



# Resettlement Monitoring Report

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## PRC: Xi'an Urban Transport Development Report

Prepared by Xi'an Academy of Social Sciences

For Xi'an Third Ring Road Construction and Development Corp. Ltd.

Xian urban transportation project (Sanhuan system)

# Update Resettlement Plan

April, 2006

## Catalogue

<b>Chapter I Project survey .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Preface.....	1
1.2 Project survey.....	2
1.3 Different areas condition of the project in 2006 .....	6
<b>Chapter II land acquisition、 demolition and settlement progress....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Each district progress .....	11
2.2 Land acquisition and settlement annual plan and progress .....	17
<b>Chapter III Current land acquisition and demolition influence.....</b>	<b>30</b>
3.1 The main road line effect investigation comparison between 2006 and 2003 .....	30
3.2 Project influence on April, 2006 .....	33
3.3The project impact on villages and households .....	35
3.4 The project effect on enterprises and institutions、 individual industrial and commercial households.....	39
<b>Chapter IV Law framework and renewal of settlement policies.....</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1 Law framework.....	43
4.2. Resettlement principles .....	45
<b>Chapter V Renewal of settlement and economic restoration.....</b>	<b>53</b>
5.1 Renewal of farmer household settlement plan.....	53
5.2 The settlement situation of enterprises and individual businessmen .....	60
5.3 Measures of resuming economy and increasing income .....	61
<b>Chapter VI Renewal of effected villages and institutions restoration plan .....</b>	<b>67</b>
6.1 The renewal of the seriously affected villages.....	67
6.2 The renewal of the recovery plan of the seriously affected villages	

.....	69
6.3 The supplement to the recovery plan of the affected enterprise units	
.....	75
<b>Chapter VII The effected people right to know and participation、</b>	
<b>complaints and appeals and protection towards vulnerable groups.</b>	<b>83</b>
7.1 Situation of Reporting and Participation of People Affected by the Project.....	83
7.2. The effected people complaints and appeal .....	84
7.3. Protection towards the vulnerable groups.....	87
7.4 Policy upgrading of social security for landless farmers.....	88
<b>Chapter VIII Resettlement implementation.....</b>	<b>90</b>
8.1 Project execution organization.....	90
8.2 Project implementation organization .....	90
8.3 Project implementation organization main responsibility .....	93
8.4 Project implementation organization treatment towards opinions and appeals .....	94
8.5 Project implementation organization capability improvement.....	96
<b>Chapter 9 Project supervision and evaluation .....</b>	<b>97</b>
9.1 Land acquisition compensation fund payment .....	97
9.2 The effected people relocation.....	100
9.3 Appeals treatment.....	103
9.4 Aids towards the vulnerable groups.....	103
9.5 The performance of the general inner supervision .....	103
9.6 The external supervision and assessment .....	104

## **Table list:**

Table 1-1: Every section of Sanhuan road change.....	4
Table 2-1: Sanhuan land acquisition and demolition progress (April, 2006) .....	12
Table 2-2: The procession of land-requisition and demolishment from January to April .....	20
Table 2-3: Contract segments schedule of Sanhuan Project Construction .....	29
Table 3-1: Figures of the effected villages along the main line (2003~2004) .....	31
Table 3-2: The project actual influence (April, 2006) .....	31
Table 3-3: Land acquisition and Resettlement influence along the Sanhuan road (April, 2004).....	34
Table 3-4: The effected 88 villages list (April, 2006).....	35
Table 3-5: The effected farmer household (including residential household) .....	37
Table 3-6: The serious effected village by land acquisition and resettlement .....	38
Table 3-7: Effect on state-owned enterprises and institutions、 private businesses and individual industrial and commercial households.....	39
Table 3-8: The serious effected enterprises and institutions list.....	40
Table 4-1: Resettlement principles and implementation.....	46
Table 4-2: Resettlement plan and No. 88 document compensation standard .....	49
Table 5-1: Being dismantled household resettlement (villages below 20 households) .....	56
Table 5-2: Being dismantled households resettlement (households of	

villages are between 21~50).....	57
Table 5-3: Being dismantled households resettlement (villages with households over 50) .....	58
Table 6-1: The list of the seriously affected villages in the settlement plan and the renewal plan.....	68
Table 6-2: The serious effected villages' basic situation and economic restoration plan.....	70
Table 6-3: The clear list of the settlement situation of the affected enterprises in April, 2006 .....	76
Table 6-4: The clear list of the settlement situation of the affected enterprises in April, 2006.....	81
Table 9-1: Compensation fund payment and progress.....	98
Table 9-2: Effected enterprises compensation progress.....	101

## **Chart list**

Chart 4-1 Providing Procedure of the Compensation Fund.....	52
Chart 8-1: Sanhuan project land acquisition and resettlement organization chart .....	92
Chart 9-1: Sanhuan project farmer households' settlement situation ....	100

# Chapter I Project survey

## 1.1 Preface

The settlement plan was made according to the involuntary (relocation) settlement policy of the Asian Development Bank and the relevant laws and rules of the People's Republic of China, and the policies relevant to the land-requisition and house-relocation of the local government. The main purpose is to ensure the people who indispensably lost their land or property in the process of the construction project to lead the same or the better living style in the "no-project" state. The Sanhuan Roads Developing Construction Limited Corporation is directly in charge of the performance, supervision and financing of the requisition.

The composition of the settlement plan and the report of the stage renewal is mainly according to the project report relevant to the Sanhuan roads construction: monthly report form, quarterly report form, yearly report form, the investigation of the project influence and the practical influence within the road redline, the investigation consultation of the local government, the village leaders and the affected people, and the economical investigation of the affected villages and families.

The settlement plan in 2003 is according to the investigation whose background centers on the construction of the 70.98 kilometers Sanhuan road line and the five connections between the two-ring roads and the Sanhuan roads. It is the preparatory settlement plan of the sample investigations of the potential affected villages, families and enterprises and the assessment of the social economy.

The renewal report of the settlement report in 2005 is made after practical investigation of road sections which is about to be repaired and being repaired in the Sanhuan roads system. It only refers to the situation of the affected villages, families, enterprise units and the industrial and commercial

enterprises on the east Sanhuan road, the west Sanhuan road, the extension section of Zhuhong Road, the eastern extension section of the north two-ring road, the northern extension section of the east two-ring road.

The regulate and the revision of the renewal report of the settlement report in 2006 is based on that in 2005; it depends on the new developing situation, the stage report form, the monthly report form of the three-line construction project, and the investigation of the actual influences of the affected villages, business units, industrial and commercial enterprises, residents and peasant families and the compensation settlement of them.

## 1.2 Project survey

Xian Sanhuan system contains 71.02 Km main line, 65.31Km Des road and 3 links which is situated between the ring road (the second highway around the city) and the 3 main line. The main line, with length of 71.02 Km, includes West Sanhuan、North Sanhuan、East Sanhuan and South Sanhuan. three connecting lines stand 16.16 Km, and they are Zhuhong road link、near North East Extension and East near North Extension respectively. Both of East Sanhuan and West Sanhuan are completely new lines, South Sanhuan and North Sanhuan combine with city highway to form Des road. The design of East Sanhuan and West Sanhuan is at speed of 80.km /hour, two-way lane 8; South Sanhuan and North Sanhuan design speed of 120 km /hour, two-way lane 6.

At present, compared with the former settlement plan, besides the changes in the northeast corner of the three-line roads, there are some little changes in the project; the 5 originally designed connection lines have been reduced to 3: the extension section of Zhuhong Road, the northern extension section of the east two-ring roads and the eastern extension section of the north two-ring roads. The north Sanhuan road has been extended for 6.8 kilometers, and the east Sanhuan has been shortened for 2.1 kilometers, which means that the present line is 4.67 kilometers longer than the

original. The west Sanhuan road is unchanged; the route plan of the south Sanhuan road (Wild Goose section) and the north Sanhuan road (Weiyang section) was officially publicized in November, 2005; the referred relocation range of the north Sanhuan road (Weiyang section) is from the Electronic Market interchange to the Qujiang interchange, which is about 10 kilometers; the section from the Qujiang interchange to the Changhe section has not been fixed; the north Sanhuan road (Weiyang section) occupies about 16 kilometers, which changes little from the original settlement plan. The south and the north lines of the three-line roads share the same route with the city-winding highway; both the east and the west three-line roads are newly built. Among the three connection lines, Zhuhong road is rebuilt by being extended and improving its road-degree, and the eastern extension section of the north two-ring road and the northern extension section of the east two-ring road are newly built. There are 19 interchanges, 7 river-crossing bridges and 6 line-crossing bridges.

The East and the West Sanhuan main lines, the South and the North Sanhuan Des roads, the East near North Extension, North near East Extension, Zhuhong link, highways and cross-river bridges are under construction smoothly. Furthermore, these progresses harmonize with land acquisition and relocation. According to Sanhuan company planning, main line will be open to traffic by 30th May 2006. On that occasion, driving at the normal speed of 13 minutes can complete the West Sanhuan 13km main line, from Xihua road to Liuchunpu highway via Xihu、Kunming road、Sanqiao and some other highways; East Sanhuan with majority control works has complete 70 percent of the total and it shows Sanhuan project will be all finished by the end of 2006.

**Table 1-1: Every section of Sanhuan road change**

Road	Section Name	Originally-planned Section in 2003		Revised Section in 2005		Revised Section in April 2006	
		Length (km)	Interchange	Length (km)	Interchange	Length (km)	Interchange
Main routes of the Sanhuan road	North Sanhuan road	14.82	2		mutually-commun icating		utually-communic ating
	South Sanhuan road	21.57	0		interchanges; 1		interchanges; 1
	East Sanhuan road	18.30	6		partly-communicat ing interchanges;		partly-communicat ing interchanges;
	West Sanhuan road	16.28	4		11 separated interchanges		11 separated interchanges
Partial Total	70.98	12	71.02	20	71.02	19	70.98
Connection lines	Northern extension section of Zhuhong Road	5.74	0	16.16	0	16.16	0
	Northern extension section of East Two-ring Road	6.73					
	Northern extension section of North Two-ring Road	5.71					
	Southern extension section of Taiyi Road			0		0	
	Western extension section of Kunming Road						
Partial Total		18.18		16.16		16.16	
Grand Total		89.16		77.18		77.18	

It's anticipated that by the end of 2006, the East and the West Sanhuan main lines, all highways and Zadao will be achieved and opened to city highway; 70 percent Des road and Zadao of the South and the North Sanhuan will be finished; Zhuhong North road Extension, near the North East Extension, North East Extension near the main line will be open to traffic; at the same time, near and parallel to the completed sections will be offered afforestation, road construction and other ancillary works, and South Sanhuan main line connects with the East will be completed.

### **1.2.1. West Sanhuan**

Sanqiao overpass construction started on 6th, January, 2004 which marks beginning of Xian Sanhuan project. Up to May, 2005, main road of the West Sanhuan, 17.3 Km in length has been completed. It is located the west of zao river and begins at Huashui village and ends at Liuchupu village Xian airport highway toll station. Sanqiao highway ,the largest Northwest highway, has showed its outline, the main line 100 meters wide also will be open; from Yudou road to the West Sanhuan northward, main basics of separation flyovers such as: Keji'er road、Keji road、petrochemical Avenue and Fengchan road have been completed; The Hongguang separation flyover via Hongguang road and Xihu railway also has been finished. At present, all tenders are stepping up the pavement, up to 30, May, 2006 West Sanhuan main road fast lane length in 14.4 Km from Xihu road highway to Liuchunpu highway will be completed in accordance with plan.

### **1.2.2 East Sanhuan**

East Sanhuan progresses quickly from the starting on July, 2005. Up to May, 2006, among the major six control works, the main part of Andi highway has been finished and connected with East ring road; the main part of Xianning overpass has spanned Xianning road; main bridge of Changle overpass will be finished by the end of May; concerning Guanting highway just remains a few part of passing though Longhai railway; the construction of giant Chan River

bridge has finished 60 percent; 70 percent of Ba River block bridge has completed and it realized the largest bridge cast in Shaanxi province and two Des bridges of it will be open by 30, May.

### **1.2.3 Overpasses and trans-river Bridges along Sanhuan**

19 overpasses、7 trans-river bridges and 6 trans-lines bridges along Sanhuan will connect with Xian city municipal road、national road、highway、airport highway and railway to join Xian to its outskirts and form the main communication structure. West Sanhuan Kunming road exchange overpass will be built and two main bridges of it present crisscross symmetrically and formally. Sanqiao highway, the largest one of the Sanhuan's, 1,720 meters long from South to North, 1,030 meters from West to East which is a major traffic conversion node among the West Sanhuan、Zaoyuan road and highway. Further, it has four floors, the forth floor building height is 19.6 meters. Ba River Bridge, with total length 1.061 Km, is composed of main and Des Road Bridge. Main bridge is novel and beautiful in structure, 837 meters long with 8 lanes two-way, and it has 50 meter a span even 80 meter. In addition, the Andi、the Guanting、the Xianning road、the Changle road highway of East Sanhuan; and the Fengchan road、the Xihu road highway of West Sanhuan are under construction or forthcoming completion.

### **1.3 Different areas condition of the project in 2006**

Xian's three administrative regions: Yanta, Baqiao and Weiyang district are mainly influenced and involved in the project. According to our recent investigation (April, 2006), this project land acquisition is 9808.45 mu(including state-owned land and rural collective land); 88 administrative villages under 16 street offices. 2666 farmer households, 169 residential households of state-owned land, 1810 enterprises and institutions and private businesses are involved in this land acquisition demolition work.

