Integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi’an Resettlement Action Plan

Compiling unit: Xi’an Environment Protection Bureau

June, 2007
Integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi'an Resettlement Action Plan

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1 Base situation of the project

1.1 Project Background

Xi'an is located in the two major economic integration of central and western China, being gateway and transportation junction from northwest provinces to southwest, including Central Plains and eastern—is centers of political, economic, science and technology, culture, transport, communications in Shaanxi Province. It is a developed center city of the west as well as hot tourist cities in China, in term of its major industrial, scientific research and higher education bases. Xi'an is developing to modernization and international metropolitan, as a hot tourist city at domestic and foreign and western region leading cities in China for its development. Xi'an has been widespread taken concern for the quality of the environment. Particularly, the requirements to environmental air quality have become increasingly higher. At present, Xi'an city is just in the period of accelerated development of urbanization and the rapid economy. With the accelerated pace of construction in Xi'an, rapid increase of population in urban areas continues expansion. The rapid industrial development is the contradiction between the environment and development, which is becoming increasingly conspicuous and environmental problem, along with increasingly prominent air pollution. For several years, primary pollutants are particulate matters in the air that are typical cities for serious pollution of particle. In order to improve the air quality of the environment in Xi'an and realize the objective of ambient air quality, it must meets the national Class B standard in Xi'an, in 2010. The requirements for monitoring and management in ambient air pollution have become increasingly pressing need; therefore is particularly important to construction projects in respects of integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi'an.

1.2 The contents and scale of the project

The project includes four systems, one central monitoring station, and four automatic monitoring substations.

The main content for the four systems:

- Monitoring and control system for discharge of pollutants for urban transport
  ① Vehicle simplified dyna-meter test system ② Vehicle remote monitoring system for discharge pollution ③ Non-conventional pollutants detection system ④ Traffic noise monitoring and analysis system ⑤ Vehicle driving cycle monitoring system for discharge pollution

- Monitoring system for ambient air quality
  ① Monitoring system for ambient air quality ② Automatic monitoring system for air pollution from traffic ③ Monitoring system for environmental pollution emergency ④ Air-flow monitoring substations

- Air Quality Information Management and Data Analysis System
  ① Air major pollution sources online monitoring system, intend to established 10 sets gas online continuous automatic monitoring system in the 10 air major pollution points of seven units in Xi'an ② Urban Air Pollution Control System Information Center

- Support security system
  ① Vehicle pollution monitoring network data system in Xi'an ② Vehicle pollution assessment in Xi'an ③ Urban traffic pollution control and prevention planning

**One central monitoring station:** One air supervision and monitoring center (floor areas: 39,600 m², with a total construction areas of 19,271 m²) . Center includes: One multiple-use building of analysis test and air quality monitoring control scheduling (floor areas: 2,227 m²,
with a total construction areas of 13,000 m²). One detection supporting technical services laboratory comprehensive building (covers 1,676 m² floor areas, 3,000 m² building areas), one testing plant for vehicle emissions and one auxiliary building (2,726 m² floor areas, building areas of 3,256 m²), one car park (floor areas of 10,000 m²); one duty room (26.6 m² floor areas, building areas of 15 m²), interior roads of center (covers 7,510 m² floor areas); Green (covers floor areas of 11,954.4 m²); reserved land for development (covers floor areas of 3,480 m²).

Four automatic monitoring substations include that Xi'an Qujiang Tourist Resorts and Xi'an Economic and Technological Development Zone build respectively 1 environment-quality automatic monitoring stations. Westesouth corner of one-round and northeast corner of two-round in route traffic of Xi'an set up respectively 1 automatic traffic monitoring station for air pollution. 4 automatic monitoring stations do not involve land and its demolition.

10 sets of automatic on-line monitoring systems include that installation of 10 sets of automatic on-line monitoring systems in serious air pollution enterprises of urban areas. The project is not involved in the demolition and expropriation.

1.3 The regions directly benefiting from the projects and the affected regions
1.3.1 The regions directly benefiting from the projects
Construction of the project could closely monitor environmental conditions, such as air pollution in urban districts of Xian City, as well as effectively conduct the treatment to the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution, thereby enhancing the quality of the air environment in Xi'an and the people's living quality in respect of environment. Therefore, construction of the project benefits the whole Xian region in terms of environmental protection.

1.3.2 Affected regions for the project
The project are not involved in the demolition and expropriation, including four major systems, four automatic monitoring stations and 10 sets of automatic on-line monitoring systems. So, construction of the project less affects surrounding areas. Construction of central check station was requires to expropriate 60 mu of land in WEN Guo Village, Guo Du Town of Chang'an Region. Therefore, the project will directly affect WEN Guo Village and its surrounding areas.

1.4 Economic background of project areas
Chang'an District is located in the southern suburbs of Xi'an City, North Mountains of Qinling and 8.7 km from Xi'an center. In September of 2002, county was established region. It currently has jurisdiction over 15 townships, 10 subdistricts, 671 administrative villages, 21 neighborhood committees, with a total population of 925,700 people and a total areas of 1,583 square kilometers, where is the location of new University City in Xian.

In recent years, the vitality and energy in Chang'an has been there for all to see, changing the appearance of the city, where the environment of development continues to be optimized. Integrated strength has been continuously increasing. People's living standards are improving. In 2006, the region achieves the GDP of 8.4 billion yuan, increasing 14.7%. Total fixed asset investment was 8.3 billion yuan, increasing 32.4%. Financial income reached 393 million yuan, with comparable growth of 26.01%. The total retail sales of social consumer goods completed 4.454 billion yuan, increasing 18.8%. Farmers' per capita income reached 3,592 yuan, along with increase of 7.8%.

According to the overall goal of "Chang'an new strategy", the "2 Districts and 4 Parts" are defined as the key development areas, which is able to accelerate the process of urbanization. Space science and technology advantages are made full use in Xian Wei Qu Aerospace
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Science and Technology Industrial Development Zone, where "Western Emily Valley" is defined as its brand image. Total planning areas are 15.1 square kilometers. In the region, infrastructure is completed, including schools, hospitals, research institutes and other supporting infrastructure. At present, the Aerospace Technology Group VI Institute, Xi'an Aerospace Dynamic Test Institute Of Technology, Shaanxi Green Di Biological Engineering Limited Company has invested their projects in Xi'an. Shaanxi Tian Hui Computer Production Base, Xi'an Changyuan Radar Electronic Products Production Base and other 10 projects are pressing on with construction.

