

Draft Resettlement Plan

July 2016

PRC: Ningxia Liupanshan Poverty Reduction Rural Road Development Project

Prepared by the Transportation Department of Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

CNY1.00	=	US\$0.16243
US\$1.00	=	CNY6.1565

ABBREVIATIONS

NHAR	-	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
CTB		County Transportation Bureau
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
HH	-	Household
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LO		Land Occupation
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
DIBAO	-	Minimum Living Security System in China

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	—	kilometer
m ²	—	square meter
mu	—	666.7 m ²

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NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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**NINGXIA LIUPANSHAN
POVERTY REDUCTION RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

Resettlement Plan for 19 Feeder Roads

July 2016

**Prepared by Transportation Department of Ningxia Hui
Nationality Autonomous Region**

宁夏回族自治区交通运输厅

Endorsement Letter

22July2016

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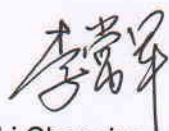
**Subject: P48023-PRC Ningxia Liupanshan Poverty Reduction Rural Road
Development Project**

Dear Mr. Masahiro Nishimura

In accordance with relevant laws and legislations of the PRC government and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Resettlement Plans (RPs) and a consolidated Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) are prepared covering all project components. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) covering all project components was prepared in accordance with the ADB's GAD policy. These reports are prepared based on social impact assessment, feasibility study reports prepared for the proposed project roads by local social development specialist and local design institutes as well as site reconnaissance by the project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) consultant team.

This is to formally advise you that there is no objection to the RPs, EMDP and GAP documents being posted on the ADB website according to ADB disclosure procedures. We further confirm that we will implement all required actions as set out in the RP, EMDP and GAP during project implementation and accept ADB's supervision and inspection of the action plan implementation and disclosure of monitoring reports during implementation.

Yours sincerely,



Li Changjun
Deputy Director, Planning Division
Ningxia Department of Transport

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I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A. Project Introduction

1. Ningxia Liupanshan Poverty Reduction Rural Road Development Project (hereinafter referred to as "Project") will be aligned with the government's stated impact of reduced poverty and increased quality of life in the Liupanshan area. The construction of the Project mainly targets at: 1) improving the technical grade for road network project, increasing network capacity, and perfecting regional road network; 2) enhancing the connection between the project area and surrounding area, improving regional traffic condition, and promoting the economic development of the project area and region; 3) constructing seven trunk roads and twenty-one feeder roads in Xiji County, Pengyang County, Jingyuan County, and Yuanzhou District in Guyuan City, Hai County in Zhongwei City, and Tongxin County in Wuzhong City.

2. As required by ADB, resettlement plans have been formulated for seven trunk roads and two feeder roads (Jingyuan and Longde). The other 19 roads include: 1 township road that only needs pavement rehabilitation (class III) without LAR in Haiyuan, 4 village roads that only need pavement rehabilitation without LAR, and 14 village roads with LA. According to *Notice of the General Office of Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Regulating the Identification of Land Category for Rural Roads (Guo Tu Zi Ting [2013] No. 581)* (hereafter Policy No. 581), Rural Roads are defined as those serve the rural agricultural production and transportation among villages and farmland in rural area (including farm road). The width of pavement and subgrade of the farm road are no more than 6.0 and 6.5 meters (class IV or below) respectively. The land use for Rural Road only needs to be reported to the local land and resource bureau for being filed on record. Lawfully, the management of farm road is excluded out of the management scope of construction land. Accordingly, land acquisition and resettlement for Rural Road are entitled to be arranged in accordance with their local standards, usually to be dealt through consultations between the local township/town governments and farmers.

3. In Liupan Mountain Area, rural road construction, village road in particular, is considered a social welfare undertaking, livelihood supporting project, and national poverty alleviation project as well, from which local economy and residents will largely benefit. Based on this point, some of the counties have introduced LAR policies with relatively low compensation rate or even no compensation. Now, more counties are planning to adopt provincial compensation standard.

4. Based on the provisions of Policy No. 581, 18 village roads out of other 19 feeder roads are classified as Rural Roads (the villages have the ownership of the roads), 1 out 19 feeder roads which is located in Haiyuan is a township road with 7.5 meter width of pavement only needs pavement rehabilitation without LAR. It is estimated that 825-905 mu of farmland (99% are dry farm land) will be acquired and 541 households will be affected by LA in 25 villages. No house will be demolished. No temporary land occupation are involved in Construction Proposal. The amount of ground attachments (mainly include young crop and public facilities) will be measured after the preliminary design. Total land acquisition of all types, LO and ground attachments shall be included in the Final RP.

5. Therefore, the 19 feeder roads are basically people-benefit projects with very limited negative impact compared to the project benefits. The 19 feeder roads project will benefit 55,706 rural residents (58% are poor). The locations of feeder roads are presented in Figure 1. The impact scope and construction standard of the feeder roads are presented in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