### **1.3.1 Yanta district**

Sanhuan road under Yanta district includes the West Sanhuan and the South Sanhuan, spans 14.7 km. Land acquisition area is 1901.6 mu (including 1633.2 mu rural collective land). The land acquisition and demolition influenced 182 peasant households, 27 administration regions of 5 street offices, 75 village groups, and 118 political units and individual industrial and commercial households. The West Sanhuan demolition area is 61219 square meters and the South Sanhuan is undecided.

The West Sanhuan under Yanta district, length of 4.7 Km, begins at Huashui overpass and ends at Kunming road overpass, total land acquisition is 1263.6 mus (including rural collective land 1052.5 mu). The demolition involves 9 administrative villages and 20 village groups under Yuhua's and Zhangba's street office; 61 residential housing(including 59 households under Zhangba street office and 2 households under Yuhua street office), 41 individual industrial and commercial households(10 under Zhangba street office and 31 under Yuhua street office), a state-owned enterprise and a school. Namely, the demolition area includes peasant housing 48654 square meters, enterprise buildings 13235 square meters, schools and residential buildings 3070 square meters.

The South Sanhuan under Yanta district begins at Chunlin village of Qujiang street office and ends at Xifeng road, with total length of 10 Km. Wring works are along South city highway and the whole land acquisition area is 638 mu (including 581.4 mu rural collective land).18 administrative villages, 53 village groups of Dianzi city、 Changyanbu and Qujiang street office, 75 enterprises and institutions and private businesses and 121 peasant households are involved in it.

### **1.3.2 Baqiao district**

In Baqiao district, the East Sanhuan involves 16 administrative villages under 4 street offices.

Among of them,4 villages are under Hongqi street district, 4 villages under Baqiao street office , 6 villages under Xiwang's and 2 villages under Xinzhu's .

Construction area of the East Sanhuan in Baqiao district is 700410 square meters and it involves enterprises and institutions, individual industrial and commercial households and farmer households. The demolition household is 2641, including state-owned units 29 households with building area of 36499 square meters; residential housing of state-owned land 169 households with building area of 9719 square meters; collective land industrial and commercial households 1132 with building area of 110070 square meters (472 of the Hongqi wholesale Market and 322 of Banpo building materials market); 2 schools with building area of 21434 square meters; 1309 peasant households with building area of 522688 square meters, including 14 households of Sandian village,23 of Hongqi's Mujiangwang village and 14 from Hongqi's Wuxing village under Hongqi street office; 43 of Guoqu village, 180 of Xiwang's Andi village, 59 of Xingwang's Nanjiushi village, 6 of Xiwang's Yanjiatan village, 206 of Xingwang's Guangting village, 695 of Xiwang's Liangjiajie village under Xingwang street office;32 of Baqiao street office Wuxi village, 12 of Baqiao's Huangdeng village, 13 of Baqiao's Xie'er village, 1 from Baqiao's Duanjia village, 5 of Xinzhu street office Xishi village and 6 of Xizhu's XingYuan village under Baqiao street office in detail.

Land acquisition in Baqiao district is as follows: Hongqi street office acquires land area of 1000 mu, Xiwang street office of 2147 mu, Baqiao street office of 623 mus, Xinzhu street office of 168 mu. In addition, exact area between North city highway and Des road of the East Sanhuan is under discussion and Wanzi village of Hongqi street office is measuring.

### 1.3.3 Weiyang district

In Weiyang district, the influenced section between San huan road and ring road includes East

near North Extension and near North East Extension. 8 administrative villages of 4 street offices, 487 peasant households are involved in land acquisition demolition and total area is 1062.4 mu. From South to North, Xinjiamiao village of Xinjiamiao street office, Yangjiazhuang village of Daminggong street office, Hutuoantai village, Zhao village, Dongfanghong village and Tuanjie village of Tanjia street office and Hongguang village of Xujiawan street office are related to the land acquisition demolition within Extension near the North East line. In near North East Extension, Xinjiamiao village and Xinfang village of Xinjiamiao street office are involved in land acquisition demolition from West to East. In Weiyang district 4 street offices, Xinjiamiao village, Hutuoantai village and Tuanjie village are involved demolition and the other merely are involved land acquisition. During this survey, we centered on seriously effected villages such as Hutuoantai village, Zhao village, Dongfanghong village of Tanjia street office and Xinjiamiao village, Xinfang village of Xinjiamiao street office. The following is general situation from Weiyang group 1: In the territory under Tanjia street office, the East near North Extension, 4.2 Km in length, with land acquisition 632.39 mu. It involves 4 administrative villages and 19 village groups, 150 farmer households are involved in demolition, area of 60234.94 square meters; 23 enterprises are involved (including a state-owned enterprises 524 factory, area of 85300 square meters). The near North East Extension, under Xinjiamiao street office territory, 3 Km in length and land acquisition is 430 mu, including 2 administrative villages and 9 village groups. In the main line, involvement of land acquisition demolition are 337 farmer households, 13 enterprises, 51 individual industrial and commercial households and Xinfang school.

West Sanhuan, North Sanhuan and Zhuhong road Extension under Liucunpu street office and Hancheng street office are involved in the project land acquisition and demolition. 2 street offices, 25 administrative villages are affected by land acquisition demolition work. The demolition of farmer households is 291, enterprises and private business is 279, and the total land acquisition is 1482 mu (state-owned land 63.6 mu). In Liucunpu street office territory, 13 administrative villages

with 512.85mu, 6 enterprises with building area 28000 square meters, and 22 peasant households with building area 4117.06 square meters are involved in land acquisition demolition; in Hancheng street office territory, the land acquisition demolition work involves 12 administrative villages with land area 906 mu; 13 state-owned enterprises and institutions with area of 16325.55 square meters; 163.6 mu from state-owned land; 47 private enterprises with area of 17540.83 square meters, 213 individual industrial and commercial households; 269 farmer households with building area of 98000 square meters.

In West Sanhuan under Sanqiao street office territory, Land acquisition demolition involves 12 administrative villages(including Sanqiao village、Wuyi village、Dong'aoli village、Xi'aoli village、Nanhe village、Yanghe village、Zhangwan village、Shijia village、Er'pang village、Langgao village、Cheliu village、Hejia village); 163 enterprises and institutions and private businesses with area of 1424 mu(a school、a hospital 、a research Institution of aquatic products and 134 individual industrial and commercial households); And 397 farmer households mainly gathered in 3 administrative villages (276 households of Sanqiao village, 36 households of Wuyi village and 96 households of Dong 'aoli village).

## **Chapter II land acquisition、 demolition and settlement progress**

### **2.1 Each district progress**

#### **2.1.1 Yanta district**

Since 2005, land acquisition demolition progress of Yanta Sanhuan is different because of the various implementation times. From this investigation (April, 2004), the Sanhuan Company learned that the West Sanhuan under Yuhua street office territory, land acquisition demolition task has been finished and handed land over to Sanhuan Company .The road construction has started; West Sanhuan in Zhangba street office territory, 91 % land acquisition demolition has been finished up to now. On July, 2005, the first evaluation found 177.7 mu land of Caoli village and 16 farmer households were involved in the land acquisition task. Because of Sanhuan design change, 40.8 mu and 43 households are added on the basis of original works and land acquisition is in the process. Up to April, 2004, 80 % land acquisition has been finished which covers the area of Dianzi City、 Changyanpu、 Qujiang street offices of South Sanhuan; and agreements of 76 private businesses has been signed; diagnostic assessment works of farmer households land acquisition has been finished and demolition mission has started very recently. 121 farmer households are involved in the land acquisition task in South Sanhuan totally, among of them, 4 from South Shenjiaqiao village of Dianzi street office, 5 from West Sanyao village、 112 from East Sanyao village of Changyanpu street office.Up to 20th, February, 2006, evaluation and diagnostic assessment of all being dismantled households housing and the fixtures have been completed in accordance with relevant policies. At present, aparting from the East Sanqiao village more than 100 mu land, without loss land social guarantee fund, all the land under Dianzi、 Changyanpu、 Qujiang street offices territory have been given to construction.

The added land acquisition of Yanta district will influence the project process to some extent, but land acquisition demolition task progress smoothly in general and the project goes well. Area added to land acquisition are Caoli village highway under Zhangba street office territory, 40.7 mu and 43 households are added to demolition works; and 5 mu of Shenjiaqiao in Dianzi street office are added because of the design change; and Jinhutuo village of Qujiang street office extends 20 meters , 100 mu more than original plan.

**Table 2-1: Sanhuan land acquisition and demolition progress (April, 2006)**

Administrative region	Street office	Land acquisition and demolition progress		Land acquisition demolition change	Coordination of land acquisition demolition and project
		Land acquisition completion (%)	Demolition completion (%)		
Yanta district	Qujiang	80 %	Enterprises have completed and farmer households start.	100 mu added	Smooth
	Changyanpu	80 %		5 mu added	
	Dianzicheng	80 %		40.8mu added	
	Zhangba	91 %		43 farmer households added	
	Yuhuaazhai	100 %			
total	5				
Weiyang District	Sanqiao	97 %	97 %	A highway added in Dianzi village Hancheng street office	Coordination
	Liucunpu	98 %			
	Hancheng	70 %	50 %		
	Tanjia	100 %	100 %		
	Xujiawan	100 %			
	Xinjiamiao	100 %	43 %		
	Daminggong	100 %			
total	7				
Ba qiao District	Baqiao	100 %	100 %	Two Des roads are added and 9 villages of Ba qiao and xinzhua are involved	Coordination
	Xivang				
	Hongqi				
	Xinzhua		100 %		
total	4	84.2 %	63.6 %		

### 2.1.2 Baqiao district

In Baqiao district, Xinzhu street office territory, land acquisition demolition involving 2 villages without any enterprise: XingYuan village and Xinsi village.

Land acquisition is 168 mu and 11 households related to demolition, XinYuan village hasn't finished because of fixtures compensation; Xinsi village, 5 households are involved in demolition works and they have been resettled. The key of Xinzhu street office lays XinYuan village and its fixtures compensation criteria are under discussion, they relocation place is in the village and the being dismantled owners will be given 300 Yuan in the period of 6 months transition.

Baqiao street office, involves 4 villages and a private steel factory. At present, land acquisition of 623 mu has been finished, and the section between North City highway and East Sanhuan Des road is under discussion .The street office of Baqiao has delivered all the land to project construction, Sanhuan project harmonizes with land acquisition demolition. 58 being dismantled villages are relocated in original villages and 300 Yuan are given to them during the 6 months transition. The steel factory is satisfied with monetary compensation.

Xiwang street office with land acquisition 2147 mu and demolition 1189 farmer households, involving 6 villages, 90 enterprises and a school. The five villages of Guoqu、Andi、Nanniusi、Yanjiatan and Guanting have finished land acquisition and demolition, and Liangjia village resettlement program has just been finished .Now they are in the process of sign agreement. The being dismantled households from Guoqu、Andi and Nanniusi villages will be relocated in their surplus land and Guanting village will be resettled by buying new land. Transition of land acquisition is 6 months and 300 Yuan per month will be given to them. The street office works coordinates with the project smoothly, and the key work lies in Liangwangjie village. The residential households will be implemented monetary compensation and they are not involved in the

land demolition works now. A part of enterprises and institutions are also not involved in the works and all being dismantled units compensations have been paid already.

Hongqi street office, in Baqiao district, has finished land acquisition more than 1000 mu and 4 villages are involved. At present, the Sanhuan project related to the street office territory is under construction. 3 villages have finished land acquisition except Wanzi village which is in the process of wring works. Land acquisition compensation standard of the street office is 30,000 Yuan per mu. 51 households will be given 300 Yuan allowance during the period of 6 months transition.

Briefly, East Sanhuan in Baqiao district territory progress smoothly and land acquisition demolition will be completed in accordance with plan. However the quantity of the district land acquisition is great and it involves many villages、enterprises and people. Some grassroots and units are affected temporarily; the restoration of life and production is still heavy in the following days.

### **2.1.3 Weiyang district**

4 street offices in the East near North Extensions and near North East Extensions land acquisition demolition progress in this district is different. In the East near North Extensions, 7 villages from 4 street office land acquisition have been completed on January, 2005 and demolition works of them have been finished on July, 2005. The project has started from January, 2005 and the base of road has been finished and now it is in the process of pavement. Near North East Extensions, involving Xinjiamiao village and Xinfang village of Xinjiamiao street office, the land acquisition began on May, 2005 has ended on June, 2005, and demolition works still are in the process. The project has been started since October, 2005, all roads have been paved the second stones expect 1500 meters of Xinfang village. In recent investigation (April, 2006), we learned that in Xinjiamiao village, land acquisition is finished expect a commodity account household asks for monetary resettlement and he is in the discussion with land acquisition demolition department. Xifang village

takes the measure of resettlement first, then demolition. It confirms resettlement fund till April, 2004 and on the end of April, they begin to resettle. The land demolition office starts to sign agreement with villagers and villages. It expects to end demolition by the end of May. The village has decided the relocation place and they are cleaning and leveling the new place. Up to April, 2004, Xinjiamiao street office has finished 373 mu, 43 % of the total, 90,000 square meters demolition works has been finished (including Xinjiamiao village 18 households and all planned enterprises), the left 318 households of Xinfang village takes 120,000 square meters. Generally, the land acquisition demolition mission, except near north extensions individual lots(because of electricity and telecommunication facilities previously), always ahead of the Sanhuan project, don't affect the project;concerning the near North East Extensions, land demolition office is coordinating with the relevant departments and they are asking for quicken works process.