Xian Guo Du Education Technology Industrial Development Zone is 4 km from south of Xi'an High-Tech Development Zone, with the areas of 28 square kilometers. Resting on Chang'an High-Tech Technology Industrial Park, the promotion to construction of urbanization integrates the development in industries of education, science and technology. Municipal roads, water supply and drainage, electricity, telecommunications, natural gases and other supporting facilities are completed. Construction of Sakura Square, Guo Du Park, Forest Park and other large Square are high-ranking. Shaanxi Normal University, Northwest Institute of Political Science and Law, Xi'an Institute of Posts and Telecommunications and other colleges have been completed and begin to recruit students. Beyond Company, Fast, Eurostar and large industrial projects in other provinces focus on high and new "Secondary Pioneering Work Region" and starts construction. New administrative center, the headquarters of both domestic and foreign enterprises, concentrated regions of university industries are full implementation in Chang'an Region.

Urban centers in Chang'an region depend on Wei Qu, Guo Du as its main space. Wei Guo Road and Meridian Avenue landscape as the carrier make full use of its advantages of geographical location, transport and post, and focus on developing new and high technology, higher education, business catering, financial services, business office and other industries. Southern the Chang'an District, of Qinling Mountain, eco-tourism offer a plate to connect tourist highway. Relying on Xi'an Wildlife Park, Southern Wutaishan, Cuihuashan and other scenes, it makes full use of beautiful ecological resources and focus on developing eco-tourism, leisure and vacation, food and entertainment, spa bath and other industries.

Chang'an logistics business in eastern plate makes full use of the radiation effects of Ying Town Station and focus on developing eco-tourism, large-middle scale petrochemical industry, natural gases, light industrial products and agricultural products, warehousing, logistics, commerce industry, the introduction of key building materials, printing, the food industry, quicken the pace of the construction of business warehousing and logistics center in Ying Town, in an effort to form a logistics business gathering areas of southern Xian.

Western private economic plate of Chang'an District makes full use of the integration opportunities of West Xian, highlighting the development of the processing industry and the labor-intensive manufacturing industries; meanwhile, relying on organic vegetable wholesale market, large-scale development of pollution-free vegetables and the horticultural industry, development of high-tech ecological agriculture and tourism industry.

The project directly affects WEN Guo Bao Village of Guo Du Town, with areas of 57.8 square kilometers, population of 61,800 people, 41 administrative jurisdiction Villages, 1 neighborhood committee. In recent years, with the building of infrastructure and the environment, attraction to persistent rapid urban atmosphere initially formed, has become a new economic development zone, established respectively by the State Council, provincial and municipal governments as comprehensive reform pilot towns, listed as government management pilot of sustainable development of Chinese small towns by the United Nations Development Program. Central Guidance Committee has been awarded the national...
civilization township. The National Environmental beautiful township was awarded by the State Environmental Protection Administration. In 2006, social GDP reached 2.796 billion yuan in Guo Du, the fiscal revenue reached 69 million yuan. Per capita income of farmers reached 3,009 yuan.

1.5 Measure to lessen the immigrant
At the design stage of this project, the multivariant optimization and selection for this project was conducted in order to reduce the occupation area of the cultivated land. On the basis of satisfying demand of the project, the scheme for minimum immigrant and removal shall be selected as soon as possible. The cultivated land and immigrant point shall be kept away for environmental protection facilities so as to reduce the removal and land acquisition of this project. Meanwhile, optimize the construction design, shorten the construction period, and arrange land acquisition and construction time reasonably to reduce the property damage caused by land acquisition as soon as possible, such as: the land acquisition generally is selected after the harvesting of young crop in autumn.

2. Investigation on physical quantity of immigrant removal
The Project Office, Design Unit of project, Project Compiling Group for immigrant plan visited the land acquisition within the scope of Wenguobao Village many times to review in order to know the effect situation.

- On March 15, 2007, under the participation and coordination of 2 personnel from Chang'an Environmental Protection Bureau, 3 personnel from the Project Office, Design Unit of project, Project Compiling Group for immigrant plan consisted of the investigation group to investigate the land acquisition, agricultural population and other main physical indicators affected by this project according to preliminary proposed treatment scope of land acquisition. The method for investigation mainly adopts visit, piratical observation.

- The Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau and Project Compiling Group of immigrant plan conducted the piratical observation investigation again on April 10, 2007.

- The Design Unit of project organized the special investigation group to investigate the land acquisition situation within the affected scope by project detailedly. The method for investigation adopts practical observation, data inquiry, investigation questionnaire and visit. The land acquisition investigation mainly includes property of land acquisition, land quantity, the family quantity and population affected by it, farmers' settlement wish, and average production value in the past three years before land acquisition etc. When investigating the practical quantity affected by land acquisition of this project, the Local Town Government, village and group leader affected also participated in the investigation.

2.1 Permanent land acquisition
60 mu collective lands, which belong to the Wenguobao Village, is necessary to be collected for this project. These lands have already been transferred into the reserved construction land from the agricultural land in 2006 according to construction and planning of Chang'an District. At present, the collected 60 mu lands belong to agricultural land in usage, on which plant the wheat without appurtenant and public facilities.

2.2 Affected population
Affected population by this project contains two kinds of conceptions, firstly: practical affected population, such as: affected population during the removal and land acquisition; Secondly, agricultural population needed to be settled according theoretical calculation data of "State Land Law", this population data is based on the calculation result under the type of village and group collective ownership of rural land in China, in the process of immigrant settlement, it is only taken as a indicator of analyzing the affected degree by land
acquisition.
The land acquisition of this project directly affects 25 families, including 86 agricultural populations. Due to distributing the land inside the group, so, this project indirectly affects 62 families, including 276 persons.
According to the regulation in Article 47 of "State Land Law", this 86 agricultural populations to be settled is concluded form that land area is divided by the per capital land area of agricultural population before land acquisition. The formula of agricultural population quantity to be settled is as follows:

\[
\text{Agricultural population quantity to be settled} = \frac{\text{Land acquisition area}}{\text{Total land area/total agricultural population}}
\]

\[
= \frac{\text{Land acquisition area}}{\text{Per capita land area}}
\]
3. Social economic investigation of affected family

In order to know the affected population and land acquisition and existing status of local Social economic development further, the 5 personnel from Construction Unit and relevant personnel of the Chang'an Environmental Protection Bureau, and principal of relevant town preliminarily investigated the social economic situation for affected zone by project in February-March 2007 to provide the basic data for project analysis. The 4 personnel from the Project Group, Construction Unit, Chang'an Environmental Protection Bureau and relevant personnel of Chang'an Town Government investigated the social economic situation for affected village and group by project in April—May 2007 again. The method for investigation mainly adopts data inquiry, investigation questionnaire and visit. The main content of investigation includes total income, per capita income, work type of labor, sex structure, diploma, family income and expenditure etc.