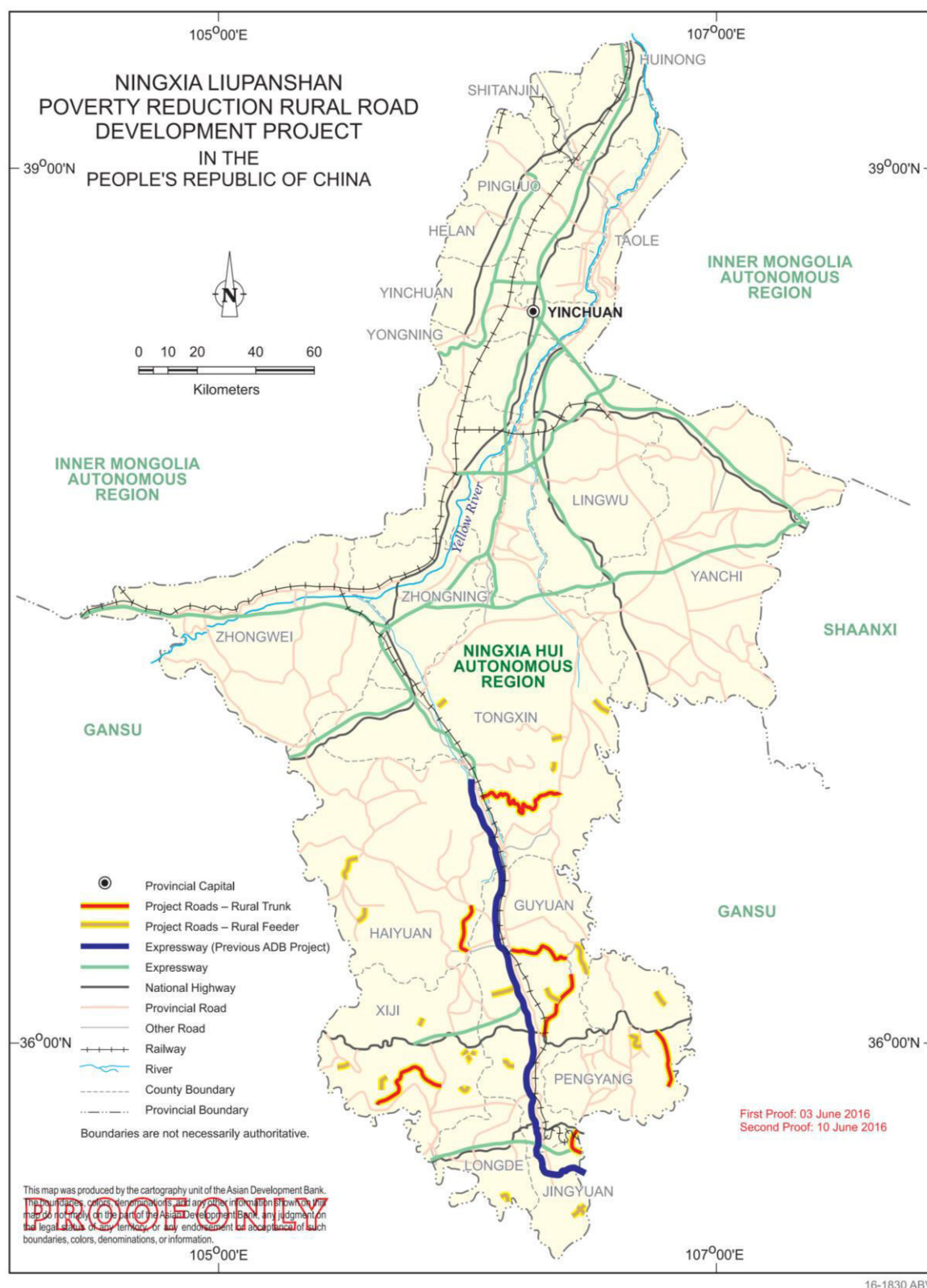


Figure 1: Sketch Map of Trunk Roads and Feeder Roads

Table 1: List of 19 Feeder Roads

No.	County	Road Name	Length (km)	Cost of Upgrade ^a (CNY 10,000)	No. of Total Beneficiaries	No. of Poor Beneficiaries	No. of Affected Village
1	Yuanzhou (6)	Hongzhuang–Dadian–Shahexian Road	13.0	1,744	10,000	5,600	3
2		Guhu Road–Qiaowa–Miaotai Road	10.0	1000	7,000	3,600	2
3		Ligou–Xiaojiashengou Road	7.0	849	12,000	6,750	3
4		Ke village–Feng village road	5.0	450	6,500	3,600	2
5		Licha–Dongjia village road	5.0	450	1,600	800	1
6		Caichuan–Yangjiayaoxian Road	4.4	400	1,500	756	
7	Xiji (5)	Wangping–Lizhang road	11.5	1,500	3,593	1,885	2
8		Daying–Yaerpo Road	8.5	1,205	1,928	1,433	1
9		Mawan–Caonao Road	8.5	1,224	2,006	1,230	2
10		Bataijiao–Quancha Road	7.0	1,105	2,100	1,140	2
11		Nanchuan–Lujiagou Road	6.0	900	1,300	1,104	2
12	Tongxin (4)	Tongfu village–Shanghewan village road	8.6	775	9,300	3,040	2
13		Majiajing–Suocha Road	6.7	1,073	800	768	2
14		Tongyu Road–Lijiagangzi–Liushubaozi Road	6.6	618	12,000	8,900	4
15		Xiachen Road–Chener village	6.1	600	3,500	2,100	1
16	Pengyang (2)	Caomiaoxinwa–Caochuan Road	7.2	943	5,700	5,700	2
17		Xiaochadiaochoa–Qigeshan road	6.0	795	2,800	2,800	1
18	Haiyuan	Xi'an–Zhangwan Road	13.3	1,052	9,000	2,000	4
19	(2)	Xiangtong–Huitiaogou Road	7.2	1,088	2,500	2,500	2
Total			147.6	17,771	95,127	55,706 (58% poor)	38

Table 2: Construction Standard of 19 Feeder Roads

No.	County	Road Name	Length (km)	Proposed roads			Existing Roads	
				Road Type, Class	Width(m) Subgrade /pavement	Pavement	Width(m) Subgrade /pavement	Pavement
1	(6)	Hongzhuang–Dadian–Shahexian Road	13.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	gravel
2		Guhu Road–Qiaowa–Miaotai Road	10.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	asphalt
3		Ligou–Xiaojiashengou Road	7.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	gravel
4		Ke village–Feng village road	5.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	gravel

5		Licha–Dongjia village road	5.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	gravel
6		Caichuan–Yangjiayaoxian Road	4.4	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6.5/5.0	gravel
7	Xiji (5)	Wangping–Lizhang road	11.5	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	6-6.5-/3.0	earth
8		Daying–Yaerpo Road	8.5	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	--/3.0	earth
9		Mawan–Caonao Road	8.5	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	--/3.0	earth
10		Bataijiao–Quancha Road	7.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	--/3.0	earth
11		Nanchuan–Luijiagou Road	6.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	--/3.0	earth
12	Tongxin (4)	Tongfu village–Shanghewan village road	8.6	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete		gravel
13		Majiajing–Suocha Road	6.7	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete		gravel
14		Tongyu Road–Lijiagangzi–Liushubaozi Road	6.6	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete		earth
15		Xiachen Road–Chener village	6.1	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete		earth
16	Pengyang (2)	Caomiaoxinwa–Caochuan Road	7.2	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	/3.0	earth
17		Xiaochadiaocha–Qigeshan road	6.0	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	cement concrete	/3.0	earth
18	Haiyuan (2)	Xi'an–Zhangwan Road	13.3	Township Road, Class III	8.5/7.0	asphalt/concrete	8.5/7.0	asphalt/concrete
19		Xiangtong–Huitiaogou Road	7.2	Village Road, Class IV	6.5/5.0	asphalt	6-6.5/4.0	earth