In Weiyang district, the Hangcheng and Liuchunpu street offices territories, Zhuhong road extension land acquisition and demolition works has finished(February, 2004) since October, 2004;West Sanhuan's work began on May, 2004 and ended on November, 2004; the North Sanhuan ,began its missions since November, 2005 and by this investigation(April, 2006), 9 villages of Liuchunpu street office have finished land acquisition except Baxingtian village, which demolition assessment has finished and the implementation forthcoming. Hancheng, assessment has finished and the implementation forthcoming, Zhuhong road extension in Hancheng street office, the earliest one put into construction, relevant land acquisition and demolition works has completed smoothly. Hancheng street office has dismantled all farmer households housing .By March, 2005, the widen transformation construction has been finished in Zhuhong road extension. Up to now (April, 2006), all the works (land acquisition and demolition) of Zhuhong road Extension have been completed from Hancheng to Liuchunpu in Weiyang district.The works of North Sanhuan still in the process, it starts on November, 2005 .The housing assessment has finished on March, 2006, the compensation fund for land has been given to villages on 20, March, 2006 and the demolition

evaluation is under check. By the end of April, 2006, the North Sanhuan land has given to construction except Baxintan village of Liuchunpu street office and some parts of Hangcheng street office. The design of North Sanhuan has been changed to combine with city highway Des road from the previous independent program, 20 meters will be added to the city highway north and south side respectively and Des road land acquisition is in the process.

The Sanqiao street office territory has began to dismantle since May, 2005, it started from Sanqiao village, which task is the most difficult, then Dong'aoli village、Wuyi village、Laogao village、Nanhe village、Zhangwan village in succession. Sanqiao village, with the most difficult and heaviest mission, involving 267 households. However, with joint efforts of Weiyangqu land resources Council、Sanhuan demolition office, Sanqiao street office and all village cadres, the agreement has been signed on the end of May, 2005 and the demolition work has been implemented from July to August. On July, 2005, 96 households have been dismantled and resettled in Dong'aoli village smoothly. On August, 2005, 36 households have been dismantled and relocated in Wuyi village. Up to March, 2006, the households' demolition and resettlement of Sanqiao street office have been completed, the left is a few households and now their works are near to end. Concerning the land acquisition progress, the seventh village Group of Sanqiao village, because of the compensation for transport system parking land, 60 mu is unsolved and in the discussion, the final agreement has still not signed by villages; the other groups of Sanqiao have signed land acquisition agreement, and the West Sanhuan project progress successfully. However, it still remains some issues, such as the Sanqiao village, has signed agreement but the compensation standards are unacceptable by them and now it is under discussion. At present, three villages relocation place of Sanqiao territory are confirmed and the foundations are under construction. The new housing program、design, the way of cooperation etc, are in the process. The number of effected enterprises and institutions, individual industrial and commercial households are more than 160, and half of them have been finished the demolition on May, 2005. By March, 2006, all of them has been dismantled and relocated, some

individuals, because of relocation place and evaluation, are in the process and their works are near to end. Briefly, the demolition works in Sanqiao progress smoothly, 97% land acquisition demolition has completed and the left will not influence the Sanhuan main body construction. Up to now, this area coordinates with the project actively; villagers relocate before the starting of formal resettlement. Although the relocation place and assessment result of individual enterprises haven't been decided finally, they cooperate with the acquisition and demolition positively.

## **2.2 Land acquisition and settlement annual plan and progress**

### **2.2.1 Plan and progress in 2005**

Baqiao district:

Land acquisition task is 4942.6 mu and 3626.3 mu have completed, accounting for 73.4 % of the total, 2855 mu have ben edelivered to the Sanhuan construction.

Task of various building demolition is 700,000 square meters and have completed 222,000 square meters, amounting for 31.7 % of the total.

Yanta district:

Land acquisition task is 1653.1 mu and 1492.6 mu have completed, accounting for 90.3 % of the total, 947.6 mu have delivered to the Sanhuan construction.

Task of various building demolition area is 107, 000 square meters and have completed 216,000 square meters, amounting for 22.2 % of the total.

Weiyang district:

Land acquisition task is 5852 mu and 4189 mu have completed, accounting for 71.6 % of the

total, 3254 mu have delivered to the Sanhuan construction.

Task of various building demolition area is 808,000 square meters and have completed 514,000 square meters, amounting for 63.6 % of the total.

Being dismantled owners' settlement in 2005:

During the implementation of the task, being dismantled owners of the state-owned land are compensated by monetary settlement, of the collective land are compensated in according with relevant provisions and business households resettled by themselves.

The settlement of Baqiao district are completed on September, 2005. It's involved 283 households(180 from Andi village、59 from Nanniusi village and 43from Guoqu village respectively), farmer households are exercised the settlement of housing site in related administrative village.

In Yanta district, it involves 106 farmer households and 114 business households of collective land. A part of private enterprises and business households have been dismantled. Concerning peasant households, the task has still not started entirely, but settlement has made some progresses under consultation.

In Weiyang district, task involves 1830 households and has completed 733 households, most of relocation is in the range of their responding villages, and other settlement task has made some progresses under consultation.

### **2.2.2 Land acquisition and demolition plan and progress in 2006**

In Baqiao district, street offices of Hongqi, Baqiao and XIzhu have completed land

acquisition on 26th, January, 2006; Xiwang street office has completed on 31, March, 2006; Liangjiajie village has completed on 31, May and the Xian Cement Plant scheme of residential settlement has been finished on 31, March. All the land acquisition will be finished by the end of July, 2006.

The Yanta district work progresses are as follows: West Sanhuan demolition has been completed on the end of March, 2006; South Sanhuan land acquisition has been completed on the end of January, 2006 and its demolition has been completed on the end of March. Namely, all obstacles involved in West、South Sanhuan will be cleaned by the end of June, 2006.

Weiyang district has been completed 90 % task of North Sanhuan land acquisition and delivered it to construction section on March, 2006; demolition of North Sanhuan has been finished on 30, April, 2006. The settlement of being dismantled villages and groups will be achieved by December, 2006.

With promotion of all level departments and implementation organizations, Sanhuan's land acquisition demolition makes progress very well. However, some difficulties exist, of which, fund is the key issue. If relevant departments solve it and work actively, the implementation of land acquisition and demolition could be ensured.

The procession aim of land-requisition and demolishment in 2006 and the procession from January to April are as follows:

**Table 2-2: The procession of land-requisition and demolishment from January to April**

<p>The procession aim of land-requisition and demolishment on Third-circle Road project in 2006:</p> <p>By the end of May, in the following marked districts as C02、C03、C04、C05、C06、C07、C10、C11、C12、C13、C17、C18、C19, the barriers inside the red line will have been demolished, which makes the scene be ready for the road construction. And the demolition project will have been completed by the end of July. (No.1 Group in Yanta Area: requiring land 1011.435 mu, demolishing 16 farmer households and 44 resident households. Weiyang: requiring 1238 mu, demolishing 300 thousand m<sup>2</sup>; No.2 Group requires land 3726 mu, and demolishes 692.5 thousand m<sup>2</sup>; No.3 Group's requisition of land: 4150.9035 mu, including nation-owned land 615.9075 mu, and collective land 3534.996 mu. It will also require demolishing 1256 households; and 343514.12 mu.</p>				
The procession of land-requisition and demolition in January, 2006				
Contract District	Contract District	Contract District	Contract District	Contract District
C01			<p>The 996.893 mu requisition land designed before has been completely finished (177.722 mu in Cao Li Village. Zhang Ba Community Office, Yan Ta Borough 811.316 acres in High Developed District, and 7.855 acres in Post Office Xihu Road, Yanta Borough). All the above districts have handed in requisition land except the High Developed District, reaching 15,530.2 m<sup>2</sup>, which occupies 100%.</p>	<p>Because of the change of the blueprint, 77.573 mu are increased (25.124 mu in Cao Li Village. Zhang Ba Community Office, 48.04 mu in High Developed Community, 4.409 mu in Post Office Xihu Road, Yanta Borough), and the requisition is still on the process. The total demolished area is 56,611.2 m<sup>2</sup>. There are 25,081.2 m<sup>2</sup> in Cao Li Village, Zhang Ba Community Office (increased part) and 15,999.8 m<sup>2</sup> in High Developed Community (including increased part) which are still being demolished. These districts are being pressed on negotiation.</p>
C02			<p>The finished requisition land is 647 mu, occupying 100%, (the actual land delivered to construction is 647 mu). And the demolished land is 6,091 m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 100%.</p>	
C03			<p>The finished requisition land is 543.26 mu occupying 100% (the actual land delivered to construction is 543.26 mu).</p>	
C04	Finish the requisition and demolishment, and hand in construction in large areas.		<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 475 mu, and up to now 475 mu has been required in 100%. 455 mu land has been handed in construction, occupying 96%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolishment is 100 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and the present area of demolishment is 100 thousand m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p>1. Research Institute of Aquaculture is not demolished, and the North River Village hasn't handed in land;</p> <p>2. The carry-over problems are being negotiated with relevant departments in Weiyang Borough.</p>
C05	Solve the		1. The total area of land	The carry-over problems in the

C06	carry-over problems of demolition which affect the main line construction.		requisition is 490 mu, occupying 88%; 2. The total area of demolition is 137 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolition is 120,000 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 88% of the total area.	requisition and resettlement are being negotiated with Weiyang Borough.
C07			1. The land requisition is 581 mu, occupying 100%. 2. The hand-in area is 550 mu, occupying 95%; 3. The total demolished area is 44,110 m <sup>2</sup> , which has been completed.	Nothing at present.
C10	The land requisition is 168 mu	The land requisition is 168 mu	The total area of land requisition is 986 mu, and 696 mu has been required in 70.6%. 528mu land has been handed in, occupying 53.5(not including the area of Bahe riverway), and the total area of demolition is 3312m <sup>2</sup> , which has been completed 100% (including estimated requisition area of C10).	1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time. 2. Negotiation problem among provincial and ministerial departments. 3. Part of the resettlement problem to state-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.
C11			The total area of land requisition is 24.72 mu, and 24.72 mu has been handed in construction, occupying 100%. The total area of demolition is 65m <sup>2</sup> , and has been completed.	1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time. 2. Negotiation problem among provincial and ministerial departments: it is suggested that the company arrange relevant department to deal with it in particular. 3. Part of the resettlement problem to state-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.
C12、C13	Require 70 mu, and demolish 10,500 m <sup>2</sup> .	Require 70 mu, and demolish 10500 m <sup>2</sup> .	The total area of land requisition is 3,859.8 mu, and up to now 3,168.3 mu has been required in 82.1%. 2,303 mu land has been handed in, occupying 96% (including the estimated land requisition and demolition of C14). The total area of demolition is 696,623 m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolition is 224,958m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 32.3%.	1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time. 2. Negotiation problem among provincial and ministerial departments: it is suggested that the company arrange relevant department to deal with it in particular. 3. Part of the resettlement problem to state-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with

				especially.
C17	Accomplish all of the requisition and demolition		<p>1. 106 thousand m<sup>2</sup> has been demolished, occupying 100%.</p> <p>2. The land requisition according to contract is 890 mu, occupying 100%.</p> <p>3. The land handed in construction is 830 mu, occupying 93%.</p>	Nothing at present
C18	Accomplish the requisition and demolition in Weiyang Borough	None	<p>Total area of land requisition: 574 mu, and up to now it has been required in 100%. 474.1 mu land has been handed in, occupying 82.6%; The total area of demolition is 200 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and the present area of demolition is 30 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 15%.</p>	<p>1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time. 2. Negotiation problem among provincial and ministerial departments: it is suggested that the company arrange relevant department to deal with it in particular 3. Part of the resettlement problem to state-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.</p>
C19			<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 810 mu, occupying 100%. 455 mu land has been handed in construction, occupying 96%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is 108 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 100%.</p> <p>3. 810 mu land has been handed in and occupies 100%.</p>	Nothing at present
The procession of land-requisition and demolition in February,2006				
Contract district	Aim of this month	Procession of this month	The procession of finished part from the beginning	
C03			The finished requisition land is 408.43 mu, occupying 100%, (the actual land delivered to construction is 408.43 mu). And the demolished land is 7,500 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 100%.	
C04	Finish the requisition and demolition, and hand in construction in large areas	Hand in 20 mu land	<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 475 mu, and up to now 475 mu has been required in 100%. 475 mu land has been handed in construction, occupying 100%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is 100 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and the present area of demolition is 100 thousand m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	
C05 C06	Solve the carry-over problems of		<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 490 mu, occupying 88%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is</p>	

	demolishment which affect the main line constructi-on		137 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolishment is 120,000 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 885 of the total area.	
C07	Accomplish the demolish-ment work		1. The land requisition is 581 mu, occupying 100%. 2. The hand-in area is 550 mu, occupying 95%; 3. The total demolished area is 44,110 m <sup>2</sup> , which has been completed.	
C08	Solve part of the entrance land using by constructi-on department	149 mu land has been handed in construction.	Hand in 149 mu land.	
C09	Solve part of the entrance land used by constructi-on department	The hand-in preparation work had been finished after the district opening.	None	
C17	Accomplish all of the requisition and demolish-ment		1. 106,000 m <sup>2</sup> has been demolished, occupying 100%. 2. The land requisition according to contract is 890 mu, occupying 100%. 3. The land handed in construction is 830 mu, occupying 93%.	
C18	Accomplish the requisition and demolishment in Weiyang Borough	None	Total area of land requisition: 482.05 mu, and up to now it has been required in 100%. 382.05 mu land has been handed in, occupying 79%; The total area of demolishment is 168 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolishment is 58 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 34.52%.	
C19	Solve all problems that affect constructi-on	Both requisition and demolishment are completed.	1. The total area of land requisition is 810 mu, occupying 100%. 2. The total area of demolishment is 108,000 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 100%. 3. 810 mu land has been handed in and occupies 100%.	
The proecession of land-requistion and demolition in March,2006				
Contr act Distri ct	Aim of this month	Proecession of this month	The proecession of finished part from the beginning	Problems and solutions
C01			The 996.893 mu requisition land designed before has been completely finished (177.722 mu in Cao Li Village,	Because of the change of the blueprint, 77.573 mu are increased (25.124 mu in Cao Li Village Zhang