3.1 Basic situation of affected village and group.

The group 1, Wenguobao Village is mainly affected in the construction of this project, which belongs to Guodu Town, located in the south of Guodu Town, its total area is 285.03 mu, including 199.03 mu cultivated land, 62 families, 276 populations. Its total income was 327584 yuan in 2006, including 15924 yuan agricultural income, and 168360 yuan non-agricultural income (income from attending the job), the annual income of farmer is 1186 yuan. The agricultural income inside the village is subjected to planting wheat mainly and vegetables and fruits secondarily. Besides, the non-agricultural income such as: job outside, engaging in the dining, transportation, business and repair become their important income source, The social economic situation refers to Table 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of village and group</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area (mu)</th>
<th>Per capita income of farmer (yuan/year)</th>
<th>Cultivated land area (mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1, Wenguobao Village</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>285.05</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>199.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Basic situation of affected family

3.2.1 Composition of population

The 273 persons form 62 families were investigated in this investigation and are agricultural populations, among, there are 150 males, counting for 54% of total population, 126 females, accounting for 54% of total population.

3.2.2 Analysis on employment status of labor

In the affected population, there are 153 labors, accounting for 55.4% of total population, of which, 81 persons are engaged in the agriculture at home, accounting for 52.9% of total labors; 72 persons attend the job outside, accounting for 47.1% of total labors

3.2.3 Analysis on distribution situation of culture degree

In the 276 persons form 62 families, there are 4 illiterates and half- Illiterates, accounting for
1.69% of total persons; 17 persons who are graduated from primary school, accounting for 17.2% of total persons; 196 persons who are graduated from secondary school, accounting for 83.05% of total persons; 13 persons who are graduated from middle school and specialized middle school, accounting for 5.15% of total persons.
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Fig. 3.3 Structural drawing of Population diploma

Table 3.2 Population investigation table of Group 1, Wenguobao Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>6 years and above 6 years culture degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 1, Wenguobao Village</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.4 Analysis on revenue and expenditure status of family

It is calculated for the data from 62 families, the annual average income of family is 5282.6 yuan, among, the agricultural income is 2568.1 yuan, accounting for 48.6% of total income, and income from attending the job outside is 2715.5 yuan, accounting for 51.4% of total income.

In the annual income of family, the agricultural income per family is 2568.1 yuan, accounting for 48.6% of total income; the non-agricultural income per family is 2715.5 yuan, accounting for 51.4% of total income.

In the annual expenditure of family, the annual average expenditure amount per family is 2795.1 yuan, among, the productive expenditure is 738 yuan, accounting for 26.4%; non-productive expenditure is 2056 yuan, accounting for 73.6%. In the non-productive expenditure, the food expenditure is 74.2 yuan, accounting for 4%; traffic expenditure is 89.03 yuan, accounting for 4%; the food expenditure is 74.2 yuan, accounting for 4.9%; the education expenditure is 1225.01 yuan, accounting for 66.8% and medical expenditure is 445.16 yuan, accounting for 24.3%.

It is concluded form the above analysis, the agricultural income in the annual average income of investigated families account for 48.6%. Consequently, the land of affected families plays important role in their life, after the land acquisition, the compensation and settlements problem shall be handled reasonably. On the other hand, the ratio is higher for the workers’ income, accounting for 51.4 %, this shows that majority of families attended the job in the past and had the ability to earn the money from the outside, within the certain scope of land acquisition, the higher live level also can be reached by attending the job and engaging in the third industry.

![Fig. 3.1 Structural drawing of non-productive expenditure](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Average amount per family (yuan)</th>
<th>Per capita (yuan/person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual income of family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural income</td>
<td>2568.1</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural income (including job income outside)</td>
<td>2715.5</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive expenditure</td>
<td>738.3</td>
<td>165.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-productive expenditure</td>
<td>2056</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual expenditure of family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food expenditure</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic expenditure</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Laws and Policies

4.1 Main laws and policies on which resettlement is based

4.1.1 State laws and regulations

Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (to be carried out since Aug. 28, 2004);

Implementation Regulations for PRC Law of Land Administration (to be carried out since Aug. 28, 2004);

New Construction Land Use Management Practices Paid Toll Collection Notice New Construction Land Use Management Practices Paid Toll Collection Notice (to be carried out since Jan. 1, 1999);

4.1.2 Laws and Policies of Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Carrying Out ‘Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (to be carried out since Jan. 1, 1999)

Notice by the People’s Republic of Shaanxi Province for Balancing Land Occupation and Compensation (Issued on Sep. 15, 2000)

Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Carrying Out ‘Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Plowland Occupation Taxes’ (Issued on Apr. 1, 1987)

Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Re-Issuing ‘Detailed Rules on Water Conservancy Construction Fund Collection, Using and Administration by the People’s Republic of Shaanxi Province’ (Issued on Dec. 16, 1998)

Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Issuing ‘Shaanxi Province Contract Tax Implementation Measures’ (Issued on Nov. 11, 1997)

Unified Land Acquisition Measures of Construction Project in Shaanxi Province (to be carried out since Mar. 1, 2002)

4.1.3 World Bank Policies

World Bank operation policy OP4.12-- Non-Voluntary Immigration (Issued on Dec., 2001)

World Bank operation policy OP4.12— Appendix A: Non-Voluntary Immigration Document

4.2 Relevant laws and regulations concerning this project of immigration settlement

4.2.1 Relevant laws and policies on state land using

It is stipulated in Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China that: Any unit or personnel need to use land for construction shall apply for using the land of state according to the law.