Source: Road list

B. Findings

6. From July to October 2015, two site visits were conducted in Tongxin, Xiji, Yuanzhou, Jingyuan and Longde. From 10th to 15th May 2016, the PPTA specialist conducted the third site visit in Tongxin, Yuanzhou, Jingyuan, Pengyang, Longde Xiji and Haiyuan. Surveys and in-depth interviews with villagers, village/township officials and other key informants were carried out. Opinions and concerns on LAR of rural road construction have been collected. The procedures of how the township and village committee and other local relevant agencies coordinate the LAR issues with villagers have been documented. Besides, the LAR specialist has collected provincial and local policies and regulations on LAR, discussed the LAR and other relevant issues with key informants and concerned officials. A diagnostic assessment on the impact of feeder roads has been made after careful study. The key findings are as follows:

- The construction of 19 feeder roads indicates small scale of economic displacement and no physical displacement;
- Based on desk review and site visit, there is no LA due to merely pavement rehabilitation

involved in Tongxin, and no negative impact accordingly; Site visit indicates a small amount of LA, even though no LA is mentioned in the Construction Proposal for Pengyang Feeder Roads. A small scale of LA will be involved in Haiyuan and Yuanzhou. Medium level of LA will occur in Xiji.

- According to Policy No. 581, lawfully, all the feeder roads with LA in Xiji, Yuanzhou, Haiyan and Pengyang (likely) are allowed to handle land acquisition through consultations between the local governments and farmers without following provincial compensation standard (Notice of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on Land Acquisition Administration Compensation rate of counties, cities and districts (NZF[2015]101), hereafter Policy No.101), However, Xiji will adopt Policy No. 101 to compensate the affected households by LA, and Yuanzhou is planning to adopt Policy No. 101 as well. Since most of the land acquisition will occur in Xiji and Yuanzhou, the negative impact of the 19 feeder roads will be minimized and mitigated through compensation. In Haiyuan and likely Pengyang, consultations between township and farmers will be adopted to solve LA issues.
- The existing LAR procedures and practices would be adequate to manage LA in all the counties for the project.

II. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

7. There are a total of 14 key poverty reduction areas in China mainly supported by the central government, including 11 contiguous poor areas with special difficulties, Tibet, Tibetan ethnic areas (in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai) and three autonomous prefectures of Xinjiang (Kashgar, Hotan and Kezilesu Kirgiz). Liupanshan Mountain Area is one of the 11 contiguous poor areas with special difficulties. Yuanzhou, Xiji, Tongxin, Pengyang, Longde, Haiyuan and Jingyuan are part of Liupanshan Contiguous Poor area. All the seven counties are on the list of 592 key counties in the national poverty reduction program.

Table 3: Demographic and Economic Data (2014)

County /NHAR /National	Population 10,000 persons	Per Capita GDP Yuan/person	Growth Rate of GDP over 2013 %	Fiscal Budget Revenue million Yuan	Fiscal Budget Expense million Yuan	Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Residents Yuan/person
Yuanzhou	41.56	20,556	9.4	250	2,654	6,693
Xiji	35.15	12,758	8.3	136	3,551	6,222
Longde	16.07	11,877	12.0	115	1,959	6,199
Jingyuan	10.27	11,805	10.1	293	2,816	6,530
Pengyang	19.70	18,748	8.8	101	1,456	5,805
Haiyuan	39.56	9,630	9.1	158	3,743	5,766
Tongxin	32.41	13,609	10.4	203	3,165	6,123
NHAR Average	--	41,834	8.0	--	--	8,410

National Average	--	46,531	7.4	--	--	10,489
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Data Source: Economic Statistics Brochure, 2015; 2014 National Economic and Social Development Statistics Bulletin of NHAR; 2014 National Economic and Social Development Statistics Bulletin of PRC.

8. Over the past few years, with the strong support of central and autonomous region government, the poverty situation of Liupanshan area has been improved remarkably. The economy of the area has experienced a fast growth. In 2015, the annual growth rates of GDP of the seven counties are all higher than the provincial average of Ningxia and National average. However, the level of the entire social and economic development in Liupanshan is still significantly lower than the provincial average or nation average. Fiscally, the counties' public expense depends almost completely on the transfer payments from central and autonomous region government. In aspect of policy, the counties are entitled to formulate corresponding policies according to their own economic development. Accordingly, a large number of standards in all sorts of policies are relatively low compared to other counties in Ningxia, and LAR compensation standard is one of them.

III. PROJECT IMPACT

A. Type of Impact

9. According to the field survey and analysis, the impact of the project is categorized as:

- (i) **Permanent Land Acquisition (LA):** all varieties of cultivated land and uncultivated land to be acquired permanently. Cultivated land mainly includes dry land and irrigable land; uncultivated land mainly includes waste land and housing site;
- (ii) **Temporary Land Occupation (LO):** all varieties of land to be used temporarily during construction period that can be recovered after construction;
- (iii) **Affected Households:** any family household with land, buildings and attachments to the ground within the red line range.
- (iv) **Affected persons (APs):** all members of the affected family households and affected enterprises and institutions.
- (v) **Vulnerable Groups:** vulnerable groups are those who are more severely or sensitively impacted by LAR than others due to their poverty, age, gender, ethnicity, religion, language, lack of ownership, title to land, etc.

B. Impact Scope of Land Acquisition

10. The 19 feeder roads of the Project will affect thirteen (19) township/towns and thirty-eight (38) villages. According to the Construction Proposals, some permanent land acquisition will be involved but no residential house will be demolished. Specifically, 733.7 mu of dry farmland in Xiji and 8 mu of dry farm land in Haiyuan will be acquired; no LA will be involved in Tongxin and Penyang (based on preliminary design); in Yuanzhou, 43.2 mu of dry farmland and 10.2 mu of irrigated land will be acquired for two roads, and a small amount of dry farmland are estimated to be acquired (these impacts are not included in the Construction Proposal). The detailed farmland acquisition is presented in Table 4. All other land potentially impacted in wasteland.