			3. The land handed in construction is 830 mu, occupying 93%.	
C18		None	Total area of land requisition: 574 mu, and up to now it has been required in 100%. 474.1 mu land has been handed in, occupying 82.6%; The total area of demolition is 200 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolition is 30 thousand m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 15%.	<p>1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time.</p> <p>2. Negotiation problem among province and ministry departments.</p> <p>3. Part of the resettlement problem to nation-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.</p>
C19			<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 810 mu, occupying 100%. 455 mu land has been handed in construction, occupying 96%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is 108,000 m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 100%. 3.810 mu land has been handed in and occupies 100%.</p>	Nothing at present

**The procession of land-requisition and demolition in April,2006**

Contract District	Aim of this month	Procession of this month	The procession of finished part from the beginning	Problems and solutions
C01	Require 45.18 mu, and demolish 25,000m <sup>2</sup>	Require 45.18 mu, and demolish 25,000m	The land requisition is 1,074.466 mu, and has been accomplished and handed in by 100%; the area of demolition is 56,611.2 m <sup>2</sup> , and 40611.4 m <sup>2</sup> has been accomplished by occupying 71.74%.	
C02			The finished land requisition is 647 mu, occupying 100%, (the actual land delivered to construction is 647 mu). And the demolished land is 6,091 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 100%.	
C03			The finished land requisition is 543.26 mu, occupying 100% (the actual land delivered to construction is 543.26 mu).	The cable transference work beyond the red line is hindered, and is still on the negotiation.
C04			<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 475 mu, and up to now 475 mu has been required in 100%. 455 mu land has been handed in construction, occupying 96%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is 100 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and the present area of</p>	The increased land requisition and demolition work along the red line is on the negotiation with the Community Office.

			demolishment is 100,000 m <sup>2</sup> .	
C05 C06	Demolish 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Demolish 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 490 mu, and up to now 460 mu has been required, occupying 91%;</p> <p>2. The total area of demolishment is 137,000 m<sup>2</sup>, and the present area of demolishment is 132,000 m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 96.35% of the total area.</p>	The carry-over problems in the requisition and resettlement are being negotiated with Weiyang Borough.
C07	Finish the entering work of No.2 group in Wuyi Village	Hand in land 25 mu	<p>1. The land requisition is 581 mu, occupying 100%.</p> <p>2. The hand-in area is 575 mu, occupying 99%;</p> <p>3. The total demolished area is 44,110 m<sup>2</sup>, which has been completed.</p>	The 5.5 mu state-owned land of Vehicle Factory is under negotiation.
C08、 C09	Solve part of the entrance land used by construction department	Require 150 mu lands, and hand in 292 mu.	<p>The total area of land requisition is 2064 mu, and 1,075 mu has been finished, occupying 52%; the hand-in area is 292 mu, and has been finished 14%; and the demolished area is 127,000 m<sup>2</sup> and hasn't been started.</p>	<p>1. The villagers along the red line hold up construction, and ask for undertaking the project as well as solving the living problems after losing land. The problem is under negotiation.</p> <p>2. The contract of submitted demolishment is being signed.</p> <p>3. The Yuanlu Village in Xu Community is holding the election, which hinders demolishing.</p>
C10			The total area of land requisition is 986 mu, and 696 mu has been required in 70.6%. 528 mu land has been handed in, occupying 53.5 (not including the area of Bahe riverway), and the total area of demolishment is 3,312m <sup>2</sup> , which has been completed 100% (including estimated requisition area of C10).	<p>1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time.</p> <p>2. Negotiation problem among province and ministry departments.</p> <p>3. Part of the resettlement problem to nation-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.</p>
C11			The total area of land requisition is 24.72 mu, and 24.72 mu has been handed in construction, occupying 100%. The total area of demolishment is 65 m <sup>2</sup> , and has been finished completely.	<p>1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time.</p> <p>2. Negotiation problem among province and ministry departments.</p> <p>3. Part of the resettlement problem to nation-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with</p>

				especially.
C12、 C13	Require 28 mu and demolish 18,015 m <sup>2</sup> .	Require 28 mu and demolish 18,015 m <sup>2</sup> .	The total area of land requisition is 4,009.83 mu, and up to now 3196.3 mu has been required in 79.7%. 2,303 mu land has been handed in, occupying 57.4% (including the estimated land requisition and demolition of C14). The total area of demolition is 696,623 m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolition is 280,023 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 40.2%.	<p>1. Fund Problem: it is suggested to be provided sufficiently and on time.</p> <p>2. Negotiation problem among province and ministry departments.</p> <p>3. Part of the resettlement problem to nation-owned enterprises and Liajiajie Village: it is suggested that specific matters be dealt with specially.</p>
C15			Finish the land requirement by 100%, hand in land 205 mu, which occupies 61%, and demolish 4,000 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 8.3%	
C16			Finish the land requirement by 100%, hand in land 101 mu, which occupies 34%, and demolish 6,100 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 48%	
C17	Accomp-ish all of the requisiti-on and demolis-hment	Hand in 60 mu land	<p>1. 106,000 m<sup>2</sup> has been demolished, occupying 100%.</p> <p>2. The land requisition according to contract is 890 mu, occupying 100%.</p> <p>3. The land handed in construction is 890 mu, occupying 100%.</p>	Some specific carry-over problems influencing the project are being discussed to find the correspondent solutions.
C18		None	Total area of land requisition: 574 mu, and up to now it has been required in 100%. 474.1 mu land has been handed in, occupying 82.6%; The total area of demolition is 200,000 m <sup>2</sup> , and the present area of demolition is 30,000 m <sup>2</sup> , occupying 15%.	The resettlement land for households and schools are negotiating with relevant villages and groups.
C19			<p>1. The total area of land requisition is 810 mu, occupying 100%.</p> <p>2. The total area of demolition is 108,000 m<sup>2</sup>, occupying 100%.</p> <p>3. 810 mu land has been handed in and occupies 100%.</p>	

**Table 2-3: Contract segments schedule of Sanhuan Project Construction**

Contract segments of construction		Segments Names with starts and ends	Length
West Sanhuan	C01	West Sanhuan ( Lihua Crossroad ----- Xihulu Road Crossroad)	2.4
	C02	West Sanhuan ( Northern area from Xihulu Road crossroad----- Northern area from Kejilu Road Crossroad)	4.45
	C03	Kunming Road Crossroad	1.05
	C04	West Sanhuan (Northern area from Kunming Road Crossroad----- Southern area from Sanqiao Crossroad)	4.105
	C05	ZaoRMB Crossroad	0.701
	C07	West Sanhuan ( Northern area from ZaoRMB Crossroad----- Southern area from Liucunbu)	2.915
North Sanhuan	C08	North Sanhuan ( Northern area from Liucunbu----- western area from Zhuhong Road)	14.4
	C09	East Erhuan( Beiyan Crossroad----- No.1 bridge of Bahe River)	4.821
East Sanhuan	C10	East Sanhuan (No.1 bridge of Bahe River in North Sanhuan ----- Northern area of No.2 great bridge, Bahe River in East Sanhuan	3.806
	C11	No.2 great bridge, Bahe River	1.394
	C12	East Sanhuan ( Andi Crossroad -----Guanting Crossroad)	3.0
	C13	Chang'an Crossroad ----- Xianning Crossroad	4.9
	C14	East Sanhuan ( Southern area of Xianning Crossroad --- Chanba Bank)	2.482
South Sanhuan	C15	South Sanhuan( Yanyin Road --- south extended part on Zhuque Road)	6.8
	C16	South Sanhuan (south extended part on Zhuque Road ----- Lihuashui Crossroad)	7.2
Connect ion Lines	C17	East Erhuan Northern Extended part ( extended line of East Erhuan--- City roll Highway)	5.463
	C18	North Erhuan Eastern Extended part ( eastern extended line of North Erhuan----- Andi Crossroad)	4.78
	C19	Northern extended part on Zhuhong Road	5.73

## **Chapter III Current land acquisition and demolition influence**

### **3.1 The main road line effect investigation comparison between 2006 and 2003**

Xian's three administrative regions: Yanta, Baqiao and Weiyang district are mainly influenced and involved in the project. According to our recent investigation, this project land acquisition is 9,808.45 mu(including state-owned land and rural collective land); 88 administrative villages under 16 street offices. 2,666 farmer households, 169 residential households of state-owned land, 1,810 enterprises and institutions and private businesses are involved in this land acquisition demolition work. The investigations in 2004 shows the effected households are 6,299 and the total number of them is 24,567 on the basis of average 3.9 a household. we divided them roughly as follows: 2,666 being dismantled farmer households and 169 residential households , according to average of a household are 3.9, the population is about 11,057; total household number of families involved in is 3464 (investigation in 2004), according to average 3.9 a household , the number of people is 13,510; the others 5,000 are people from enterprises and institutions、private businesses. However, the precise figures can not be confirmed until the end of whole land acquisition demolition work.

**Table 3-1: Figures of the effected villages along the main line (2003~2004)**

Administrative region	Street office	The effected village		Total
		Sanhuan main line	Link	
Yanta district	Qujiang	5	—	5
	Changyanpu	6	—	6
	Dianzicheng	5	—	5
	Zhangba	7	—	7
	Yuhuazhai	5	—	5
Sub-total	5	28	—	28
Weiyang district	Sanqiao	8	—	8
	Liucunpu	14	—	14
	Weiyanggong	1	1	2
	Hancheng	13	8	21
	Caotan	3	—	3
	Tanjia	1	3	4
	Xujiawan	3	2	5
	Xinjiamiao	—	2	2
	Daminggong	—	1	1
Sub-total	9	43	17	60
Baqiao district	Baqiao	5	—	5
	Xiwang	9	—	9
	Hongqi	3	—	3
Sub-total	3	17	0	17
Total	17	88	17	105

**Table 3-2: The project actual influence (April, 2006)**

Administrative region	Street office	Effected village		Land acquisition (mu )	Demolition of farmer household (including 169 residential households)	Demolition of enterprise	Demolition of institution	Demolition of individual industrial and commercial household
		main line	link					
Yanta District	Qujiang	3	—	223.6	—			
	Changyanpu	10	—	260.8	117			
	Dianzicheng	5	—	137	4			
	Zhangba	2	—	461.8	59			
	Yuhuazhai	7	—	805.7	2			
Sub-total	5	27	—	1,901.6	182	1	1	116
Weiyang District	Sanqiao	12	—	1424	397			
	Liucunpu	13	—	512.85	22			
	Hancheng	4	8	969.6	269			
	Tanjia	—	4	632.4	150			
	Xujiawan	—	1					
	Xinjiamiao	—	2	430	337			
	Daminggong	—	1					
Sub-total	7	29	16	3,968.85	1,175	106	4	420
Baqiao district	Baqiao	4	—	623				
	Xiwang	6	—	2,147	58			
	Hongqi	4	—	1,000	1,189			
	Xinzhu	2	—	168	51			
					11			
					(in addition: 169 residential households )			
Sub-total	4	16	—	3,938	1,478	29	2	1,132
Total	16	72	16	9,808.45	2,835	136	7	1,668

In addition: Zhuhong road link land acquisition 667 mu (44.5 hectare) from Lianhu district is excluded.

Comparing recently investigation on April, 2006 with figures of 2003: the effected street offices are reduced from 17 to 16, including 2 street offices in Weiyang district (Caotan and Weiyanggong), 1 added in Baqiao district (Xinzhu); the effected villages are reduced from 105 to 88: in the three links territory, a village is decreased, and in the main road line territory, 16 village are reduced. The total area of land acquisition is reduced from 12,588 mu to 9,808.45 mu (it's not final figure because some villages' are still not confirmed). The peasant households' demolitions also are reduced from 2,736 to 2,666.

During year of 2003~2005, Sanhuan Company and all levels of land acquisition demolition organizations minimize the project influence. For example, reduction of farm land residential housing and buildings and so on. In fact, as early as stage of design, Sanhuan project has paid more attention to optimize route and keep away from populated areas. However, our recent investigation figures are not exact and we can get accurate statistics till the completion of next land acquisition and demolition.