Article 44: 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. For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of
agricultural land is involved. Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

Article 45: The requisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council: 1. Basic farmland; 2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland; 3. Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Article 47: In requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land requisitioned. Compensation fees for land requisitioned 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 requisition 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 requisitioned by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. 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 requisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land requisitioned shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the above mentioned regulations on land requisition are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

Article 58 In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people's governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people's governments that originally gives the approval or the people's governments with the power of approval: 1. Use land for the sake of public interests; 2. Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans. ...

Stipulation of New Construction Land Use Management Practices Paid Toll Collection Notice

New Construction Land Use Management Practices Paid Toll Collection Notice:

Article 4: The collecting standard of land use right leasing fees is made by the land administrative department of the State Council according to land classes of cities throughout China, city land level, basic land price level, total amount of cultivated land and average personal owned cultivated land, national economic development, etc., and is joint-issued by Financial Department of State Council and land administrative department of the State Council, which will be periodically adjusted and published, details of collecting standard referring to Appendix I.

4.2.2 Relevant laws and policies of Shaanxi Province on land acquisition
Shaaxi Provincial Notice for Carrying Out ‘Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China

Article 6: Any one changing ownership and right of use of land according to the law, or purposes of land use shall apply for alteration and register to the original land registration organization within 30 days after being approved.

Any one mortgage right of land use, the mortgager shall join the mortgagee to apply to the original land registration organization for right of land use mortgage registration, holding the mortgage contract.

Land owner or user want to change name or address, he shall apply for alteration and register to the original land registration organization within 30 days after being approved.

Article 19: In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied according to the principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land occupied. Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned should pay land reclamation fees prescribed by cities or counties (county level cities) for reclaiming land for cultivation the land reclaimed. The administrative department collecting land reclamation fees is responsible for organizing reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied. Cities or counties (county level cities) find it difficult to reclaim enough land to make up for the land occupied due to scarce reserve resources, its superior administrative department is responsible for collecting land reclamation fees is responsible for organizing reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied.

Land reclamation fees shall be specially deposited for reclaiming new cultivated land, and shall not be derated or used for any other purposes.

Cultivated land reclaiming administrative measures and collecting standard for collecting land reclamation fees is stipulated by the people’s government of province.

Article 26: Construction project making feasibility research or compiling project proposal, the construction unit shall propose land using application to the land administrative department of the same level as the construction project organ of approval. Land administrative department examine relevant issues on construction land using according to general plans for the utilization of land, land using yearly planning indicators, national policy on land supplying, etc., and issue construction land using prejudication report to construction land user organization.

Article 27: After feasibility research report or project proposal of the construction project is approved, construction unit shall propose land using application to land administrative department of the same level as the construction project organ of approval. Land administrative department examine and approve the report according to legal processes and its power.

Land administrative department shall publicize examination procedure, standard, references and result of construction land using.

Article 28: Land administrative department cities or counties (county level cities) with districts proposing construction land using shall compile project proposal illustration for
approving construction land using, and scheme shall be made according to the following stipulations:
(I) Land supplying scheme shall be made in case state owned land is used or state land unused;
(II) Agricultural land usage transferring scheme, compensation cultivated land scheme and land supplying scheme shall be made in case state agricultural land is used;
(III) Land scheme and land supplying scheme shall be compiled in case agricultural collectively owned construction land or land unused is acquired.
(IV) Agricultural land usage transferring scheme, agricultural compensation cultivated land scheme, land acquisition scheme and land supplying scheme shall be made in case collectively owned agricultural land is acquired.
(V) Land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of towns (townships), land supplying scheme shall be made, and agricultural land usage transferring scheme and agricultural compensation cultivated land scheme shall be made in case agricultural land is acquired.
Land for constructing railway, highway, irrigation works or other state key construction projects across different cities (districts), the people's governments of province is responsible for land acquisition.

Article 29: Land compensation fees and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be levied according to the compensation standard stipulated in Article 47 of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. Land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land for other land acquisition shall be levied according to the following standard:
(I) Compensation fee for agricultural land shall be collected according to 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land of cities or counties (county level cities); Compensation fee for other land shall be collected according to 1-4 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land of cities or counties (county level cities).
(II) Resettlement fees for other used land shall be compensated according to 30%-60% of the resettlement fees the middle level cultivated land of cities or counties (county level cities). Compensation for green crops on the land shall be collected according to 40%-90% of the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. Compensation for housing or other attachment shall be decided in details by the people's governments of cities or counties (county level cities) for pricing according to elements as its usage, structure, used years, etc. and decide its type, level and compensation unit price.
Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions mentioned above are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition.
Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Re-Issuing ‘Detailed Rules on Water Conservancy Construction Fund Collection, Using and Administration by the People’s Republic of Shaanxi Province’

Article 7: vegetable garden, irrigable land, paddy field and dry land acquired by socialist public owned unit, collective unit otherwise that of this village, or by any person for nonagricultural purposes, RMG 1000—1800 Yuan, RMG 800—1500 Yuan, RMG 500—1000 Yuan, and RMG 300—800 Yuan will separately be levied per mu of irrigation works foundation and shall be paid at one time. Land use fee shall be levied according to one third of above standard.

Stipulations of Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Issuing ‘Shaanxi Province Contract Tax Implementation Measures’

Article 5: Tax rate is 3%.

Article 6: Calculating basis for taxation

(I) Land use right leasing fees of state owned land, land use right selling fees, housing purchasing, according to the bargained price.

Bargained price indicates the price described by land and house ownership transferring contract, including currency, real goods, intangible assets and other economic interest paid by the bearer.

(II) Land using right bestowing, house bestowing, the tax shall be check and decided by tax collecting organization according to the market price of ownership selling and housing business.

(III) Land using right exchanging, house exchanging, the tax shall be the difference of the market price of ownership selling and housing business.

In case the bargained price is clearly much lower than market price and no reasonable reason is given, or land using right exchanging, difference of housing price is clearly unreasonable and no persuasive reason is given, the taxation shall be decided by tax collecting unit according to market price. Unequal land using right exchanging, housing exchanging, the party paying too much of currency, real goods, intangible assets or other economic interest shall be responsible for paying the taxes. Equal exchanges, no taxes will be levied.

