Drainage Pump Station Catchment Area Construction Project, had its land acquisition completed between 2010 and 2018. The land acquisition compensation process for this area has already concluded.

Since the land compensation for this 168.98 mu parcel, where the Hongli Avenue East Mengjiangnü River Drainage Pump Station will be located, was partially completed within the past five years before the approval of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a due diligence investigation was necessary. The land acquisition involved affected households from Diwan Village in Hongqi District and Nie Zhuang Village and Dingguo Village in Muye District. From 2010 to 2018, a total of 168.98 mu of collective land was acquired, affecting 56 households and 196 individuals. The total compensation amounted to CNY 13.4059 million, all of which has been distributed to the affected households. This includes CNY 12.1672 million for land compensation, CNY 163,900 for crop compensation, CNY 229,900 for tree compensation, and CNY 844,900 for other ground attachments.

The project adhered to procedures for informing, confirming, and holding hearings before land acquisition. The land acquisition and compensation process has been completed, and the compensation was fully distributed according to the schedule and procedures, with no objections. While some of the public notices are no longer available due to the time elapsed (2010-2018), the local land acquisition departments, relevant street offices, and villages confirmed that the procedures were legal and there are no unresolved issues.

During the investigation, it was found that 80% of respondents expressed satisfaction, either "relatively satisfied" or "very satisfied," with the livelihood restoration measures. A small number of households were "not very satisfied" with the measures due to a lack of job opportunities and external work opportunities. However, all respondents expressed strong support for the

project and hoped that the construction would provide them with employment opportunities.

Throughout the land acquisition compensation and resettlement process, all activities were conducted in an orderly manner following the policies and procedures. There were no complaints or legal disputes related to land compensation and resettlement.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the due diligence findings, some affected individuals lack external work opportunities and employment. They hope to obtain job opportunities during the project's construction and operation phases. Therefore, it is recommended that the project office, implementing agencies, and contractors prioritize offering non-technical job positions to affected farmers, helping them to secure corresponding labor income.

During project construction, efforts should be made to ensure transparency, public participation, and the handling of grievances and complaints to protect the interests of residents, villagers, and stakeholders in the project area.

Appendix 1: Interview Minutes

Date: April 18, 2024

Location: Niezhuang Village, Heping Street, Muye District, Xinxiang City

Organizer: Xinxiang City Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau

Participants: Project Office Leader, Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau Leader, Village Secretary, Residents, Resettlement Due Diligence Team

Topic: Xinxiang City Urban Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project - Thematic Group Discussion

Main Content and Results:

On April 18, 2024, in order to protect the interests of land acquisition households and to understand their needs and concerns, the Xinxiang City Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau organized an interview session in Niezhuang Village regarding the land acquisition compensation process for the project. After in-depth discussions, the land acquisition households expressed their support for the project, recognizing that its implementation would likely increase their employment opportunities. They also expressed satisfaction with the land acquisition compensation standards and resettlement arrangements, believing that the measurement of their property was reasonable and that they had received the compensation they were entitled to under national regulations. Given that the compensation funds had already been distributed, the affected households hoped that future construction and operations would offer job opportunities and employment training to those willing and in need.

The Project Office and the Village Committee pledged to work with other departments to prioritize professional skills training for the affected villages and farmers.