### **3.2 Project influence on April, 2006**

The land acquisition and demolition along Sanhuan project involves 3 districts(Weiyang、Yanta and Baqiao) and 16 street offices including 88 villages, 1810 enterprises and units. All the details are as follows: Up to April 2006, the total land acquisition of Sanhuan project is 9808.45 mu (including Yanta district 1901.6 mu, Baqiao district 3938 mu and Weiyang district 3968.85 mu). It mainly includes cultivated land and housing units, the cultivated land is made up by vegetable gardens、vegetable plots、wheat plots and nursery. The land acquisition leads to 3464 farmer households lost arable land partially or even entirely and the numbers of effected people are 13510, more people are affected indirectly. Because most of rural areas take village group as the land property unit, some individual farmers land loss means the whole group's loss. With the decrease of

arable land, the farmers' way of living will be changed greatly.

**Table 3-3: Land acquisition and Resettlement influence along the Sanhuan road  
(April, 2004)**

Administrative region	Effected village	Area of land acquisition (mu )	The Effected villages number	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
Weiyang district	45	3,968	16	276,669 (without Sanqiao)	1)The statistics is in the line with recent investigation; new effected village (such as villages along North Sanhuan) will be added in next time 2)Because of different demolition progress, figures of South Sanhuan and Sanqiao is uncertain, and the exact will be given in the next.
Yanta district	27	1,902	5	61,219 (without South Sanhuan)	
Baqiao district	16	3,938	13	532,407	
Total	88	9,808	34	870,295 (incomplete statistics )	

By April 2006, 2666 farmer households and 169 residential households of state-owned land are involved in this land acquisition. According to incomplete statistic, the area of demolition has reached 870295 square meters; the direct effected people are 11057 and even more are affected indirectly. The direct effected peasants need to been settled on locality or resettled, and they have to rent house before the new building completion. The being dismantled households need land reallocation from village groups land and some village groups have no more land for resettlement sites and they need to buy it from other villages. As a result, it will affect other village groups necessarily.

### 3.3 The project impact on villages and households

From investigation, Sanhuan project has involved 88 villages of 16 street offices in land acquisition and demolition. Among of them, 54 villages are affected by land acquisition (without demolition and resettlement) and the others 33 are involved in both of land acquisition and demolition.

**Table 3-4: The effected 88 villages list (April, 2006)**

District	Street office	Administrative village	Influence content
Yan tower district	Yuhuazhai	Beishiqiao	land acquisition
		Dongchao	land acquisition、demolition
		Yingfa	land acquisition
		Hejia	land acquisition
		Laoyanzhuang	land acquisition
		Zhangxuzhai	land acquisition
		Leijiazhai	land acquisition
	Zhangba	Caoli	land acquisition、demolition
		Dongjiatan	land acquisition
	Dianzicheng	Nanshenjiaying	land acquisition
		Beishenjiaying	land acquisition
		Qiwang	land acquisition、demolition
		Ducheng	land acquisition
		Shangqiaotou	land acquisition
Wei yang district	Qujiang	Chunli	land acquisition
		Jinhutuo	land acquisition
		Yangtourao	land acquisition
	Changyanpu	Nanjiang	land acquisition
		Xijiang	land acquisition
		Dongjiang	land acquisition
		Nanzhaizi	land acquisition
		Beizhaizi	land acquisition
		Xisanyao	land acquisition、demolition
		Xisanyaopu	land acquisition
		Dongsanyaopu	land acquisition、demolition
		Nanyao	land acquisition
	Tanjia	Hutuozezhai	land acquisition、demolition
		Zhao	land acquisition
		Dongfanghong	land acquisition
		Tuanjie	land acquisition、demolition
	Xinjiamiao	Xinjiamiao	land acquisition、demolition
		Xinfang	land acquisition、demolition
	Daminggong	Yangjiazhuang	land acquisition
	Xujiawan	Hongguang	land acquisition

		Sanqiao Wuyi Dong'aoli Xi'aoli Lingao A'pang Shijia Zhangwan Yanghe Nanhe Cheliu Hejia	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition
Wei yang district	Liucunpu	Yanjia Baxingtian Liucunpu Tangjia Xiangjia Xiangxiaopu Guangmiao Shidaokou Xixi Beicaohe Nanzaohu Jiaojia Zhongying	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition
	Hancheng	Guojia Beiyufeng Qingdong Qingxi Zhuhongpu Pangma Sanguanmian Jia Dianzi Nandang Beidang Majiaohizi	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition
Ba qiao district	Baqiao	Wuxi Huangdeng Xie'er Duanjia	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition
	Xiwang	Guqu Andi Nanniusi Yanjiatan Guanting Liangjiajie Yongfeng	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition
	Hongqi	Sandian Mujiangwang Wuxing	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、 demolition
	Xinzhu	Xingyuan (addition) Xinsi (addition)	land acquisition、demolition land acquisition、demolition

**Table 3-5: The effected farmer household (including residential household)**

District	Household involved in land acquisition and demolition	Number of effected people	Remarks
Weiyang district	1,177	3,998	More people are affected indirectly, because of the resettlement need to the land acquisition from other areas.
Yanta district	180	750	
Baqiao district	1309+169(resident households )	5,173	
Total	2,666+169	about 11,057	

Objectively speaking, the project on farmers is not very serious. Although they lost some land, they are compensated by monetary. For example, Zhao village and Dongfaghong village (Tanjia street office, Weiyang district) are compensated by the standards of 1400 yuan/mu / year and 1500 yuan/mu / year respectively which are near to the output value per mu a year. This compensation, without natural effects, is accepted by peasants pleasantly. Moreover, the land decrease leads to labor forces reduction so some of them can work part-time. It also compensates further for the land loss. Many village groups divide compensation funds equally by the individual which method is disadvantageous to land loss peasants at the moment. However, in the long run, most of land acquisition will take this way, because the land price will be more expensive in recent future.

Table 3-6: The serious effected village by land acquisition and resettlement

village name	Before land acquisition and demolition						After land acquisition and demolition				
	household number	population	land area (mu)	per capita area (mu)	main means of living	Income (10,000 yuan/year)	land acquisition area (mu)	being dismantled household	the effaced population	per capita area (mu)	compensation foods (10,000 yuan )
Dongzhao	134	533	480	0.9	planting	32.4	145	2	270	0.45	667
Caoli	187	760	600	1.1	planting-land let	75	218.7	59	760	0.52	1,066
Ducheng	865	2,928	1,617	0.6	planting vegetable	168.6	23	.....	250	0.58	105.8
Dongsan yao	630	2,013	190	0.1	land let	100	100.7	121	484	0.05	463.2
Yongfeng	240	811	80	.....	market house let	140	80	building marial market 11,000m <sup>2</sup>	160		240
Mujiang wang	430	1,780	620	0.4	planting-land let	160	420	100 private businesses	1,700	0.1	1,260
Wuxi	426	1,838	1,420	0.77	Planting	230	246	32	256	0.4	738
Andi	320	1,300	1,080	0.9	Planting	500	499	167	1,500	0.3	1,497
Xinjiamiao	478	1,500	400	.....	Land let	200	130	20 farmer households 20 businesses	550	.....	390
Xinfang	1,060	2,350	3,700	1.3	planting-land let	700	255.6	318	948	1.0	767
Hutuozhai		2,230	2,160	0.34	land let	182	187.3	108	600	0.2	561.7
Tuanjie		3,128	720	0.23	land let	182	280	46	900	0.17	840
Zhuhong pu	110	440	439	1.0	land let	38	176	57 farmer households, 188 businesses	550	0.6	528
Mojiashizi	65	247	280	0.3	planting-land let	18	14.5	42	400	0.2	43.5
Zhongying	78	362	430	1.18	planting-breed	92	22.6	22	152	0.96	66
Yanjia	220	842	720	0.77	planting-land let	36	75	.....	260	0.6	225
Dong'ao	153	554	420	0.33	casual work , land let	240	210	120	400	0.16	630
Nahe	331	1,203	272	0.41	land let	245	92.6		400	0.23	277.8
Wuyi	878	3,464	1679	0.5	land let	1,000	218	36	427	0.42	654
Sanqiao	1,543	5,389	977.6	0.3	private business-land let	1,100	492.61	269	2,600	0.09	1,476
20 villages	These villagers incomes mainly depend on planting and land let, land loss means direct impact on their income and life lives and the funds compensate for their damages in short-term.										

Attentively, some individual vulnerable groups are troubled in new building. For example, 9 households in Hutuo village are involved in resettlement, among of them, some are disabled people, and some can't afford the new houses in the light of plan. Certainly, the project also benefits farmers. Such as beautiful and large new building, farmer can either rent it or operate small business. To some extent, all the new buildings are a kind of investment and it's expected to bring more income after the Sanhuan project completion. With the project finish, the dust、noise and pollution will be ended and all the inconvenience will be disappeared. Although the transport will be effected and villagers have to pass flyover、crosswalk or underground passage, they express that they will try to be accustomed and require the implementation section to consider more for them.

### 3.4 The project effect on enterprises and institutions、 individual industrial and commercial households

Without involvement of the lager-sale or the heavy enterprises, the demolition mainly involves with small businesses、 private enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households, all of them are compensated by money.

**Table 3-7: Effect on state-owned enterprises and institutions、 private businesses and individual industrial and commercial households**

Administrative Region	Number of being dismantled state-owned unit	Area of being dismantled (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of being dismantled private business and individual industrial and commercial household	Area of being dismantled (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
Weiyang district	18	101,626	513	105,775 (excluding Sanqiao and Xinjiamiao )	Because of various demolition progress, the part of Sanqiao、Xinjamiao and South Sanhuan is uncertain and excluded.
Yanta district	2	2,070	116	13,235 (excluding South Sanhuan )	
Baqiao district	31	21,434	1,132	110,070	
Total	51	125,130	1,761	229,080	

**Table 3-8: The serious effected enterprises and institutions list**

Street office	Enterprise and institution	Original condition				After demolition and settlement			
		Type	Staff number	Area (mu)	Building area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land acquisition (mu)	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation (ten thousand yuan)	Influence
Hancheng	Xian 16 <sup>th</sup> secondary school	Institution	107	31	8,000	17.74	500	57.8	Land acquisition started on May, 2004 and resettlement ended on March, 2005. Compensation standard is the highest of whole district; new resettlement site is located on the south of school which maintains school integration.
	Haihong bearing Plant	State-owned enterprise	2,855	331.6	156,000	3.23	1,312.8	41.21	Work isn't affected but a part of outpatient building, with insufficient funds, can't be reconstructed. At present, hospital personnel have to work in a community clinic of 80~90m <sup>2</sup> and take turns.
	Nandang primary school	Institution	24	15	4,000	13	Demolition	It has been evaluated and the fund is undecided	Currently, there are 330 students from neighboring 7 villages. The school is not dismantled because of undecided resettlement site.
Liu Cunpu	Yangcheng paper Plant	Private enterprise	240	40	26,660	40	Demolition	670	It planned to rebuild with original scale and chose site of 60 mu. However, because it didn't reach the environmental protection requirement, the plan was refused and now it's going to change the line of production.
Yuhua	Xian vocational technical collage	Institution	99	230	18,000	6.7	Staff dwelling: 2,500	515	No influence on school normal teaching. 44 households are affected and it plans to rebuild a residential building on original site.
	Koukouxinag milk products Plant	Private enterprise	21	3	1,500	2.8	1,500	260,000	It stopped production and began to dismantle from August, 2005. During this period, it sold a half of cows and kept 5 workers. It's expected that production will be restored on June, 2006 and new factory is larger and higher than original one.

Xi wang	Sanqin Road and Bridge Company	State-owned enterprise	30	14	2,200	4	947.7	Monetary compensation	Because it works on the open, the effect is little.
	Xian Banpo building materials Market	Collective enterprise	25		20,000		Demolition	380	It was dismantled and 2.8 million yuan were paid for enterprises, a million yuan for industrial and commercial households respectively.
	Liangjiajie primary school	Institution	40	11	4,130	11	Demolition	Replacement	Resettlement plan is decided: street office allots land of 15 mu and rebuilds school. At present, it has been dismantled and teachers and students have been distributed to other schools temporarily.
San qiao	Weiyangqu 2 People's Hospital	Institution	140	11.3	2,008	1.5	Demolition	750	It rebuilds the new clinic building and the main body was finished in 2005. However, its normal work is affected by demolition.
	Dong'aoli plastic Plant	Private enterprise	18	1.3			310	9	Demolition results in inconvenience to production and staff.
	Huanyu Company	Joint-stock enterprise	220	40.5	31,700	24.84	28,395	645	It bought land of 15.6 mu and restored buildings of 3,305 m <sup>2</sup> .
	Sanqiao silk road integrated services Company	Collective enterprise	30	19	3,000	19	Demolition 110		Demolition was finished on March, 2006. Now, resettlement site has been decided and it remains 5 workers.
The serious effected enterprises includes 5 institutions、 2 state-owned enterprises、 2 collective enterprises、 4 private enterprises. Many of them don't stop producing during the project construction.									