Land using right and housing exchanges with each other, tax shall be levied according to above article.

Land using right obtained through government allocation, in case land is approved to be used for real estate construction, the party transferring the real estate shall compensate the taxation. His tax calculation according to land using right transferring fee and land profit.

Article 7: Payable amount of tax shall be calculated according to the tax rate stipulated in Article 5 of this regulation, and the tax collecting standard stipulated in Article 6. Tax calculation formula is as follows:

\[ \text{Tax payable} = \text{amount to be taxed} \times \text{tax rate} \]

Shaanxi Provincial Notice for Carrying Out ‘Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China’

Article 2: Taxation. Taxation of land using fee is calculated according to the stipulation of cities or counties (county level cities). Taxation is stipulated as follows:

Average cultivated land under one mu (including one mu), taxation shall be RMB 5.5 Yuan
per square;
Average cultivated land between 1-2 mu (including two mu), taxation shall be RMB 4.5 Yuan per square;
Average cultivated land between 2-3 mu (including three mu), taxation shall be RMB 3.5 Yuan per square;
Average cultivated land over 3 mu (including three mu), taxation shall be RMB 2.5 Yuan per square;
Vegetation land, garden land, pound, water land, irrigable land or cultivated land in suburb of where cities or counties (county level cities) government is located, other 30% of taxation will be levied on the basis of above taxation of different classes.
Appendix: Taxation of land occupying in Chang’an district is RMB 4.5 Yuan per square.
5 Compensation Standard

According to the regulation of law frame, combining the practical situation of Xi'an City and Chang'an District, all kinds of influence compensation standard of this project are formulated as following:

According to the regulation of related land compensation method of Shaanxi, after communicating with the local villagers and government of each project, now the compensation standard is formulated as following:

Permanent land acquisition compensation standard please refer to table 5.1. Related toll standard of land acquisition please refer to table 5.2.

Table 5.1 Permanent land acquisition compensation standard
Unit: Yuan/mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of village and group</th>
<th>per capita land (mu/person)</th>
<th>The average annual production value of land at the last three years Yuan/mu</th>
<th>Land compensation multiple</th>
<th>Resettlements allowance multiple</th>
<th>Increase multiple</th>
<th>Total multiple</th>
<th>Integration of resettlements allowance of land per mu (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group one of Wenguo bao Village</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27,333.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. The land compensation fees shall be 10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land.
2. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled, which shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land requisitioned by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. (Refer to Section 4 of Chapter 2 for the formula). The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 6 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land.
3. While it can't return the production and living of agricultural person whose land is requisitioned to prerequisite levels with 16 times compensation fees, the government approves to increase nine fold on compensation multiple.
4. It plans to requisite the land at the end of autumn, therefore, involves no green corps compensation.

Table 5.2 Permanent Land Acquisition Tax and Compensation Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Standard (Yuan/mu or %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Compensation fee for land acquisition</td>
<td>27,333.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereinto: Land compensation fee</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resettlements allowance</td>
<td>8,333.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi'an Resettlement Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase compensation cost (9 times)</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tilth exploitation fee</td>
<td>3,333.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tax on land occupation</td>
<td>3,000.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New-added construction land for value royalty</td>
<td>5,333.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Water conservancy construction fund</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Deed tax ratio</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fundamental reserve fee ratio</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Land acquisition management fee ratio</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. According to "notice on strengthening tilth balance of the occupation and compensation work of Shaanxi people's government" to levy tilth exploitation tax 5 Yuan per square meter, levy 3,333.5 Yuan per mu.
2. According to article 2 of "Related Regulations of People's Government of Shaanxi on Implementing PRC Farmland Tax Provisional Rules", it levies tax on land occupation of Chang'an District 4.5 Yuan per square meter, levy 3,000.2 Yuan per mu.
3. Basic reserve fee is to reply the preparative reserve capital for the unpredictable factor and current stage due to the missing caused by limitation of operating depth, charging base is the summation of compensation fee, removal allowance, transition allowance of land acquisition building and construction removal, charging fee ratio is 6%.
4. Regulation of "New-Added Construction Land For Value Royalty Levy Use Management Method", tilth of Chang'an District belongs to 13 class land, whose levy standard is 8 Yuan per square meter, 5,333.6 Yuan per mu.
5. According to the regulation of "Notice of People's Government of Shaanxi on Issuing Implementing Method of Deed Tax of Shaanxi Province" deed tax ratio is 3%.
6. According to the regulation of "Notice of People's Government of Shaanxi on Reissuing Implementing Detailed Rules of Raising and Using Managing Water Conservancy Construction Fund of Shaanxi Province", levy RMB 300-800 Yuan water conservancy construction fund to dryland per mu once only, this project levy RMB 500 Yuan per mu according to practical situation.
7. Land acquisition management cost includes removal planning and design fee, technically training fee, implementing management fee, monitoring evaluation fee etc. according to relevant regulations, charging base is the total expenses of land acquisition, the integration fee rate is identified as 4%.

6 Scheme of migration production and life recovery

6.1 Object of migration resettlement
To ensure the settlers could obtain the compensation of their total loss, reasonable resettlements and good recovery enable them to share the benefit of this project, supply subsidy to their temporary difficulty, and improve their income level and living standard and at least recover to the level of pre-removal or before this project.
6.2 Resettlements principle
In order to do the land acquisition, removal and resettlements work well, the project shall insist on the following principles:
(1) To guarantee the affected families or individual enable to improve or at least restore to their original production and living standard, and strive to be recovered in the shortest term.
(2) The scheme of land acquisition and removal area, compensation standard, resettlements scheme will be formulated after listening the opinion of affected people.
(3) It must make the farm household who lose land to obtain land again via land redistribution.
(4) The surface mature soil of temporary ground shall be reserved; when the temporary ground is mature, the unit in charge of construction must rectify land newly and make them restore to the cultivable situation and handover to the affected people.
(5) The land acquisition, removal, resettlements and compensation work must be finished before the start of this project at least one month in advance, or the project is incapable of starting construction.