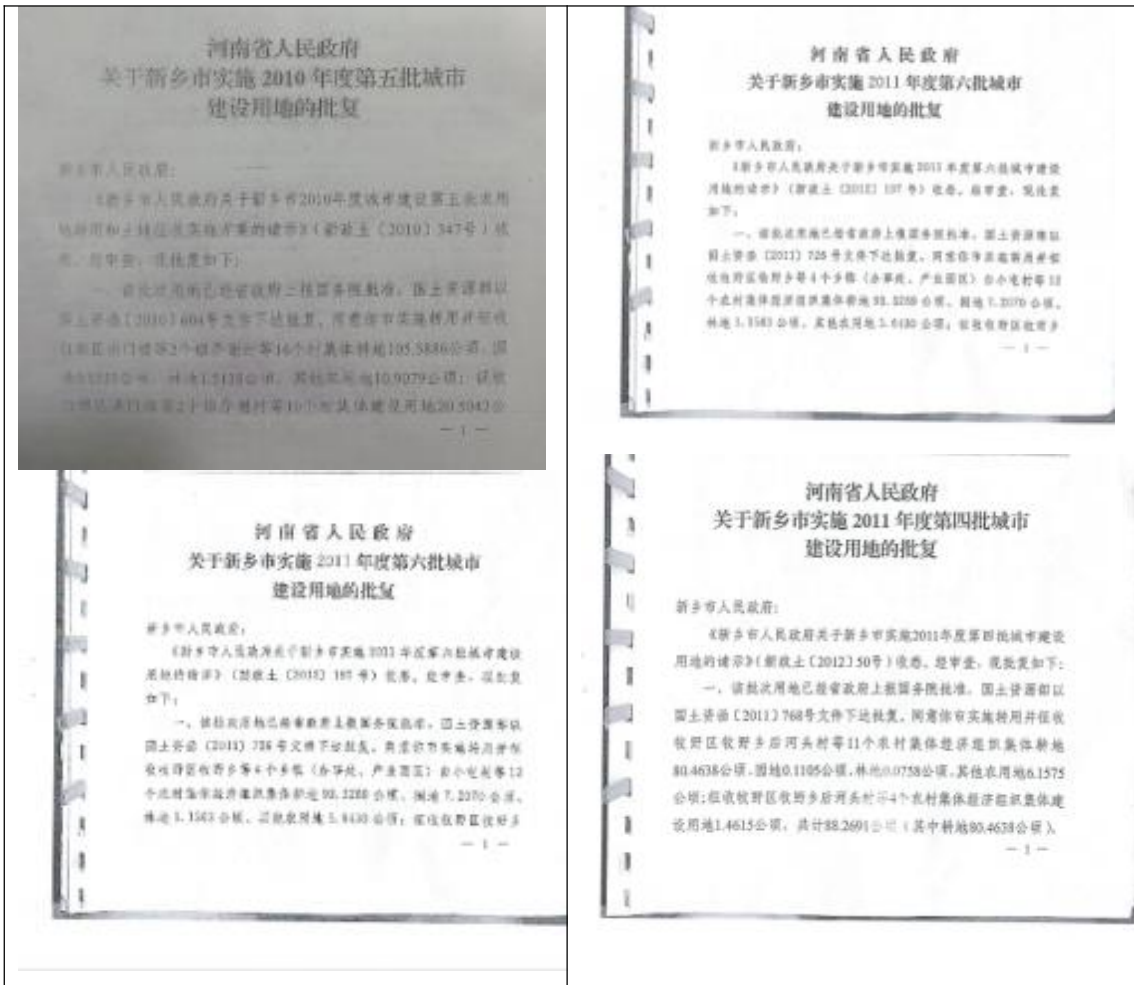
On-Site Photos:



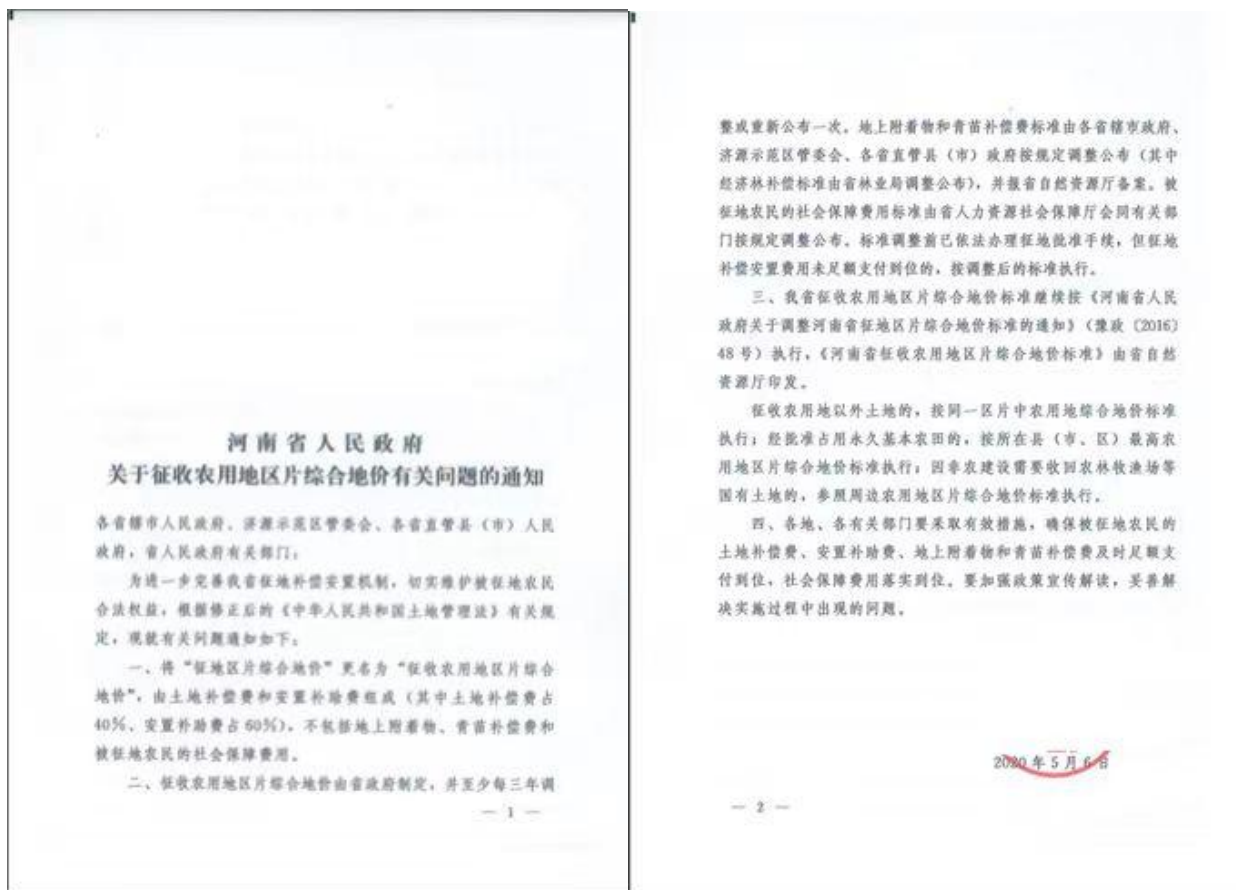
Appendix 2: Resettlement Impact Analysis Table

Project Name	Township/ Street	Village	Before Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition Impact	Post-Acquisition Per Capita Arable Land (mu)	Land Acquisition Impact Rate (%)	Income Loss (CNY)	Proportion of Per Capita Disposable Income
			Total Households (households)	Total Population (people)	Arable Land (mu)	Per Capita Arable Land (mu)	Affected Households (households)	Affected Population (people)
Hongli Avenue East Mengjiang River Rainwater Pump Station Watershed Area Construction Project	Xiaodian Town	Tiwan Village	528	2,589	1,760.76	0.68	19	66
	Heping Street	Niezhuang Village	424	1,900	1,351.106	0.71	18	59
	Heping Street	Dingguo Village	352	1,669	1,218.37	0.73	19	71