Table 4: Land Acquisition of 19 Feeder Roads

No.	County	Road Name	Length (km)	No. of Total Beneficiaries	No. of Poor Beneficiaries	No. of Affected Village	LA of farmland	
							mu	Type
1	Yuanzhou	Hongzhuang–Dadian– Shahexian Road	13.0	10,000	5,600	3	43.2	dry
2	(6)	Guhu Road–Qiaowa–Miaotai Road	10.0	7,000	3,600	2	10-30 estimated ¹	dry
3		Ligou–Xiaojiashengou Road	7.0	12,000	6,750	3	10.2	irrigated
4		Ke village–Feng village road	5.0	6,500	3,600	2	10-30 estimated	dry
5		Licha–Dongjia village road	5.0	1,600	800	1	10-30 estimated	dry
6		Caichuan–Yangjiayaoxian Road	4.4	1,500	756		10-30 estimated	dry
7	Xiji	Wangping–Lizhang road	11.5	3,593	1,885	2	105.2	dry
8	(5)	Daying–Yaerpo Road	8.5	1,928	1,433	1	172.1	dry
9		Mawan–Caonao Road	8.5	2,006	1,230	2	172.1	dry
10		Bataijiao–Quancha Road	7.0	2,100	1,140	2	162.8	dry
11		Nanchuan–Lujiagou Road	6.0	1,300	1,104	2	121.5	dry
12	Tongxin (4)	Tongfu village–Shanghewan village road	8.6	9,300	3,040	2	0	--
13		Majiajing–Suocha Road	6.7	800	768	2	0	--
14		Tongyu Road–Lijiagangzi– Liushubaozi Road	6.6	12,000	8,900	4	0	--
15		Xiachen Road–Chener village	6.1	3,500	2,100	1	0	--
16	Pengyang (2)	Caomiaoxinwa–Caochuan Road	7.2	5,700	5,700	2	10-20 estimated	--
17		Xiaochadiaocha–Qigeshan road	6.0	2,800	2,800	1	10-20 estimated	--
18	Haiyuan (2)	Xi'an–Zhangwan Road	13.3	9,000	2,000	4	0	--
19		Xiangtong–Huitiaogou Road	7.2	2,500	2,500	2	8	dry
Total			147.6	95,127	55,706	38	825-905	99% dry

Source: Road list and Construction Proposal

¹ Based on the Construction Proposal for Yuanzhou Feeder Roads

C. Land Acquisition and Impacts

1. Land Acquisition

11. In Tongxin, the feeder road project will affect 9 villages. The proposed feeder roads only need to be paved without expansion (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Therefore, no LA will happen in the feeder roads construction in Tongxin.



Figure 2 Feeder Road in Tongxin

12. In Pengyang, the feeder road project will affect 3 villages (see Figure 3). No LA has been mentioned for the two proposed feeder roads in the Construction Proposal. However, the site visit found out it would be likely a small amount of LA involved; it is estimated that 10-20 mu of dry farmland will be involved.



Figure:3 Feeder Road in Pengyang

13. In Haiyuan, the feeder road project will affect 6 villages. One earth feeder road will occupy some state-owned mountainous land and acquire 8 mu of dry farmland (Figure 4- right), and the other one with pavement rehabilitation has no land to be acquired. (Figure 4 - left). The road without any kind of LA will involve temporary land occupation (LO) which will affect the rural residents living along the road. The LO will be determined after the design.



Figure 4: Feeder Roads in Haiyuan

14. In Yuanzhou, the feeder road project will affect 11 villages. Some parts of subgrade are wide enough not to expand; other parts of the roads expansion will occupy state-owned mountainous land and some dry farmland will be acquired (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Feeder Roads in Yuanzhou

15. The majority of the acquired farmland will occur in Xiji, with 9 villages affected and 773.7 mu of dry farmland acquired (Figure 6).



Figure 2: Feeder Road in Xiji

2. Farmland Loss and Impact

16. In most of the plain areas and some of the mountain areas, rural roads are usually straight with less turns. The area of acquired land for each household mostly is approximately 0.1-0.5 mu, which accounts for 1%-5% of their total farmland. In mountainous area like Xiji and Yuanzhou, in a small number of cases there are more winding roads, the area of acquired land for each household is approximately 1.5-1.8mu, rarely more. It is estimated that in Xiji 450 HHs will be affected, in Yuanzhou 70 HHs will be affected. In mountainous areas like Xiji, farmers own more farmland than the ones in plain areas. Based on the site visits, the average farmland each HH owns is approximately 30 mu. The affected households will lose 5%-6% of their farmland. The LA impact of the project on the affected villagers is assessed as being relatively low. The detailed information of farmland acquisition of feeder roads are presented in Table 4. The number of affected households is a preliminary estimate.

Table 5: Farmland Acquisition Impact

No.	County (No. of Roads)	Length (km)	Numbers of Affected Villages	Farm Road or Not	Farmland Acquisition	No. of Affected HHs	Impact
1	Yuanzhou (6)	44.4	11	Yes	43.2 mu of dry farmland 10.2 mu of irrigated land Other in subtotal: 40-120 mu of dry farmland	70	Minor
2	Xiji (5)	41.5	9	Yes	733.7 mu of dry farmland	450	Minor
3	Tongxin (4)	28	9	Yes	0	0	None
4	Pengyang	13.2	3	Yes	0 (construction Proposal) 20 estimated	15	Minor

	(2)						
5	Haiyuan (1) Xi'an–Zhangwan Road	13.3/	4	No	No (pavement & rehabilitation)	0	Minor
	(2) Xiangtong– Huitiaogou Road	7.2 /	2	Yes	8 mu of dry farmland	6	
In Total			25/38		875.1	541	

Source: Construction Proposal

D. Affected Vulnerable Groups

17. Dibao households, single-mother households, orphans, single elders and disables comprise the main vulnerable groups. According to the practice, local township governments provide special attention for vulnerable groups for LA. Specific cash subsidies and other possible allowances under township governments' authority and management will be provided. At this time, it is not possible to quantify the number of vulnerable households, but this will be included in the Final RP.

E. Ethnic Minorities

18. In Tongxin, Xiji, Yuanzhou and Haiyuan, Hui are the majority of the population. The percent of affected households by ethnicity will be determined after detailed design and measurement surveys. In most of the program areas, Hui and Han live separately, particularly in rural areas. All of the relevant policies and interviews have showed that Hui and Han are treated equally. There are no language concerns but there are cultural sensitivities. Therefore, special consideration will be given to consultation, land acquisition and construction implementation issues with the affected Hui villages and households. They will be assured good access to the project-level GRM.

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY

19. To assess and validate existing LAR safeguards systems and determine potential involuntary resettlement impacts and institutional capacity for safeguards implementation, the program preparatory TA consultant carried out document reviews of existing relevant laws, policies, regulations and reports on land sector governance and involuntary resettlement in Ningxia and the seven counties.