6.3 Scheme of collective land land acquisition, resettlements and labour force resettlements
6.3.1 Impact analysis
(1) Impact analysis of land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of village and group</th>
<th>Agricultural population</th>
<th>Before land acquisition</th>
<th>Land acquisition</th>
<th>After land acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tith (mu)</td>
<td>Per capita tith(mu)</td>
<td>Tith (mu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group one of Wenguobao Village</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>199.03</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>139.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed that in table 6.1, the tith of Wenguobao Village is 199.03 mu before land acquisition and the quantity is 60 mu, the influence ratio is 30.1%. So it is observed that the land acquisition has a comparatively large influence to village team. But owing to the little income of tith (thereinafter refer to analyses of income effects), the whole farmers agree to equally distribute the land compensation fees in group and then redistribute the land in group. In this way after land acquisition, the surplus land near 140 mu will be redistribute in group. After redistribution, per capita tith could obtain is 0.504 mu, and the decrease of per capita tith is 0.216 mu.

(2) Analyses of income effects
The land acquisition mainly involved in Group one of Wenguobao Village, the major plant in this land is wheat. The earth's annual income is about RMB 1,000 Yuan per mu before land acquisition, the net income is about RMB 480 Yuan subtract to cost RMB 520 Yuan (exclusive of cost of labour), after land acquisition, the per capita tith is 0.504 mu, per capita tith is reduced 0.22 mu. Per capita agricultural income decrement = per capita tith decrement * annual net income of tith per mu = 0.22×480 =106 Yuan. While THE annual per capita net income of family in group is 559 Yuan, the family annual per capita net income decrement caused by land acquisition only account for 18.9% of annual per capita net income. It is obvious that the influence extent of villagers' income caused by land acquisition is less than the influence extent of land acquisition widely. After the land compensation processed according to villagers' intention, adopting different modes to encourage villagers to go out and hunt a job, engage in construction or tertiary industry, which will recover the original economic life level for the villagers who possess the experience of part-time-job and engaging
in the tertiary industry.

6.3.2 Scheme of expropriate collective land resettlements and labour force resettlements

Through sufficient negotiation with villagers, large parts of villagers agree to readjust land. After the land is expropriated, villagers' committee will readjust land according to population of per household in the range of Group one of Wenguobao Village. The specific scheme is: redistributing the surplus 140 mu tilth according to 276 people in average, each will obtain land 0.504 mu. The time of adjustment is set after autumn harvest and before wheat planting to guarantee the adjustment not to impact the normal growing of crops of the coming year. After readjusting land, land compensation fees could be used for improving the agricultural infrastructure of village so as to enhance the grain yield of unit area. Resettlements allowance could be distributed to group people in average. The affected villagers have the following kinds of choice when obtaining compensation:

(1) Continue to engage in agricultural production. Utilizing the land compensation fees to construct and improve agricultural use infrastructure, enhance agricultural production condition, increase production per unit area of agricultural crop, and increase agricultural income.

(2) Combining new socialist rural construction with "One Village, One Product" development to help the farmers process reorganization of an industry. According to market supply and demand and local scheme to adjust crop production structure and breed structure, ensure one major product to impulse industrialization operation with scheme and step. To realize the villagers' growth in the living standard via making "One Village, One Product" large and powerfully.

(3) Engage in the tertiary industry. As far as short term, it could combine with the need of construction engineering of this project to engage in small business, and supply necessary production and utility devices to project personnel. As far as long term, Wenguobao Village near the new region of The Northwest University of Politics and Law, new region of Xi'an University of Post and Telecom, new region of Shaanxi Normal University, and not far distant from Guodu Town, so the villagers could make some small business around school or Guodu Town, such as sell footgear, clothes, study things; Open the barber shop, bicycle repair shop, shoe repair and keys key copy store; open second-hand book shop, newspaper and magazine stall; sell snack such as Liangpi (a snack), bread etc. After training.

(4) It supplies the employment information for the outgoing jobber who has the experience of taking a part-time-job outside, and encourages outgoing part-time-job.

6.4 Measures and training plans for the affected people's production and life recovery

The following training will be processed for the affected people to put back on production and living standard as soon as possible:

(1) Absorbing the people with low income in the project's influence area to participate in the project construction, include material transportation, rock material process, cubic meter of earth and stone construction etc.

(2) Mobilizing the people with low income along the line to provide services for project, including rent houses, provide vegetables, sell petty commodities, repair mini car mechanism etc.

(3) Contacting with related service department and providing employment information for the people who want to be a jobber outside.
7 Budget estimate of emigrant fund

7.1 Capital budget
The overall estimation of immigrant resettlements is RMB 2,383,214 Yuan. Details please refer to table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Compensation cost estimation of expropriation and removal table of air monitoring and prevention and cure project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>compensation standard (Yuan/unit)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total charge(Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land acquisition compensation fee</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>27,333.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereinto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Land compensation fee</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Resettlements allowance</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>8,333.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Fund resources
Immigrant resettlements fund resources of this project are from the two large parts including the Xi’an City local financing and the loan of World Bank, all of which has been brought into general budget of project.

7.3 Payment and use of capital
(1) Land compensation fees belongs to rural collective economy organization and should be paid to Villagers' Committee for growth production and recovery of affected people's economic level.
(2) According to the principle of that the resettlements allowance shall be paid to whom is in charge of the resettlements of agricultural population, the resettlements allowance of expropriation will be paid to the affected villagers in group 1 of Wengu Bao in average and be managed and used by themselves.

7.4 The appropriation flow chart of compensation capital

Expropriation removal and resettlement office

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Immigrant resettlements group

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Villagers' Committee, Villagers' group

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Affected villagers
Chart 7.1 The appropriation flow chart of compensation capital
8 Public participation process

During the process of making policy of immigrants settlement, compiling and operation of action plan, it's necessary to give consideration to public participation work, to encourage various social organizations, government organs and immigrants to give suggestions and advices, to widely listen to their suggestions and advices and assure the immigrants settlement work to go well.

When making feasible research on the preparation stage, the project office have asked for suggestions and advices on the immigrants settlement work of project to government, people's congress, political consultative conference, mass organizations of Chang'an District. On the pre-compiling phase of immigrants settlement plan, the relevant units as the project unit, Environmental Protection Department of Chang'an District, Construction Department of Chang'an District etc make field survey on expropriation and removing area and get specific basic information.