Attachment 2 Land Approval Documents



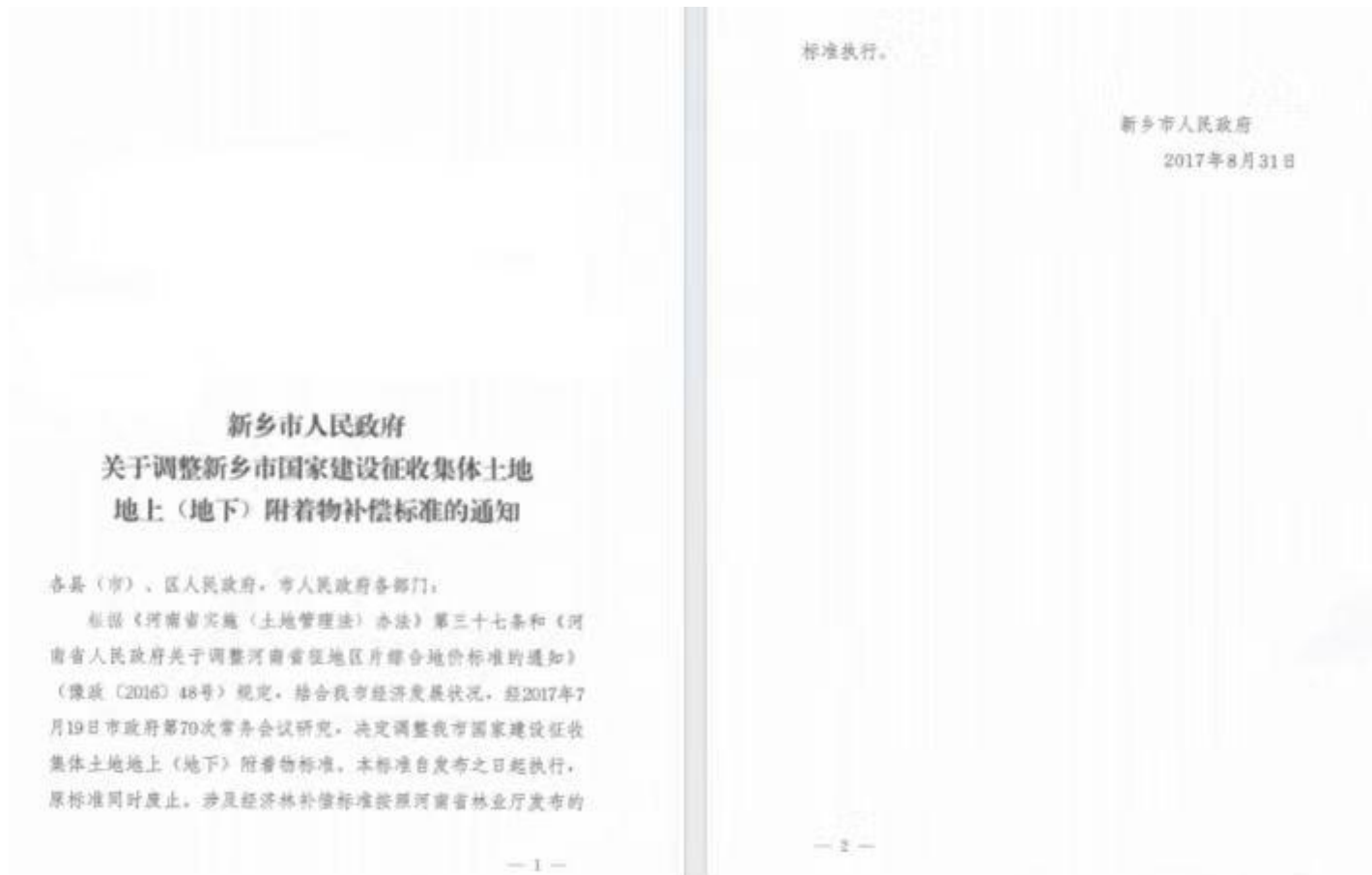
Attachment 3: "Notice of the Henan Provincial People's Government on Issues Related to Comprehensive Land Prices in Agricultural Districts" (Yuzheng [2020] No. 16)



Attachment 4: "Notice of the Henan Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Issuing Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Agricultural Districts in Henan Province" (Yuzheng [2016] No. 48)



Attachment 5 Notice on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Aboveground (Underground) Attachments on Collectively Owned Land Expropriated for National Construction in Xinxiang City (Xinzhengwen [2017] No. 97)



项(构) 名称	规格结构特征和范围	单位	计价标准(元)	说明	备注
其他类	其他类	项	30-45		
	其他类	项	5-15		
其他类	其他类	项	2000	每立方米≥1000 项	其他类其他类其他类其他类, 每 项为2.5元/项, 每项≤4000 项
表3. 其他类其他类其他类其他类					
其他类	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	1000		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	2000		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	400		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	1000		
其他类	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
	其他类其他类其他类其他类	项	100		
表3. 其他类其他类其他类其他类					