Some state-owned enterprises, such as Owned 524 Plants, on the verge of bankruptcy, welcome the monetary compensation. Some state-owned institutions, Xingfeng school, on the near North East Extension, is settled by the project office、 street office and village group satisfactorily. The project office responsible for fund and procedures、 village for classroom during transition and street office for the new school building. Most of enterprises operate by renting so land acquisition compensation is usually paid to land owner or villages. The enterprises operation will not be effected and the compensation for land fixtures can afford new renting or construction. Less production land is involved in this land acquisition demolition, and most of the dismantled lands are idle land and warehouses. The operation and staff of enterprises will not be effected; some involved

individual residential housing and dormitories will be compensated by money or reconstruction. During the period of transition, they will be given transition allowance.

The involved enterprises without industrial and commercial registration, without taxation registration as well as without production permission, and individual industrial and commercial households are compensated for the fixtures in line with relevant policies but can not be resettled. With the project completion, they still can run their businesses along the Sanhuan road. Their transitional damage will be compensated. At present, some enterprises transport are affected .Because Sanhuan road is the main line of city transport, its road openings、 crosswalks and flyovers are limited. However, the project will improve enterprises transport and communications in the long run.

# Chapter IV Law framework and renewal of settlement policies

## 4.1 Law framework

### 4.1.1 Policies framework

According to planned principles and law framework, the project combined with three administrative regions actual situation, has laid down the resettlement scheme and clarified the compensation standards. The construction section can't use the land until the completion of effected units and individuals compensation. Main policies involved in the implementation are as follows:

(1) "PRC Land Management Law" came into force on 28th, August, 2004 (Amendment). It clarifies the land property and use right, the land use, protection, compensation fund, resettlement allowance and measures to the effected people.

(2) State council: "Urban Housing Units Management Ordinance", came into force on November, 2001. It stipulates urban housing relocation management, compensation and resettlement policies, etc.

(3) "Shannxi province on the issue of urban housing demolition notification procedures for the implementation of the management plan", came into force on 1st, December, 2004.

(4) "Xian City building demolition resettlement procedure" (second amendment), came into force on 1st, April, 1993. It stipulates the detailed regulations concerning demolition compensation and resettlement.

(5) "Xian Urban Housing Units management implementation details", came into force on 10th, May, 2005. (Xian city government 10th, May, 2004. No. 22) it involves the details concerning

the demolition compensation and resettlement in the administrative regions state-owned land within Xian city.

(6) “Xian provisional valuation provisions Urban Housing Units”. (Xian city government 2004.No. 62)

(7) “Xian government issued document [2004] section 88 to regulate the compensation standards of Sanhuan project”

(8) Other documents:

- China Ministry of land and natural resources: “Expropriation notice approach”, came into force on 1st, January, 2002.
- “Shannxi province implementation of the ‘PRC Law on land Management’ approach”, came into effect on 1st, January, 2000.
- “Adjustment on re-pricing housing Units”, Xian government (1995, No. 40).
- “Adjustment on re-pricing housing Units”, Xian government (1997, No114).
- “Enhancement of land acquisition and resettlement management on city road construction”, Xian government (2003, No. 39).

Among of them, (3)、(5)、(6)、(7) are the renewal local laws from 2006 which provide relevant policies foundation for the project.

#### **4.1.2 Divergences and blanks among relevant policies**

1). Due to the differences between the Chinese laws and the Asian Development Bank policies, although, according to the relevant laws and rules, the developing project provides the compensation according to the resettlement price to the affected peasant families which are helpful in the land adjuston, there are still some affected villages not redistributing the rest land; since there is no certain special policies to the village enterprises, the living of the farmers who lost their land

many be affected in a certain period; the government didn't concern the compensation and the assistance of the settlement members under such circumstances in the structure of the local policies, it is possible for the victims, whose living is different between the pre-performance and post-performance of the project, to complain.

2). There is a lackage of legal items and social protection for those affected enterprise staff, especially the temporary workers. Many victims who run the small-sized business and take are engaged in the side occupations are not admitted as the enterprises, so they are considered to have compensated qualification, except those having buildings. The workers employees affected by the relocation and demolition may lose their jobs. Only the affected enterprises are compensated and only the fixed staffs in these enterprises are offered the new jobs according to the policy, not including the contract workers, the temporary workers and the laborers from other places.

3). According to the Asian Bank requirements, everyone, no matter whether there is a certain rule in the legal items, has the right to deserve the compensation because of the damage; especially the affected women-headed families and other powerless groups of people (e.g. laborers from other places/ transient population) should be given proper help to improve their living situation. It should not be the reasons to give them compensation that some affected people have no official legal earth ownership. The poorest victims should be especially given attention, and offered proper assistance to help them improve their situation, including the people without legal property-ownership, the women-headed families and other powerless groups of people.

## **4.2. Resettlement principles**

### **4.2.1. The decision and implementation of resettlement principles**

On the basis of Chinese Laws and ADB policies, the regulations of compensation and

resettlement are formed. The main aims of resettlement policies are restoration of the effected people income and living, meanwhile, decrease the economic impact on society and are more for the poorest people and vulnerable groups. The remarks on resettlement principle appear in the following Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Resettlement principles and implementation**

	Resettlement principles	Implementation
1	The effected people gained compensation and right should be maintain the original level at least even beyond it	(1) Compensation and resettlement is in accordance with the principles, the effected group living standards maintain the original level and more than 50% of them are improved. (2) The effected group is divided into 3 groups according to their incomes: 1. Live on land. This part of people incomes is low; the compensation funds can maintain their original life. 2. Land management. The incomes from land management is higher than compensation, if the land cost is high, the funds can't maintain their original level. 3. On the verge of land loss. Before the project, this kind of people owns little land, so their living levels are not changed.
2	No matter with or without qualifications, the effected should be compensated for demolition and settlement.	(1) Private enterprises, industrial and commercial households have received compensation, but they are absent from resettlement aids and their benefits are effected. (2) Lack of law protection towards temporary workers and outside workers. (3) Clear the house will be compensated without housing property right certificate; the rate of compensation is 40% of house with certificate.
3	Land adjust should ensure the effected group to maintain their lives.	Settlement site is allotted from local, or resettle villagers which can ensure villagers maintain their lives.
4	If the rest land can't maintain the effected people lives, relevant department should provide cash, land or other ways for compensation.	Relevant policies stipulate clearly that Sanhuan Company should compensate villages in which villagers land per capita less than 0.3 mu by proper funds.

5	The effected group should learn the qualifications, compensations methods, standards, income restoration plan and project timetable and they should participate in the demolition and settlement implementation.	The effected group learn the project timetable, compensation qualifications、 standard and method from document and policy advertising, relevant materials distribution; Every village makes restoration and allotment plan by itself; meanwhile, every villager has right to decide and participate in the plan making.
6	Land acquisition should not start until the effected group satisfied with demolition and settlement plan.	Land acquisition starts after signing agreement and compensation funds payment.
7	Implementation organization and the third section should supervise and ensure the compensation and settlement process.	Xian academy of social sciences is the third section to supervise and assess the demolition and resettlement externally; Sanhuan Company is internal oversight section.
8	The vulnerable group should been paid more aids and favorable treatment in order to improve their living standards.	The special care towards the vulnerable group is realized by every village in the light of their actual situations.
9	The effected group should has opportunity to gain profits from the project.	minority
10	Demolition and settlement plan should be consistent with Xian overall programme.	consistency

Table 4-1 summarizes the principles of compensation, demolition、resettlement and income restorations and remarks on implementation. During implementation, the differences are allowed among villages、villages and districts. For one thing, differences allow happen to land re-allotment and cash payment; and for another, it allow between income restoration on the basis of district and person.

## 4.2.2. Compensation standard renewal

### 4.2.2.1. Land adjustment

According to the resettlement plan, land loss peasants adjust land in their village surplus by

“render land for land” in usual. If re-allotment is insufficient they could adjust it under towns or street offices corresponding territory. The distance between farmers houses and farmland should not surpass 3 Km, these farmers, such as without land or chose land substitute, should be compensated by cash, and compensation standard should be confirmed by district administrations and effected village agreement.

In the process of implementation, resettlement sites should re-allot or swap on local or in the neighborhood, take Sanqiao village as a example, its resettlement site is located the west of Armed policy Technological Collage, the new site is planed by government but build by themselves, concerning the project demolition and resettlement work、street offices and government deal with it by the way of “render land for land” instead of monetary resettlement.

During the project planning and implementation, differences between villages and districts is permitted, hence, productive land adjustment is in accordance with actual situation and it should be decided by the whole village. From investigation, we’ve learned the allotment program can be divided into three categories: 1. According to relevant policies, compensation fund is distributed to villagers directly without the land adjustment and re-allotment. 2. In the territory of village or group, compensation fund is redistributed and adjust surplus land to ensure every village possession. 3. In the territory of village or group, compensation fund is redistributed and surplus land is managed by the collective without readjustment, all villagers take part in the allotment of land income.

#### **4.2.2.2. Buildings compensation standard and comments**

The project which is signification standard for different, its compensation standard is higher than any others. The compensation standard for different damages is in Table 4-2.

Although all districts implement land acquisition and resettlement in conformity with planned standards, they lay down their own standard because of different economic conditions and requested progress. These differences are: 1. In Yanta district, it added 16,000yuan on the basis of 30,000yuan/mu as land superiority compensation, the cost amount to 46,000yuan/mu. 2. In weiyang district, Hangcheng office divided plants at the first stage as follows: vegetable land 800yuan/mu; wheat land 700yuan/mu; fruit garden by the trunk; fish pond by the area. During second stage, fruit trees by 7000yuan/mu and fish pond by the actual acquisition area 6000yuan/mu in order to avoid emergence of rush-planting and maintain impartiality. 3. In xinjiamiaio street office, compensation standards are: grave 200~300yuan/stand; fruit trees by 5000~7000yuan/mu. 4. In Baqiao district, fruit trees compensation is in accordance with different categories and fruits, the standards are 13,000yuan/mu、 9,000yuan/mu、 5,000yuan/mu、 4000yuan/mu respectively.

#### **4.2.3. The renewal of the compensation rights and qualifications**

The enforcement of the settlement plan is guided by the rights system of the relocation settlement according to the compensation principles and qualifications; its renewal is embodied in the following aspects:

- 1). The number of the families, which enjoy the compensation right of “the permanent requisition of the cultivatable land”, has been renewed as 3464 units.
- 2). There is a few units and persons, which and who enjoy the compensation right of “the temporary requisition of the cultivatable land”, and the number of them is uncertain because there is no statistical data yet.
- 3). The number of “the families losing houses” has been renewed as 2835 units.

4). The number of executive villages, which enjoy the compensation qualifications for losing land, has been renewed as 88 villages.

5). The number of the state-owned enterprises, which enjoy the compensation qualification for “the damage of the unresidential buildings and facilities”, has been renewed as 51 units; that of the individually-owned enterprises has been renewed as 1761 units; there is no statistical renewal of the affected staff and the number of the individuals who enjoy the compensation qualification for “business loss and salary loss”.

6). There was a former principle: “the related persons should be given the fees for delayed work for at most 6 months (if the former employers don’t have the duty to offer the salary to the related staff in the transitional period) due to the income loss caused by the relocation”; now “the related persons” is renewed as “non-contract workers whose income loss was damaged through the enterprise’s confirmation”.

#### **4.2.4. The renewal of the deadline**

The deadline of the delimitation of the compensation qualifications is fixed on 3, July, 2003; the contents of this part are not renewed.

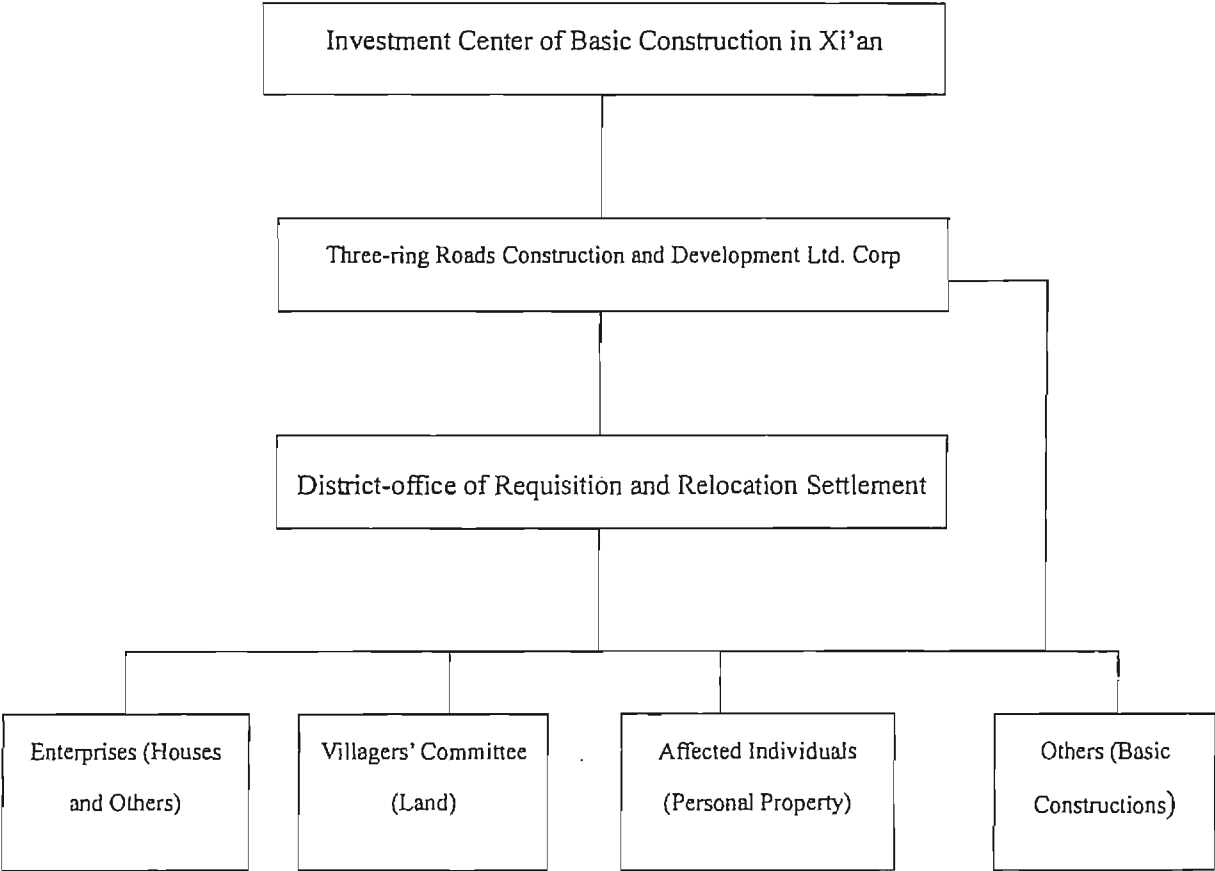
#### **4.2.5. The renewal of the providence of the compensation fund**

In the area affected by the Sanhuan project, for those houses which are forced to be demolished due to the project construction, the house property and the cash compensation should not be offered only to the legal owners of the house property; according to “the Management rules of the Houses Relocation in Xi’an”, the new settlement plan should state clearly to give the cash compensation to the houses without property certificate, and the compensation to them should be 70% of that to the houses with property certificate.