In March and April of 2007, Environmental Protection Department of Chang'an District, immigrant plan compilation unit make field survey on the preliminary investigation of expropriation and social economy of the project. In May of 2007, the project unit make complementary survey and social economy survey again on the expropriation and physical quantity of the project. During the investigation, the project office organizes special investigation group, the relevant immigrant representatives all take part in the investigation. The project office also listen to the advices from villagers committee and part of villagers on the expropriation and removing and immigrants settlement and make wide negotiation. Meanwhile the project office also make social economy survey and public advices and psychological survey. Investigate immigrants settlement wish, the attitudes of immigrants toward the project during the social economy investigation. The specific investigation lays the foundation for the compilation of immigrants settlement plan.

Henceforth, the following processes and methods are also adopted to encourage the public to participate and negotiate:

(1) The immigrant representatives participate in the expropriation settlement work
Representatives are elected pro rata by village groups to cooperate with residents' committee to widely ask for the advices and requirements of immigrant public, listen to rational suggestions, communicate the situations timely.

During the operation of expropriation investigation, confirmation of compensation standard, settlement protocol negotiation, the immigrant representatives choose to participate in the above processes to fully reflect the interests and advices of immigrants and guarantee the fairness and transparency if immigrants settlement work of the project.

(2) To hold mass meeting
In the three months before the expropriation, arrange to explain relevant policies, regulations, compensation standard, settlement plan etc to the public deeply, let the public know early and make arrangement early.

(3) To publish expropriation and removal proclamation
The main content of the proclamation: the brief general information of the project, the expropriation range, immigrants settlement policy (including compensation standard), responsible institution for immigrants settlement, timetable of expropriation, the rights and responsibilities of immigrants, complaints and appeal, supervision assessment etc.
(4) Expropriation information handbook
Compiling the main part of expropriation plan into expropriation information handbook and allocate the information handbooks to the immigrants after project assessment and before expropriation. The main content of immigrant information handbook is: the general information of the project, the project influence, compensation policy, operation organization, complaints channel etc.
9 Appeal

Though public participation is encouraged in immigrant resettlement, problems still appear in the real world more or less. In order for enable problems to effectively be solved to ensure smooth implementation of rehousing working and project engineering construction, besides existing letter appeal channels of all levels local governments, a transparence effective appeal channel shall also be established for immigrant.

9.1 Appeal-receiving institution

Besides village committee and all levels of immigrant resettlement subgroups, to preferably ensure legal right of persons affected, under outside monitoring institution is set the appeal-receiving subgroup. The subgroup is formed by 5 persons, in which the leader of independent monitoring institution is the pluralism group leader, two of other 4 persons come from outside monitoring institution, one come from project office, one comes from municipal development and reform commission. In addition, in Chang’ an District is set an immigrant appeal-receiving liaison man, taking charge of receiving the project appeal and keeping in touch with appeal receiving subgroup.

9.2 Appeal procedure

Phase 1: If the immigrant feels discontented for immigrant resettlement plan, immigrant can present verbal or written appeal to village committee or the immigrant resettlement subgroup of local town or immigrant appeal receiving liaison man in the region; If it is a verbal appeal, it shall be processed and written up by the received institution. The received institution shall come to a decision for appeal and give a feedback to the complainant in 2 weeks.

Phase 2: If the immigrant feels discontented for disposal of phase 1, after receiving the decision, he can lodge a complaint to the immigrant resettlement office of loan project of the World Bank in Xi’an or appeal receive subgroup under outside monitoring institution. The received institution shall make decision of processing and give a feedback to the complainant in 2 weeks.

Phase 3: If the immigrant still feels discontented for disposal decision of immigrant resettlement office of project office or appeal receiving subgroup under outside monitoring institution, he can lodge a complaint to Xi’an Municipal Bureau of Land and Resources, which shall work out disposal decision in 10 days.

Phase 4: The affected person feels still discontented for award of administrative arbitral body of phase 3, he can, after receiving administrative award, prosecute to people’s court on any aspect of immigrant resettlement according to the code of civil law.

Aforesaid appeal approach is apprised to the immigrants by convening villager convention and other modes to enable the immigrants to fully understand their right of petition.
10 Organization and responsibility
In order to ensure project’s smooth implementation, it is intended to set a leader subgroup of construction project for urban air pollution integrated monitoring and prevention of Xi’an municipality in utilizing World Bank loan to guide and supervise work of enforcement body and supervise its completion for project implementation.
Aiming at the immigrant resettlement job, under leader subgroup is set the rehousing resettlement office, entirely taking charge of immigrant resettlement working of project. Its functions are:
(1) Taking charge of organizing and co-ordinating rehousing compensation and resettlement job according to the leader subgroup decision of the World Bank loan project;
(2) Conducting research for rehousing resettlement job, fully listening to opinions of the affected unit and persons, receiving all classes of complaint and appeal and performing the reply or disposal in time;
(3) Supervising and inspecting payment and usage state of the rehousing settlement allowance;
(4) Guiding villages and towns to establish economic rehabilitation plan, to summarize and exchange experience;
(5) Co-ordinating the stationed institution to enter into normal operation period and helping farmer to reinstate the production as soon as possible
According to practical situation, under rehousing resettlement office are set immigrant resettlement subgroup and inside surveillance office formed by town and village committees. Immigrant resettlement subgroup’s responsibility is:
(1) Taking charge of verifying the land acquisition quantity in the town according to task and requirement submitted by the rehousing resettlement office;
(2) Signing the rehousing resettlement agreement with the affected unit and individual;
(3) Paying compensation cost
(4) Taking charge of the rehousing resettlement implementation job to ensure timing development of land acquisition and resettlement working;
(5) Conducting research for rehousing resettlement job, fully listening to opinions of the affected unit and persons, receiving all classes of complaint and appeal and performing the reply or disposal in time;
(6) Supervising and inspecting the usage state of the village level rehousing settlement allowance;
(7) Co-ordinating village and town committee to formulate economic rehabilitation plan and performing checkup and surveillance;
(8) Reporting the work to the project rehousing office periodically and submitting the related statistics on time;
(9) Village committee shall ascertain full time coordinator to match and join rehousing resettlement job and implement economic rehabilitation plan and measure together with town government and village committee.
Inside surveillance office’s responsibility is to ensure that the affected town government and village committee would perform function well in implementation process, perform working according to immigrant resettlement plan and urge various rights and interests of the affected persons to obtain indemnification.
In addition, outside supervision institution shall also be set. Shaanxi academy of social science takes charge of outside supervision institution of the project immigrant resettlement plan, which is direct led by project leader subgroup. Its responsibility is to use professional method to perform all-the-way tracking monitoring and evaluation for rehousing and the immigrant resettlement, to monitor immigrant participation, various law observing instance in the immigrant moving resettlement in project implementation process, to evaluate effect of project on the immigrant and coherent units, to examine enforcement body’s work from more comprehensive and long-term angle, to issue evaluation report and corresponding proposal for implementation instance of overall process, to furnish early-warning system for engineering management department and furnish reflection channel for immigrant opinions.