项(构) 名称	规格结构特征和范围	单位	计价标准(元)	说明	备注
其他类	其他类	平方米	200-500		
	其他类	平方米	200-500		
	其他类	平方米	200-500		
其他类	其他类	平方米	20-40		
其他类	其他类	平方米	200-400		
	其他类	平方米	200-500		
其他类	其他类	平方米	100-180		
	其他类	平方米	1000		
	其他类	平方米	800		
	其他类	平方米	1000		
其他类	其他类	平方米	800		
	其他类	平方米	1000		
其他类	其他类	项	1000		
	其他类	项	10000-15000		
其他类	其他类	项	2000-4000		
	其他类	项	300		
其他类	其他类	项	200-400		
	其他类	项	100-200		

项(构) 名称	规格结构特征和范围	单位	计价标准(元)	说明	备注
其他类	其他类	项	40-120		
	其他类	项	2100		
	其他类	项	1000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
	其他类	项	2000		
其他类	其他类	项	100-180		
	其他类	项	100-120		
	其他类	项	100-120		
	其他类	项	100-120		
其他类	其他类	平方米	40-80		
	其他类	平方米	100-200		
	其他类	平方米	80-100		
	其他类	平方米	40-50		
	其他类	平方米	70-75		

项(构) 名称	规格结构特征和范围	单位	计价标准(元)	说明	备注	
其他类	其他类	平方米	40-80			
	其他类	平方米	40-80			
	其他类	平方米	15-20			
	其他类	平方米	2-4			
	其他类	平方米	2-4			
	其他类	平方米	200			
	其他类	平方米	100			
	其他类	平方米	100			
	其他类	平方米	100			
	其他类	平方米	100			
其他类	其他类	项	4000			
	其他类	项	30-18			
	其他类	其他类	项	400		
		其他类	项	1000		
		其他类	项	200		
		其他类	项	200		
	其他类	项	1000			
	其他类	项	2000			

建（构） 构筑物名称	现状结构特征和范围	单位	补偿标准（元）	说明	备注	
	50-100KV	台	3000			
	>100KV	台	5000			
	高压线	直径 1cm	米	10		
		电杆	米	200		
	低压线	直径 1cm 电杆	米	10-20		

Attachment 6 Endowment Insurance Subsidy for Land-Expropriated Farmers

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河南省2021年被征地农民社会保障费用最低标准公布 7月1日起执行

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

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

《通知》指出，各省辖市、济源示范区、省直管县（市）可结合实际适当提高当地社会保障费用标准，但不得低于人力资源和社会保障部规定的标准，在当地的社会保障费用标准生效前，按此次公布的标准执行。

《通知》明确，6月24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项目，缴存金额不低于实施依法确定的补偿方案所需资金，且在7月31日前按审核权限向人力资源和社会保障部门申请社会保障补贴的，社会保障费用标准可按2020年标准执行。此种情形经申请社会保障补贴的，应在原有申报材料基础上，提供缴存社会保障费用的银行进账单原件、安置补偿方案复印件、安置补偿方案公示照片和核算补贴金额的有关材料。（记者 张蒙蒙）

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

地区	社会保障费用标准（元/亩）
郑州市（含郑东新区）	62000
开封市（含龙亭区）	62000
洛阳市	62000
平顶山市（含湛河区）	62000
安阳市（含文峰区）	62000
鹤壁市	62000
新乡市（含红旗区）	62000
焦作市	62000
濮阳市	62000
许昌市	62000
漯河市	62000
三门峡市	62000
南阳市（含卧龙区）	62000
商丘市（含梁园区）	62000
信阳市（含浉河区）	62000
周口市（含川汇区）	62000
驻马店市（含驿城区）	62000
济源市	62000

责任编辑：王磊

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Attachment 7 Gender Analysis in the Project Area