**4.2.6. The renewal of the providing procedure of the compensation fund**

This chapter states the basic procedure and principles of the fund-flowing and the management supervision; the providing procedure of the compensation fund is showed as form 4-1; no renewal change recently.

**Chart 4-1 Providing Procedure of the Compensation Fund**



# **Chapter V Renewal of settlement and economic restoration**

Affected by the Sanhuan Project, those are required to be demolished, settled and economically restated are: a large amount of demolished households and losing-land households; demolished households in city zone; state-owned enterprises and offices; private enterprises and individual businessmen; public installations, such as high-pressure netting, underground piping and underground cables, etc.

In 2006, the emphasis of work is put on the situation of demolishment, comprehension, settlement and reinstatement for life and production.

The following chapter is going to make a comparison between the present procession of demolishment and economic restatement and the settlement plan established in 2003, so as to reflect the accomplishing and renewal situations in the implementing process of Sanhuan Project.

## **5.1 Renewal of farmer household settlement plan**

### **5.1.1 The original households' demolishment and settlement plan**

In 2003, the survey of households' settlement plan conducted during the establishing period shows: there are about 2736 households that are required to remove because of this project; the household like to rebuild their homes in the original place or nearby.

Strategies of households' demolishment and settlement plan: First, to the small-scale villages in which there are less than 20 households that are affected, the new place of resettlement will be in the original place. Because it can reduce interruption in favor of maintaining the existing social network, and resume the income level in a short time. Second, the middle-scale affected villages (21-50 households) demand resettlement, but

the vacant land is not enough. Therefore, they will be resettled in places that are fit for agriculture and small-scale business. Third, to the seriously affected villages and communities (more than 50 households), the strategies will be integrated with the "Rebuilding Plan of Villages and Cities" in the income resuming plan.

The procedure of demolition and settlement required by the plan: first of all, in the early time of settlement, the resettlement places are chosen by the project performing institutions and local officials. Situations permitted, the new places will be chosen within the village of the household; officials have to consult with the ready-to-remove households and find out their tendency in choosing a new place; try to satisfy the households' will and make them obtain the satisfying land.

If the resettlement places are provided by local community, the community will get the land compensation, and demolished households will attain compensation of losing houses and buildings. Furthermore, the demolished households will receive remove compensation. Every household has to sign a compensation agreement to ensure that new houses will be built before clearing the land.

The above task will be undertaken under the supervision of performing institutions in the whole process. The relevant villages' officials are responsible for the choice and distribution of land, while the households themselves are responsible for building the new houses.

### **5.1.2 The management and procedure of the households' demolition and settlement related to Sanhuan Project**

From 2005, the demolition and settlement work of the households along the Sanhuan Road are fully taken charge by respective community offices submitted by the Sanhuan Road Company and are assisted by each village community. Before the demolition of households and buildings, Sanhuan Road Company submits the Evaluating Corporation to measure and evaluate the areas of

every house and building; then, the submitted community offices distribute compensation to households one by one according to the evaluating results. Every household signs his name to draw the demolition compensation. At the same time, the demolishing offices in each community and village communities make a discussion and make out the demolition and settlement scheme. After that, they organize the demolished households to discuss and revise the scheme. If most of the households are satisfied with the scheme, each household signs a demolition agreement, and draw the compensation for settlement transition fee and house building allowance. The fundamental procedure is demolishing -----transferring ----- building houses by selves ----- realizing settlement.

In performing the concrete demolition and settlement of Sanhuan Project, we have followed the Strategies of households' demolition and settlement plan. To the villages where there are a few demolished households, demolishing offices have discussed with the village communities and tried to plot out the base of house again in the relative land of the village, solving the settlement problem in local place; to the villages that are not capable of dealing with the settlement, we have tried to buy land from the near villages and maintained the original community environment to the largest scale.

### **5.1.3 Current farmer household resettlement**

According to our external investigation (April, 2006), from the beginning of Sanhuan project to present, 2660 farmer households have been dismantled and resettled or in the process of demolition and resettlement.

1) Villages have been finished local settlement with households below 20.

There are 12 villages with households below 20 in the project demolition. Among of them, 2

villages needn't to be settled; 8 villages need to be settled on local (6 villages have been finished, 2 villages are under settlement); they take 83.3% of 12 villages; a village need to be resettled and takes 8.3%; a village plan is undecided and takes 8.3%. The detail is in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1: Being dismantled household resettlement (villages below 20 households)**

District	Street office	Village with households below 20	Household	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Method	Settlement progress
Yan tower district	Yuhua	Dongchao	2	341.07	Settlement	Building main body is finished
	Dianzicheng	Nanshenjiaqiao	4	2847	With small area, every household is compensated without settlement.	Nanshenjiao village is finished evaluation because of project design change, it will be prolonged.
	Changyanpu	Xisanyao	5	2100	Settlement	Xisanyaopu village belongs to chengzhongcun transformation and village insists on don't grant settlement site to 5 households. Now, street office cadres are coordinating.
Wei Yang district	Xinjiamiao	Xinjiamiao	18	.....	Resettlement	Demolish is finished and it's in the stage of transition. Because some problems caused by village itself, the progress is effected.
Ba Qiao district	Hongqi	Sandian	14	1268	Settlement	In the process of signing agreement and demolition hasn't been started.
		Wuxing	14	1700	Undecided	Not be involved.
	Xiwang	Yanjiatan	6	1268	Needn't to be settled	Compensation has been finished.
	Baqiao	Huangdeng	12	1950	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
		Xie'er	13	1039	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
	Xinzhu	Xinsi	5	283	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
		Xingyuan	6	890	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
Total		12 villages	100 households		10 households needn't to be settled from two villages; 58 households are settled on local from 8 villages (38 of 6 villages have been settled and 19 haven't); 18 households are resettled from a village and a village with 14 households is undecided.	

2) Most of villages with households 20~50 have been completed settlement on local.

There are 11 villages with households 21~50. Among of them, a village needn't to be settled; 7 villages need to be settled on local (259 households of 6 villages have been settled and 22 of a village haven't been dismantled). They take 72.7% of the 11 village. In addition, 3 villages plan are undecided and take 26.3%. The detail is as follows Table 5-2.

**Table 5-2: Being dismantled households resettlement (households of villages are between 21~50)**

District	Street office	Village with households 21~50	Household	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Method	Settlement progress
Weiyang district	Tianjia	Tuanjie	46	.....	Settlement	Settlement site has been allotted on July, 2005 and every household takes 0.42 mu and both roadside have been afforested. Most of households have built new house and 7 households have moved.
	Hangeheng	Guojia、ZhuHong、Qingdong	134	44641.7	Settlement	Villagers have moved to new houses on the end of 2005.
		Zhongying	22	4117.1	Settlement	Valuation for house has been finished, demolition and settlement haven't started.
		Dianzi、Nandang、Maojiashizi	135	53410.7	Undecided	Valuation has been finished, because of project design change, resettlement will be prolonged.
	Sanqiao	Wuyi	36	.....	Settlement	Demolition was begun on August, 2005. (resettlement site is decided, now is in the process of planning and foundation construction)
Baqiao district	Hongqi	Dimujiangwang	23	752	Needn't to be settled	Compensation has been finished.
	Xiwang	Guoqu	43	14931	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
Total		11 villages	439 households		23 households needn't to be settled from a village; 281 households are settled on local from 7 villages (259 have been settled of 6 villages and 45 haven't); 135 households from 3 villages are undecided their plans.	

3) Most of villages with households over 50 are resettled by buying new sites.

There are 11 villages (2098 households) with households over 51. Among of them, 4 villages need to be settled on local (2 villages of 239 households have finished and 2 villages of 155 are settling) and take 40% of the total 11 villages; 6 villages need to be resettled (4 villages of 1017

households have been resettled and 2 villages of 787 are signing agreement) and take 60%. The details are in following Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3: Being dismantled households resettlement (villages with households over 50)**

District	Street office	Village with households over 50	Household	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Method	Settlement progress
Yanta district	Zhangba	Caoli	59	46902.6	Resettlement	Group 1 and 2 settlement sites have been decided; group 3 resettlement site is outside the Sanhuan road and villagers require it inside, now it's under discussion.
	Changyanpu	Dongsanyao	112	Undecided	Resettlement	Evaluation for farmer houses is finished, the village buys new resettlement site 80 mu which is neighboring Nanyao village, removal will start after signing agreement.
Weiyang district	Xinjiamiaoyao	Xinfang	307	.....	Resettlement	Demolish is finished and resettlement site is in the process of building foundation.
	Tanjia	Hutuozaizhai	108	.....	Resettlement	70 mu resettlement site has been decided on July, 2005.because villagers disagree with collective settlement, resettlement site will be allotted on May, 2006.
	Sanqiao	Sanqiao	276	.....	Resettlement	On the end of May, 2005, agreements were finished and demolition was begun on July to August. In transition, households rely on rent houses; resettlement site is situated on the west of the armed police technology college with a household 0.25 mu. Now, it is in the process of constructing foundation.
		Dong'aoli	96	.....	Settlement	Demolition was begun on July, 2005. (resettlement site is decided, now is in the process of foundation construction)
Baqiao district	Xiwang	Andi	180	52991	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
		Nanniu	59	23201	Settlement	Compensation and settlement have been finished.
		Guanting	206	110256	Resettlement	Demolition has been finished and resettlement site was bought.
		Liangjiajie	695	308342	Resettlement	In the process of signing agreement, demolition and resettlement don't been started.
Total		10 villages	2098 households	square meters	394 households from 4 villages need to be settled on local (239 of 2 villages have been settled and 155 of 2 are settling);1704 households of 6 villages need to be resettled (1017 of 4 villages have been resettled and 787 of 2 villages are signing agreement )	

#### 5.1.4 The renewal to the original settlement plan

Among the strategies of settlement plan established in 2003, there is one item as following: “settlement first, demolition follows, and ensure that new houses will be built before clearing the land.” However, during the practical performing process, we deal with it swiftly in accordance with the reality, that is: make sure the settlement scheme ----- demolishing -----transferring -----settle residence strategy. The reason of the changes is: Xi’an government demands the accomplishment urgently. It is prescribed that the construction be put into action in 2004, main roads be bale to transport on October, 2006, and the supplement roads be accomplished in October, 2007, and be open to traffic completely. In such a short time, if we follow the settlement-demolishment strategy, rate of progress would be seriously delayed and further influence the on-schedule accomplishment. Considering this situation, we modulated the original strategy and carried through the demolition and settlement at the same time. The modulation of the strategy has both advantage and disadvantage. The advantage is that it shortens the time of demolition and settlement, which ensures the project procession; and disadvantage is that it brings trouble and inconvenience to the households during transferring period, and at the same time, it increases the expenses (transferring fees) which enlarges the capital output of Sanhuan Company.

In the settlement plan established in 2003, the strategy to seriously affected villages (> 50 households) is: “included into the rebuilding plan of village-in-city”. However, in the practical performance, because of the time coherence problem, it is not included into Xi’an’ “integrated program of village-in-city modulation”. The choice of settlement is mainly within the original residence area which is solved by the government in the basic community office. These settlement places are not included in the city’s “rebuilding plan of village-in-city plan”, which may result in hidden trouble ----- it is possible that they are required to remove again because of city construction in the future. The demolished households affected by Sanhuan Road in Dongsanyao

Village, Changyanbu Community Office are worried about it, because among these demolished households, some of them are demolished and settled because of the Round-city Highway before long. So if the demolition this time again will not be installed within the unified program of city, it is possible that they would have to remove in the future.