Law and Regulations of the PRC

- Notice on Further regulating on Identification of Rural Road Land", General Office of Land and Resources Ministry [2013] No. 581

Relevant Policies of NHAR

- Notice of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on Land Acquisition Administration Compensation rate of counties, cities and districts (NZF[2015]101), effected from January 1, 2016;

Local LAR Procedures

1. The general procedure of rural collective land acquisition and demolition for rural road construction in Ningxia is as follows:
 - (i) Based on the annual rural road construction plan, Construction unit and township government determine the road redline in accordance with rural road design; as for village road within village, the village committee and township government submit a road construction plan to county TB to be reviewed and examined if it would be included in county TB's annual rural road construction plan.
 - (ii) Township government and village committee hold meetings with all villagers or villager representatives to discuss an internal agreement; if the agreement is reached, acquired lands, demolished structures and other attachments to the ground will be measured, calculated and registered.
 - (iii) Application documents for LAR, together with the agreements between townships and affected village committee are sent to get approved by local land resource administration bureau; no provincial level land use approval is needed if the designed width of rural road pavement is no more than 6 meters, such road will be classified as Rural Road defined by Policy NO.581;
 - (iv) On behalf of the affected villagers, township government signs LAR compensation contract with road construction management agency; the contents of the contract will be disclosed publicly.
 - (v) The township government files formal land acquisition and resettlement fund applications to the county TB, and/or the county TB files formal land acquisition and resettlement fund applications to the county government;
 - (vi) County land resource administration bureau's approval;
 - (vii) County government approves the fund applications; and
 - (viii) County finance bureau disburses LAR fund to the bank account of affected villagers directly according to the agreement.

V. COMPENSATION STANDARDS

A. Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition

20. According to the "Notice on Further Regulating on Identification of Rural Road Land", General Office of Land and Resources Ministry [2013]581(Policy 581), Rural roads are those, in line with any related definition in "land use classification" (GB / T21010-2007), serve the rural agricultural production and transportation among villages and farmland in rural area (including farm road)., which are not included in the national road network. The width of pavement and subgrade of **the rural road** are no more than 6.0 and 6.5 meters (class IV or below) respectively. The land use for such rural road only needs to be reported to the county land and resource bureau for being filed

on record. Lawfully, the management of such rural road is excluded out of the management scope of construction land. Accordingly, land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation measures for **the rural roads** are entitled to be dealt through the consultation between the county/township governments and farmers. In practice, for those who are willing to trade their land for road improvement, the township government usually offers Dibao quota, shelter rehabilitation fund and other small amount of allowances for subsidies.

21. To avoid LAR issue and protect the interests of the rural residents, Xiji and Yuanzhou plan to apply Policy No. 101 as the compensation standard for feeder roads, which will minimize the negative impact of feeder roads on affected villagers.

22. In Xiji and Yuanzhou, land acquisition compensation standards will be set up in accordance with the Notice of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on Land Acquisition Administration Compensation rate of counties, cities and districts (NZF[2015]101), effective from January 1, 2016 (see Table 6). In Haiyuan and Pengyang (if any LAR), compensation standards will be set up through consultation between township governments and villages.

Table 6: Compensation Standards

No.	County (No. of Roads)	Length (km)	Numbers of Affected Villages	Farmland Acquisition	Farmland Compensation Rate CNY/mu	Compensation Method
1	Yuanzhou (6)	44.4	11	43.2 mu of dry farmland 10.2 mu of irrigated land Other in subtotal: 40- 120 mu of dry farmland	dry farmland: 6,400 irrigated land: 20,900	Policy No.101
2	Xiji (5)	41.5	9	733.7 mu of dry farmland	Dry farmland: 13,472	Policy No.101
4	Pengyang (2)	13.2	3	0 (construction Proposal)	-----	If any LA, compensate through consultation
5	Haiyuan(1) Xiangtong– Huitiaogou Road	7.2 /	2	8 mu of dry farmland	-----	Compensate through consultation

Source: Construction Proposal and Policy No.101

B. Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

23. The Project has not yet determined the quantity of temporary land occupation. The compensation for temporary land occupation of the collective farmland will be based on the consultations.

C. Entitlement Matrix

Table 7 Compensation Entitlement and Resettlement Policy Matrix

Type of loss	Applicable targets	Entitled person/ collective	No. of entitled person/ collective	Compensation policy	Compensation entitlement	Implementation item
Permanently acquired farmland	Land within the project implementation area - road right of way (estimated as 875.1 mu)	a) Rural collectives owning the land b) Farmers with land use rights c) Farmers renting the land	a) 25 village collectives b) 541 HHs losing land (all with land use rights) c) no APs renting the land	a. Policy No.101 in Xiji and Yuanzhou if the policy is adopted by the country officially, if not, same as b. b. Consultation in Pengyang and Haiyuan	Land compensation allocation: The share division among the farmers losing land is decided by villager meeting; cash compensation and other subsidies shall be directly paid to individual.	The village meeting will determine the fund using, re-allocation of land, investment and development project
Affected public facilities or attachments	All facilities within the project implementation area (no impacts have been identified yet)	Proprietor of all facilities	Proprietor of all facilities	Cash compensation based on the market price and negotiation with proprietor	Proprietor receives the total compensation	
Temporary land occupation	Land outside ROW impacted during construction	Land owners and users	To be determined based on design	Compensation is based on negotiation	Young crop compensation to user and land restored by contractor	Land for construction staging will be based on voluntary LO.
Vulnerable groups	Any affected person who is also vulnerable	Refers to the old and weak, women, children, the disabled, or those lacking living ability, and the poverty HHs, HHs lacking labor or with heavy burden	To be determined based on design	The project will assist the villages and towns in meeting the demands of the vulnerable groups,	In the same condition, enjoy the priority of project compensation and assistance	Assistance by poverty alleviation office

VI. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

A. Potential Affected Villagers Interview

24. The surveys and interviews on LAR issues were conducted in September 2015 (7th to 11th) in Tongxin, Xiji and Jingyuan, and second time in May 2016 (10th to 15th). The main contents of the surveys and interview include: LAR impact, concerns of the potential affected villagers, the willingness to exchange land for road accessibility and improvement, livelihood and income of the villagers, and how the township government coordinates the LAR issue with villages. The proposed feeder roads are either earth or gravel (mostly earth), and the condition of the roads are bad especially in rainy days. All the interviewees express their eagerness for road improvement and convenient transportation. Since people don't lack farmland in the project area, they are willing to give up a small amount of land for better roads and improved connectivity. The survey results show that, for village road and internal village road, most of the villagers are willing to give up a small amount of land for better road quality, especially in remote villages with narrow earth roads. The village chief and some villagers in Shengou, Xiji, (a village a bit far away from the county center) considered giving up 0.3 mu of land a good deal for road paving.