A—Gender Analysis of Rural Women in the Project Area	Details
Legal Rights of Women	According to Chinese legal documents, women have the same legal rights as men, although some women may not be aware of this.
Social Status of Women	In the project area, women generally enjoy good social status. Major family decisions are made jointly by both husband and wife. Men are seen as the heads of households and attend most village meetings, but women still influence the decisions made by their husbands in these meetings.
Rights to Land and Property	Women have equal rights to land and property. As in other parts of China, before 1982's household responsibility system, when daughters married, they lost rights to land in their natal homes and could only share their husband's family land. However, this situation was corrected during the second round of land contracts (around 1999). In the event of land acquisition and resettlement, women enjoy equal compensation rights.
Collective Property Rights	Women hold equal rights to collective property.
Roles in Life and Gender	There are no strict gender role limitations, but in rural China, women are primarily responsible for household chores and some manageable agricultural work, while men engage more in agricultural production and migrant labor. Typically, women work 1.2 times longer than men. Additionally, many young women also migrate for work.
Contribution to Household Income	Women primarily contribute to household income through agriculture and small-scale household businesses, accounting for about 25% of the household income.
Household Status	Women have an equal voice in the family. When men leave the household for work, women make most of the decisions.
Education Levels	Both girls and boys have equal educational opportunities. If children work hard at school, parents strive to provide for their education.
Health Status	Women's health is generally good, with no significant nutritional differences compared to men. However, healthcare costs are rising as a proportion of household expenditure, potentially increasing women's financial burden.

A—Gender Analysis of Rural Women in the Project Area	Details
Village Government Institutions and	Women are represented on village committees and have good informal networks at the village and group levels. Women can participate in village committee elections, and they hold the right to vote and run for office. Local governments prioritize the development of women, especially in poverty alleviation efforts.
Overall Assessment and Key Risks	Women in the project area enjoy a good social status, with no strict gender role restrictions. Although women participate less in public decision-making, they can express their views through male family members.

B—Gender Analysis in Resettlement


Gender Issue	Stakeholder Concern/Risk	Project Impact	Mitigation Measures
1. Land, Property, and Compensation Rights	Women being deprived of land or property or not receiving compensation	Women have equal rights to land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation. The project will not negatively affect women	1) Monetary compensation or improving remaining land quality with adjustments to crop structures
2. House Demolition and Reconstruction	Women lack the right to participate in decisions or use of compensation funds	Women hold property rights over houses, and house reconstruction decisions are made jointly by family members, so women can participate in site selection, house construction, and temporary housing arrangements	2) Women have property rights over reconstructed homes
3. Post-Land Acquisition: Production and Income Recovery	Women are more severely impacted and receive less support	Affected households will only lose part of their land and income. Compensation use is decided by the households, and only	1) Women will receive land acquisition compensation; 2) At least 50% of technical trainees

Gender Issue	Stakeholder Concern/Risk	Project Impact	Mitigation Measures
		severely affected households need to change income sources. Besides cash compensation, the project will offer auxiliary measures to help restore income, such as priority employment during construction and technical training	will be women; 3) Women will receive priority employment opportunities during project construction, operation, and management
4. Increased Gender Inequality	Resettlement increases women's burden or reduces their opportunities	Resettlement will not lead to gender inequality. For most families, resettlement impacts are minor. Land loss and adequate compensation will help women alter their crop structures (e.g., plant more profitable crops), increasing their income	Monitoring will be conducted
5. Community Network System	Social networks are disrupted	The project will not severely impact community networks	No impact
6. Health/Social Issues (Violence, Disease)	Resettlement pressures lead to health problems or exacerbate social issues (e.g., violence, HIV)	The project will not severely impact the village, but severely affected households and vulnerable groups may face difficulties	Assistance will be provided in coordination with the civil affairs department