After the rehousing resettlement job is completed, rehousing resettlement institution is cancelled itself. Its partial functions are transferred to the project implementation management institution.
Integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi'an Resettlement Action Plan

西安市利用世行贷款项目领导小组

Xi'an municipal leader subgroup in utilizing the World Bank loan project

外部监督机构 （陕西省社科院）
Outside supervision institution
(Shaanxi Academy of Social Science)

西安基础设施建设投资公司
Xi'an infrastructure capital investment Company

内部监督办公室
Inside surveillance office

西安市城市空气污染综合监控与防治建设项目领导小组
Xi'an municipal construction project leader subgroup for urban air pollution integrated monitoring and prevention

拆迁安置办公室

受影响村民

温国堡村委会

西安城市空气污染综合监控与防治
建设项项目拆迁安置办公室
Integrated monitoring, control and prevention of urban atmospheric pollution in Xi'an Resettlement Action Plan

拆迁安置办公室
Rehousing resettlements office
西安市城市空气污染综合监控与防治建设项目拆迁安置办公室
Xi’an municipal construction project rehousing resettlement office for urban air pollution integrated monitoring and prevention
温国堡村村委
Wenguobu village committee
受影响村民
The affected villagers
图 10.1 移民安置组织机构图
Fig. 10.1 immigrant resettlement organization chart
11 Implementation plan

11.1 Implementation procedures

11.1.1 Land acquisition and compensation

Land acquisition and compensation work are completed by cooperation of relative institutions. The concrete flow is:

(1) Project design unit furnishes expropriating scope detail drawing and make rehousing scope and area definite;
(2) Project office applies for planning licence and red line diagram to planning department and transact expropriating application at land management department;
(3) Applying for approval;
(4) Rehousing resettlements office negotiates with correlative village and town committees about land acquisition matters concerned and signs the land acquisition indemnity agreement;
(5) Compensation cost payment;
(6) Transacting legal formalities;
(7) Project land acquisition

11.1.2 Production resettlements and recovery

Production resettlements and recovery are performed by the affected village committee, assisted by various relative town governments. The concrete flow is:

(1) Convening villager convention or villager congress to establish general planning of land readjustment and assignment and production recovery;
(2) Promulgating general planning for land adjustment, assignment and production recovery and further soliciting for villager and immigrant opinions;
(3) Land adjustment and assignment

11.2 Scheduling

The project rehousing and immigrant resettlement implementation schedule is performed according to engineering construction program schedule. The concrete plan implementation schedule shall follow the following principle:

(1) Land acquisition is completed before commencement of works;
(2) Land readjustment and assignment is completed in crop season change interval.
12 Monitoring and evaluation
In order to ensure smooth implementation of immigrant resettlements working and realize the purpose of good resettlement, overall process monitoring will be performed for rehousing and immigrant resettlement implementation. The monitoring is divided into immigrant resettlements inside monitoring and outside monitoring.

12.1 Inside monitoring and evaluation
12.1.1 Purpose and task
Inside monitoring aim is to ensure that all levels of immigrant resettlements institutions can keep good function in plan implementation process and lawful rights and interests of the affected personnel or unit are free from violation and smooth implementation of engineering construction. The inside surveillance office takes charge of inside monitoring working.

12.1.2 Monitoring appraisal content
The concrete contents of inside monitoring mainly include:
- (1) Immigrant compensation fund payment and use;
- (2) Resettlement area selection and assignment;
- (3) Employment arrangement for the affected labour force;
- (4) Immigrant participation and negotiation in implementation period

12.2 Outside monitoring and evaluation
12.2.1 Purpose and task
Outside monitoring evaluation primarily performs monitoring and evaluation for rehousing and immigrant resettlements working from resettlements institution outside to evaluate whether immigrant resettlement goal is reached. Via outside surveillance evaluation working, evaluation opinion and proposal are presented for immigrant resettlement overall process and immigrant production living standard recovery status to furnish early-warning system for engineering management department and furnish reflection channel for immigrant opinions. The outside monitoring office takes charge of outside monitoring evaluation working.

12.2.2 Monitoring appraisal content
I Monitoring primary indices
- (1) Schedule: includes rehousing preparation, expropriating implementation, labour force resettlements, etc.
- (2) Quality: includes expropriating implementation instance and farmer satisfaction degree, etc. in expropriating implementation process.
- (3) Investment: includes fund payment and usage state, etc.

II Evaluation primary indices
- (1) Economical status: household economy development instance before and after expropriating, including household production materials and consumption goods instance, assets and income instance.
- (2) Employment status: occupational shift and labor employment rate before and after expropriating.
- (3) Community development: local community economy, environment development and public opinion status after residents whose land are expropriated are resettled well.
### 13 Rights and interests table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influence type</th>
<th>The affected persons</th>
<th>Compensation resettlements policy</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land</td>
<td>The affected</td>
<td>Where land is expropriated, compensation cost shall be paid according to former purpose of the</td>
<td>Land compensation fees of rural agrarian acquisition is compensated according to 10 folds of previous triennium average annual output value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td>village group</td>
<td>expropriated land, including land compensation fees and resettlements allowance.</td>
<td>The expropriated rural agrarian resettlements allowance is calculated according to 6 folds of the tieth annual value of production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanet  land</td>
<td>The affected</td>
<td>The land compensation fee obtained is used to improve agriculture infrastructure under governing</td>
<td>Village group people can obtain resettlements allowance of 3768.12 Yuan per capita.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td>farmers</td>
<td>of village. Where land is not transferred, resettlements allowance obtained is direct issued to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>individual. Where land is transferred, resettlements allowance is distributed per capita in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unifiable way by group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>