25. According to the surveys, there were no difficulties to reach the land acquisition agreement if the land acquisition of each affected household was no more than 2 mu. In Xiji, the villagers in Xipo and Gaozhao villages were eager to have their earth roads paved. The 3 or more kilometers of the earth mountain roads from their groups (natural villages) to the administrative villages were almost impassible in rainy days and snowy days. In Gaozhao Village, four representatives of the villagers whose land loss were more than 5 mu express their anxiety for having their road fixed as soon as possible.

26. There was only one out of seven surveyed villages in Xiji that was not willing to accept no compensation for land acquisition or occupation, not even internal village road. The reason they gave was that a highway passing nearby had offered high compensation rate to their neighbor village. The county TB's former policy was that no road plan would be approved if the LAR issue was not solved inside the village by themselves. The grievances and complaints of rural road LAR usually happened when the affected villagers found out that other people nearby obtained compensation from other road construction. However, the situation will be changed once Xiji adopts Policy No.101 to pay for feeder road LA.



Figure 3: Interviews in Pengyang (left) and Haiyuan (right)



Figure 4: Interviews in Xiji

Table 8: Survey on Willingness to Exchange Land for Road (2015)

County	Township/ Village	Hui or Han	Average Annual Income /person CNY	All Roads Paved Within Village	If There is/was Land Occupation of Village Road or Roads Within Village	Willingness to exchange land for road accessibility
Tongxin	Xinglong/ Fengchuang	Hui		No	No	--
	Yaoshan Committee/ Shengou	Hui		NO	0.2-0.3Mu	Yes
Xiji	Pingfeng/	Han	5,400	No	Yes	Yes

	Xipo					
	Pingfeng/ Gaozhao	Han	3,200	No	Yes	Yes
	Baiya/ Yangwa	Hui		No	Yes	No
Jingyuan	Jiangheyuan/ Longtan	Hui		Yes	Yes	Yes
	Xinglong/ Hongqi	Hui	4,260	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 9: Surveyed Villager Representatives Whose occupied land is more than 5 mu in Gaozhao (2015)

County/ Township /Village	Hui/ Han	LA Stage	Name	Age	HH Size	LA mu	Annual HH Income	Willingness to exchange land for road accessibility
Xiji/ Pingfeng/ Gaozhao	Han	In Process	HH1	52	6	3	30,000	Yes
			HH2	44	6	6	28,000	Yes
			HH2	42	6	6	30,000	Yes
			HH4	36	5	5	24,000	Yes

B. Income Restoration

27. The LA impact of the feeder roads on the villagers is considered relatively low. It's estimated that no affected households will be losing more than 10% of their farmland even in Xiji, which indicates the insignificance of a small amount of farmland loss. The public consultation and interviews shows that most of villagers are willing to trade a certain scale of their farmland for better road improvement. The proposed road construction will facilitate the transport of agricultural products, and help the affected HHs restore their income loss. Besides, adopting provincial compensation rate for land acquisition will be a proper way to restore their minor income loss too.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

32. In the counties, town/township People's Government is responsible for all the LAR activities of rural road construction. Usually, one of the township leaders is assigned to be in charge of LAR issues. All the staff are familiar with relevant laws and local policies with the support of county/township Land Resource Bureau/Office. There is also a division in county BT responsible for coordinating LAR issue of rural road construction in the entire county.

33. Other government bureaus also join the implementation, including: (i) the notary office joins the detailed measurement survey and confirms the result; (ii) the village committee and sub-district/township offices will join the whole process of land acquisition and house demolition (if any); and (iii) the poverty alleviation office will provide assistance to the vulnerable group and AHs.