Attachment 8 Resettlement Compensation Budget for the Project

No.	Item	Unit	Yinkou Pump Station Catchment Area Project	Xiangyang Pump Station Catchment Area Project	Hongli Avenue Dong Mengjiangnv River Pump Station Catchment Area Project	Total	Proportion (%)
			Compensation Standard (CNY/Unit)	Quantity	Budget (CNY10,000)	Compensation Standard (CNY/Unit)	Quantity
1	Basic Resettlement Costs	CNY			7.1	103.775	103.775
1.1	Permanent Land Acquisition Fee	CNY			145,000	7.1	102.95
1.1.1	Arable Land	Mu			145,000	7.1	102.95
1.1.2	Woodland	Mu			145,000	0	0
1.1.3	Collective Wasteland	Mu			145,000	0	0
1.2	Young Crop Compensation Fee	Mu			1,200	7.1	0.825
1.3	Temporary Land Occupation Fee	Mu			0	0	0
1.4	Ground Attachments Compensation				0	0	0
1.4.1	Trees	Tree			0	0	0
2	Management Fee	Basic Fee			5%	103.775	5.189
3	Resettlement Planning & Monitoring Fees	CNY					
3.1	Resettlement Survey & Design Fees	CNY				10	
3.2	Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation Fees	CNY				15	
4	Training Costs (Including Resettlement & Institutional Training)	Basic Fee	1%	103.775	1.038	1.038	0.48%
5	Land Acquisition Related Taxes and Fees	CNY				69.92	69.92
5.1	Arable Land Use Tax	Mu			16,000	7.1	11.36
5.2	Arable Land Reclamation Fee	Square Meter			22	4733.33	10.41
5.3	New Construction Land Usage Fee	Square Meter			14	4733.33	6.63
5.4	Forest Vegetation Recovery Fee	Square Meter			6	0	0
5.5	Land Acquisition Management Fee	Land Acquisition Fee			2.8%	7.1	0.2
5.6	Social Security Fee for Landless Farmers	Mu			58,200	7.1	41.32
1-5 Subtotal						204.9215	204.9215
6	Contingency	Basic Fee	10%	103.775	10.378	10.378	4.82%
7	Total				215.299	215.299	100.00%

Attachment 9 Interview Records

Time	April 2024
Location	Qiudong Community, Xinxiang City
Organizer	Xinxiang City Urban Management Bureau
Participants	Project Office Manager, Urban Management Bureau Manager, Community Secretary, Project Area Residents, SIA Survey Team
Discussion Topic	Special Group Discussion on Xinxiang City Urban Drainage Capacity Enhancement Project
Main Content and Outcomes	
1. Disaster Impact	Xinxiang City suffered severe damage during the extreme rainfall in July 2021. Several rivers, including the Dasha River and Shanmen River, had levee collapses, slope damage, weir destruction, and bridge washouts.
2. Resident Losses	Residents reported significant property losses from the July 20, 2021, flood disaster. Flood discharge areas experienced complete crop failure, and farming is no longer viable. The Dasha River's levees are low, and the river channel is too narrow to withstand extreme rainfall.
3. Project Awareness and Support	The residents are well-informed about the project and are very supportive of its development. They believe the construction should start as soon as possible.
4. Resident Needs	<p>1) There is an urgent demand for the reconstruction and expansion of rainwater pumping stations: "I hope that after the project is completed, drainage during rainfall will be faster." 2) Female villagers expressed the hope for job opportunities: "I heard the project is about to start construction. I stay at home with my children and don't have a job. I hope this project can bring job opportunities for stay-at-home women like me. We are willing to participate in daily river and road maintenance, such as cleaning. We are willing to do that work."</p> 

Attachment 10 Site Photos

	
<p>Interview with PMO and PIU</p>	<p>Hongli avenue storm water pump station</p>
	
<p>Hongli avenue storm water pump station</p>	<p>Hongli avenue storm water pump station</p>
	
<p>Yinmakou subproject roads</p>	<p>Hongli avenue storm water pump station</p>



Yinmakou subproject roads



Xiangyang storm water pump station



Xiangyang storm water pump station



Xiangyang storm water pump station



Interview in Quidong community



Interview in Quidong community



Interview in Quidong community



Meeting with PIU



Meeting with PIU



Meeting with PIU



Surrounding environment of Xiangyang storm water pump station



Surrounding environment of Xiangyang storm water pump station



Interview in Qiudong community



Interview in Qiudong community