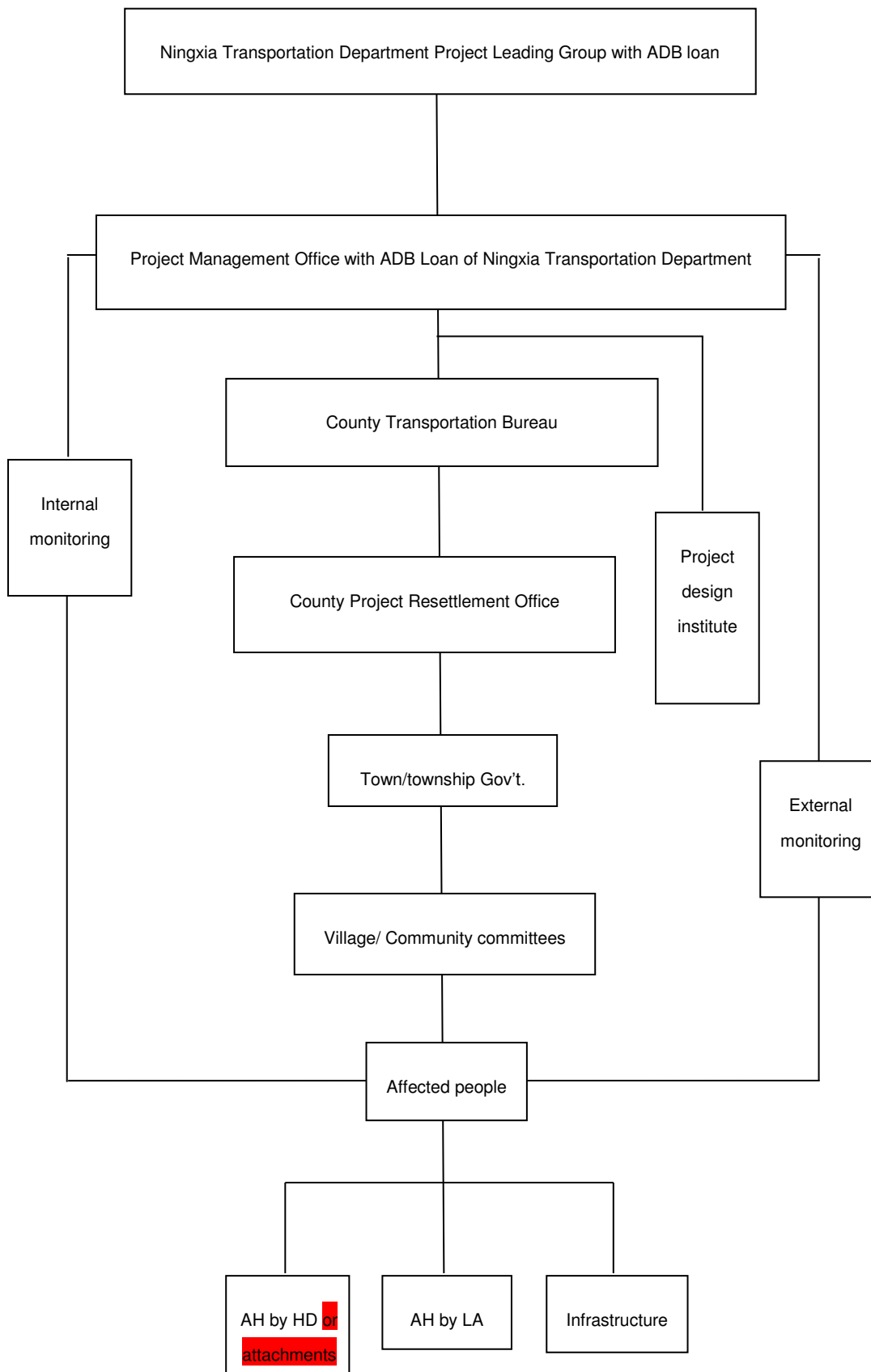


Figure 5 Project Relocation Organizations

VIII. INFORMATION DISCLOSING AND PARTICIPATION

34. In the recent years, all the LAR activities for rural road construction have been carried out openly, fairly and transparently in the counties. The following measures are adopted to help affected people thoroughly understand the resettlement policy and to fully engage in the participation:

- (i) The road construction plans will be made available to local people in the affected villages;
- (ii) The resettlement policy and compensation standard will be published in public media;
- (iii) All the affected villagers or representatives will be invited to attend to village meeting for LAR issue discussion;
- (iv) Each of affected village/community will disclose its situation of affected population, compensation rates, resettlement measures, and complaint and appeal channel in public;
- (v) Each of affected household (head) will confirm his/her registered compensation content and sign;
- (vi) The contract between township government and Road Construction Center will be disclosed to the affected people.

IX. APPEALS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

35. There is a complete appeal and grievance system established to deal with the problems caused by LAR and compensation issue in each county. The APs have a smooth and effective channel to make their appeal and grievance. Steps of appeal and grievance are shown as follows:

- ☐ If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state his/her grievance and appeal to the village committee in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village committee will record and put it on file and then process it. The village committee will make a decision or resolve it in two weeks.
- ☐ The aggrieved AP can state the grievance and appeal to the town/township office in oral or in written form. The town/township office will decide on or resolve it in two weeks.
- ☐ If the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the decision of the town/township office, he/she can appeal to the County TB or County government, which will be replied two weeks.

36. According to Administration Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the APs are entitled to appeal to the administration departments for arbitration. If the APs are still dissatisfied at the decision of the arbitration, they could appeal to a people's court according to the Civil Procedural Law after receiving the decision of the arbitration.

37. The APs may also express grievance to the external monitoring agency, who would then report it to County Resettlement Office, Land and Resource Bureau, and PMO of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Alternatively, the APs may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to

try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the APs may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012)².

38. In the counties, the county BTs have a public complaint office to deal with the appeals and grievances regard LAR. According the Xiaojie Zhu, the director of Public Complaint Office of Xiji TB, states that there are averagely 40 complaint cases each month. Most of the cases concern LAR, among which, the majority is the discontentment regarding LAR compensation. The main job of the public complaint office is to explain the policies to the petitioners. It turns out that 70 per cent of the complaint cases are solved by their patient explanation. The petitioners who are not satisfied go to the county government to make their appeals. The Office also provides legal assistance to the petitioners whose wages and raw materials fee are in arrears by contractors.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

39. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP, two types of supervision modes will be applied at the same time and it will be supervised by two organizations from different channels: First, internal supervision system comprised of government departments (autonomous region, PMOs at county level with resettlement focal persons with support from Project Management System consultant) conduct supervision according to RP provisions from the perspective of public administration. Second, external supervision system comprised of sociology experts conduct evaluation and supervision through social survey.

A. Internal Monitoring

The internal resettlement monitoring agencies will include County PMO, Finance Bureau and other departments concerned (e.g., Land and Resources Bureau). The PMO shall develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, including:

- (i) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during implementation;
- (ii) Status of LA and any variations for the final RP;
- (iii) Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- (iv) Restoration of women and vulnerable persons;
- (v) Degree of public participation and consultation; and

² <http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>

- (vi) Any unexpected changes from the final RP and corrective plans prepared to deal with the changes.

The Ningxia PMO shall submit progress sheet and an internal monitoring report to ADB. Such report shall indicate the statistics of the past months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees. Ningxia PMO will also be responsible to prepare a resettlement completion report; this can be done in conjunction with the external monitor. This report will be submitted to ADB.

B. External Monitoring

According to ADB's policies, the Ningxia PMO shall employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement institute/firm as the external RP M&E agency.

The external M&E agency shall conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs production levels and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the Ningxia PMO and County PMO for their review, follow-up and disclosure to APs. Ningxia PMO shall submit the external M&E report to ADB semiannually for their review, comment and disclosure on website.

ANNEX A : KEY EXCERPTS OF LOCAL REGULATIONS**A Key articles of Land Administration Law of PRC, SC [2004] No.28 and MLR [2004] No.238**

Land Administration Law of PRC (2004) and the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, land acquisition procedures, and monitoring system, and the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) play a similar role. These legal documents have become the legal basis for resettlement of the Project. The key provisions of the above policies are as follows:

Table A2.1: Abstract of the Land Administration Law and Relevant Policies

Item	Key points	Index
Land ownership	<p>The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land.</p> <p>The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State except the land has been allocated for use by the State according to law.</p>	<p>Article 2 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</p>
Application for construction land	Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law; Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.	<p>Articles 43 and 44 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</p>
	<p>All applications for land use for construction shall be accepted by the administrative department in charge of land of the county government in a unified manner, and submitted to higher authorities level by level after examination by the county government. If the acquisition or use of land for construction involves farmland conversion, the administrative department in charge of land of the county government shall file an application, which shall be submitted to higher authorities level by level after examination by the county government.</p> <p>In case of acquisition or use of woodland, or acquisition or use of land in the urban planning area, the land user shall obtain the approval of the forestry and construction departments at or above the county level, and go through the construction land approval formalities as stipulated herein. The approved construction land must be used for the approved purpose and its use shall not be altered without authorization. If the change of use is necessary, Article 56 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC shall apply.</p>	<p>Article 17 of the Land Administration Regulations of Shaanxi Province</p>

Item	Key points	Index
Land acquisition authority	The acquisition of basic farmland exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland, and other land exceeding 70 hectares shall be approved by the State Council. Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record	Article 45 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	The acquisition of not more than 35 hectares of cultivated land other than basic farmland, and not more than 70 hectares of other land than cultivated land shall be approved by the provincial government.	Article 20 of the Land Administration Regulations of Shaanxi Province
Land acquisition announcement system	For the acquisition of land by the State the local governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures. After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.	
	Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.	Articles 46, 48 and 49 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Compensation rates for land acquisition	In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. However, the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition. (1) Acquired vegetable land or irrigated land shall be compensated for at 8-	Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Item	Key points	Index
	10 times the average annual output value (AAOV) of the three years prior to acquisition of such land, acquired irrigable land, garden land or lotus root pond at 7-9 times, acquired rain-fed farmland or non-irrigated land at 6-8 times, crop rotation land at 6 times, and pasture land or fishpond at 3-5 times; (2) Acquired newly reclaimed farmland that has been cultivated for less than 3 years shall be compensated for at twice the AAOV, and the investment in development shall be compensated for; (3) Acquired housing land, threshing ground or sunning ground shall be compensated for based on the original land type; (4) The compensation rate for allocated state-owned farm, forest farm, pasture or fishing ground shall be based on subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this paragraph. The compensation rate for acquired or allocated woodland shall be as stipulated by the state.	Article 23 of the Land Administration Regulations of Shaanxi Province
Temporary land use	Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures. The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.	Article 57 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	If state-owned or collectively owned land is to be used temporarily for project construction, geologic investigation or any other purpose, an application shall be filed along with the application for construction land and approved by the administrative department in charge of land; in case of separate application for temporary land use, it shall be approved by the administrative department in charge of land of the county government in case of non-cultivated land, by the administrative department in charge of land of the prefecture or municipal government in case of cultivated land, or the administrative department in charge of land of the provincial government in case of basic farmland. Temporary land use in the urban planning area shall be first approved by the municipal administrative department in charge of construction before submission for approval. The user of temporarily used land shall use the land for the approved purpose and shall not construct any permanent building thereon. The period of temporary land use shall not exceed 2 years in general.	Article 31 of the Land Administration Regulations of Shaanxi Province

Table A2.2: Key Provisions of SC [2004] No.28 and MLR [2004] No.238, and their Application

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
Article 12 Improvement of measures compensation land acquisition for for	County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of LEFs is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who	Fixation of uniform AAOV rates Determination of uniform AAOV multiples Fixation of integrated land prices for land acquisition areas Distribution of land

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
	<p>lose all land due to land acquisition, governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land.</p> <p>Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall fix and publish the uniform AAOV rates or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full.</p>	compensation
Article 13 Proper resettlement LEFs	<p>County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of LEFs.</p> <p>For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law.</p> <p>Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for LEFs within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement.</p> <p>The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for LEFs as soon as possible.</p>	Resettlement for agricultural production Resettlement by reemployment Resettlement by dividend distribution Non-local resettlement
Article 14 Improvement of land acquisition procedures	<p>During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained.</p> <p>Before acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation rate and mode of resettlement of the land to be acquired shall be notified to LEFs; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the LEFs shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition.</p> <p>Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.</p>	Disclosure of information on land acquisition Confirmation of land acquisition survey results Organization of land acquisition hearing

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition	<p>If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly.</p> <p>Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly.</p> <p>Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.</p>	<p>Disclosure of approval items of land acquisition</p> <p>Payment of compensation and resettlement expenses for land acquisition</p> <p>Post-approval supervision and inspection of land acquisition</p>

B Notice on Publishing the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Ning Zheng Fa [2015] No.101

The various departments and organizations directly under the people's government of the various cities, counties (districts) and autonomous regions:

To promote the scientific and sustained use of land resources, it was decided to publish *Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region* (hereinafter referred to as the new compensation standard for land acquisition) in accordance with *The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China* and *Land Administration Regulations of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region* as well as other laws and regulations and through the deliberation of the executive meeting of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, to be implemented from January 1, 2016. The relevant matters are notified as follows:

The new compensation standard for land acquisition is farmland-based. The compensation for the garden acquired shall be equal to that for farmland in the same area, that for forest land acquired shall be equal to 70% of that for farmland in the same area, that for new irrigable land (within three years) acquired shall be equal to 60% of that for farmland in the same area, that for artificial grassland acquired shall be equal to that for dry farmland in the same area, that for natural grassland and shrubland shall be equal to 60% of that for dry farmland in the same area, that for unused land acquired shall be equal to 20% of that for dry farmland in the same area, and that for homestead and threshing ground acquired shall

be equal to that for farmland in the same area. For use of state-owned agricultural (forestry, animal husbandry) land, refer to the compensation standard for acquisition of the neighboring collective lands.

Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition of Project Counties

No.	County (district), city		Area (region) scope	Compensation standard for land acquisition		Remark
				Dry farmland Yuan/mu	Irrigated farmland Yuan/mu	
1	Xiji	Guyuan		6,400	20,900	
2	Yuanzhou	Guyuan		13,472		

C. Notice of the General Office of Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Regulating the Identification of Land Category for Rural Roads (Guo Tu Zi Ting [2013] No.581)

Main contents: Define and specify the definition and scope of **Rural Road**, clearly propose that **Rural Road** refers to road (including farm road) serving the transportation between villages and fields and the rural agricultural production, and excluding from the national highway network system. Public road (including overpass) and land for street trees inside towns and villages do not belong to **Rural Road**. The pavement width of farm road shall not exceed 6.0 m, or the subgrade width of 6.5 m. In case the road's pavement or subgrade exceeds the limitation width after reconstruction and expansion, and only has unidirectional lane, it cannot be identified as farm road, and shall be included in construction land management, and handle relevant land using procedure according to regulations.