## **5.2 The settlement situation of enterprises and individual businessmen**

### **5.2.1 Original settlement plan for migration**

In 2003, the settlement plan for migration is: "For all of the non-residential house property and those that belong to enterprises and departments, a principle to the settlement is: Before the demolition and clearing, adequate compensation and sufficient time be provided, so that choosing places and rebuilding work could be accomplished on time. This point is essentially important to the school movement. According to the convention, the level of rebuilding public services, especially to schools should be improved and better than before in every aspect."

### **5.2.2 Being dismantled enterprises and institutions resettlement.**

According to investigation (April, 2006), Sanhuan project involves enterprises and institutions are: 1757 private enterprises and industrial and commercial households; 9 institutions (5 school、a middle school、a professional collage、a hospital、a research institute). The resettlement situations are as follows:

1) "Three no" enterprises resettlement. "Three no" enterprises (refers to no industrial and commercial department register, no tax register and no manufacture permission certificate) are compensated for land fixtures but they are resettled by themselves in accordance with government document No. 88 [2003].

2) Enterprises settlement. The formal private enterprises industrial and commercial households、state-owned enterprises take the measure of monetary compensation and resettlement by themselves.

3) Institutions settlement. The institutions, especially some primary and secondary schools are settled by basic-level administration and provided funds by Sanhuan Company. Xian 16th secondary school has been resettled; Liangjia street primary school has been dismantled and new plan for resettlement has been decided: street office allots land of 15 mu and Sanhuan Company provides funds for its construction. Xinfang primary hasn't been dismantled but the plan has been confirmed: Xinfang village committee provides transitional classroom; street office is responsible for new school construction and Sanhuan Company provides funds and handles various procedures. Dongsanyao primary school has not been dismantled and the resettlement is under discussion.

### **5.2.3 Renewal of the settlement plan for the enterprises**

The demolishment and settlement of enterprises are alike that of demolished households along the Sanhuan Road, which carrying out “carrying through the demolishment and settlement at the same time” strategy. During the settlement and rebuilding period, the corresponding compensation be provided, and the rebuilding and settlement work are carried out the enterprises in their own will.

## **5.3 Measures of resuming economy and increasing income**

### **5.3.1 Measures of resuming economy in the original migration plan**

The settlement plan of migration established in 2003 claims to perform economic resuming activities from the following four aspects:

1) Resuming income measure based on community. The communities that are affected

by Sanhuan Road may suffer from the reduction of agricultural decrease due to the loss of fields at least in a short time. Therefore, villages could make use of the land compensation, improve the irrigation services and even extend to the non-irrigation areas; they could also develop the other agricultural basic devices, such as machining of farm products; they could farm mixed crops, including developing orchards and other economic crops; they could grow shedding vegetables; and develop animal breeding and fowl breeding.

2) Resuming income measure based on individual. The individual could invest the land compensation in non-farming areas, such as mini-business, trade, transportation, etc. The present environment and aftertime development within the Sanhuan Project will bring infinite opportunities of business for the individual investment. And the affected individuals will profit from these opportunities.

3) Training plan. Borough governments, as well as communities of villages and towns would organize the training plan of new technologies: economic crops planting; farm-machine repairing; animal and fowl breeding; sewing skills; mini-business legislation and operation. All these plans are budgeted separately, and all of the affected people are involved in. There is certain sum of compensation to the people participating these projects. The training budget is distributed to local training organizations, such as technological training center, farm-skills popularizing center and Women Association.

4) This project provides employment opportunities for income increase. The Sanhuan Road Project would create a large amount of semi-fixed manufacturing work chances in a short time, including material transportation, stone procession and earth project. These works are not only the source of extra income, but also in favor of the new technological training for the future employment. When recruiting the construction workers, the affected

people have the priority to be considered firstly, especially the poverty population and those that have lost all or most part of their fields. The performing organizations would contact with the contractors and local governments so as to accomplish this project.

### **5.3. 2 Recovery on economy of the influenced villagers by the Sanhuan Road Project**

It will take several years for the villagers to recover their economy on which the Sanhuan Road Project has imposed great influence, and the real effect will come out in a long course—generally 3-5 years. After the recent demolishing and relocation, the economy recovery will come out without remarkable results and even economic restoration has not been taken yet in some villages. According to the recent research, most villagers influenced by the Sanhuan Road Project are now busy with asking for land, demolishing, and relocating. The economy has been on the start of recovery with the following features and phenomena:

**1) The economic recovery hasn't expanded all-round, and is just on the start.**

There are certain differences on the time span between villages influenced by the Sanhuan Road Project. At present, some villages are demolishing and relocation, some hasn't begun, and others has just settled in the new place which has been on the road to recover their economy in primitive, scattered and incomplete pattern. After the land requisition for Sanhuan Road Project, the villagers will possibly innovate new ways for living and the impact which the great project has imposed on the lifestyle hasn't come out completely. The villagers who lost land for the Sanhuan Road Project have got monetary compensation in aspects of requisitioned land and its products. For example, by the standard of 30 thousand RMB per mu and 7 thousand RMB for its corresponding products, in total the farmers will get 37 thousand RMB per mu for the Sanhuan Road Project,

which can be put into investment in production. But from the research results, most farmers haven't put the money into investment, remaining hesitate and watching. From our point, it's a kind of difficulty for farmers to change from the old land-focus pattern into other economic patterns which should keep pace with knowledge, information and technology training. But the project only provide with monetary compensation and few in other aspects. Therefore, the economic recovery will undergo a long course because of its potential and revolutionary influence on land-seized farmers.

## **2) The individual economic recovery is the main form of the economic recovery at present.**

The individual economic recovery can be summed up as follows:

Using the compensation money of land requisition and removing as non-agricultural investment. Most villages distribute the compensation fund to the farmers equally which allows them to set up business and gain profit independently. As for farmers, they are more willing to have the money in hand which seems safer. The form of individual economic recovery is in accordance with the will of the farmers. We learned from the investigation that some of the farmers use the sum of money to build new houses, and a few to buy taxis, large-sized grabs for business.

The removed farmers have projected an investment increase in rent when building new houses. Renting house plays a significant part in the farmers' income a one live near the city proper. So the farmers involved in the Sanhuan Road Project have extended their houses larger than the original ones according to their estimate on the regional environment in which they are going to live. For example, farmers in Tuanjie village in Weiyang district have building larger houses than the original, among which the villager LUO Baoxue has extended his new house to over 800 square meters with some rooms for rent, while the original covers only 500 square meters.

Go outside as labor force and increase income. Some villages hasn't distributed the compensation fund for land requisition on average, but go direct to make up the farmers' loss to keep their income from decrease. In Zhao village and Dongfang village of Weiyang district, the compensation fund for land requisition is collectively owned and each year it is given to the farmers as continuous loss compensation in price of 1,400-1.500 RMB per mu. Thus, the farmers can go to cities as labor force to increase income in spare time with the guarantee of the compensation fund.

### **3) Economic recovery based on community as a unit.**

Treasures and ways in economic recovery based on community:

Redistributed land and recover production. Farmers in some villages, such as Dongyao village in Yanta district, have lost their cultivated land because of wide land requisition for Sanhuan Road Project, so the village committee decides to redistribute all the land in the village which will be put into reality after summer harvest in 2006. And the farmers said they will increase income by planting economy crops to recover the economy after the redistribution of land.

With the compensation fund for land requisition, set up public facility and improve the production and living environment for farmers. In Zhongying village of Weiyang district, the villagers agreed to dig a well to provide adequate water resource with the money compensated in land requisition.

Collectively manage the compensation fund for land requisition for commercial investment. In Zhuhongbu village of Weiyang district, the compensation fund is collectively owned by the village committee and invested in commercial business in which the farmers can get profit in the end of each year.

Add the economic recovery to the plan of demolishing and relocation. Two residential buildings covering 8,400 square meters have been established for the relocated farmers involved in Sanhuan Road Project. In addition, with the compensation fund, over 30 shops and stores have been built, such as vegetable markets, agricultural trade markets, and building material markets to provide jobs for land-seized farmers aiming at their income increase.

The village committee holds technology training and job arrangement. The committee of Wuxi village has carried out technology training for local farmers and arranged 80 men to work in the Sanhuan Road building site as temporary workers by the agreement with the construction side..

#### **4) A few farmers participate in Sanhuan Road Project.**

Because construction crew is in charge of Sanhuan Road Project through contract, the farmers living alongside have to gain the permission of the contractor if they want to take part in the road building. The construction crew seems worried in hiring local farmers because of its difficult management, while they tend to be ready to employ the local farmers with the aid in organization and management of the village committee. But so far only a few local governments have made efforts in these aspects, so only minorities have take part in the Sanhuan road building.

All the above patterns in economic recovery are scattered in different districts, streets, or villages without a complete and unified form in large scale up to now. There is still a long way to meet the original plan especially in technology training and economic recovery based on community as a unit without strong measures. Along with the end of the land requisition, demolishing and relocation of Sanhuan Road Project, stronger measures will be taken in economic recovery in all districts, streets and villages.

## **Chapter VI Renewal of effected villages and institutions restoration plan**

In order to realize the goal of the settlement plan, that is to ensure the population indispensably affected in the project to recover their normal living and economic situation in the “non-project state”, an organization of some professionals made another investigation of the current relocation and the situation of the affected villages and enterprises for the second time on 4, March, 2006, according to the policies of the Asian Development Bank, and some supplements and renewals of the settlement plan were made on the foundation of it. In the renewed settlement plan, 20 affected villages have finally been fixed, which lost their land or houses. Under the efforts of the groups with relevant interests, the economic recovery plan to those seriously affected villages and enterprises has gained some renewals and improvements.

There is one thing requiring illustrate, that is the plan mentioned here is still not the final plan, because the influences on the project is still under changing. However, the current renewal plan further enhanced the understanding of the project construction; on the other hand, it accords with the “relevant persons directed” settlement principle required by the Asian Development Bank.

### **6.1 The renewal of the seriously affected villages**

By April, 2006, all of the designs of the Three-line’s construction line have basically been completed, except the design of the village interchange having not been decided. Due to the adjuston of line design of the Sanhuan roads and the change of the interchange size, the changes are also taken place in the seriously affected villages. The comparison of the villages before the renewal and after the renewal is listed in form 6-1.

The principles of the renewal of the villages are as follows: (1). The villages which are not concerned any more or affected slightly will be replaced by the seriously affected villages; (2). The seriously affected villages fixed in the settlement plan in November, 2003 were indeed influenced strongly in the follow-up requisition and relocation, so we paid more attention on these villages.

**Table 6-1: The list of the seriously affected villages in the settlement plan and the renewal plan**

District	The listed seriously affected villages in the settlement plan of November, 2003	The seriously affected villages in the renewal plan of April, 2006 (unchanged villages with a mark “√”)
Yanta District	Beishiqiao Village	Dongzhao Village
	Yingfazhai Village	Chaoli Village
	Lihuashui Village	Ducheng Village
	North Shenjiaqiao Village	Dongsanyao Village
	Qiwang Village	
	North Zhaizi Village	
Baqiao District	Mujiangwang Village	√ Mujiangwang Village
	Andi Village	√ Andi Village
	Liangjiajie Village	Yongfeng Village
	Guanting Village	Wuxi Village
	Wuxing Village	
Weiyang District	Qinjia Village	Zhongying Village
	Jiaojia Village	Yanjia Village
	Zhouhewan Village	Hutuo Village
	Sanqiao Village	√ Sanqiao Village
	Dong’aoli Village	√ Dong’aoli Village
	Nanhe Village	√ Nanhe Village
	Lvxiaozhai Village	Wuyi Village
	Hezhixi Village	Tuanjie Village
	Xinfang Village	√ Xinfang Village
	Qingdong Village	Xinjiamiao Village
	Zhuhongbao Village	√ Zhuhongbao Village
	Pangma Village	Majiashizi Village

## 6.2 The renewal of the recovery plan of the seriously affected villages

According to the influences assessment, the general recovery plans have been made respectively for the 20 villages severely affected in the requisition and the relocation. The details are as follows:

1). The living and the producing work are being recovered in the referred villages on the east Sanhuan road, the west Sanhuan road and the 3 extension section (which have been started building or finished building in the early stage). Investigators made a thorough survey of the recovery situation of the local villagers' living and producing.

2). On the north and the south Sanhuan roads, the detailed influences on a part of the villages have been basically made clear; the demolition and requisition work has been started; the staff in the relocation department of the subdistrict-office and the village leaders and representatives had a discussing meeting in order to make a new or further improved settlement plan. The assessment work of the demolition and requisition in other villages was finished in later March, 2006; the official demolition and requisition began in April, 2006. The villagers took part in the working-out of the village's recovery plan; the villagers fully brought their initiative in changing their own lives; the economic recovery plan was fully approved by the villagers.

The 20 serious effected villages' basic situation and economic restoration and plan are in the following Table 6-2.

**Table 6-2: The serious effected villages' basic situation and economic restoration plan**

District	Village	Basic condition	Income in 2005 (Yuan)	Restoration before April, 2006	Restoration plan
Wei yang district	Sanqiao	Population: 5,389 Original land: 1590 mu Land acquisition: 492.6 mu Demolition: 276 households Current per capita: 0.2 mu Effected villagers: 2490	Village annual income: 16.8 million Including: planting 10%, private business 40%, land let 30%, others 20%	It gains 14.778 million yuan and villagers have been resettled; resettlement location is convenient, new village is constructing.	It plans to build a market which can increase farmers incomes; develop enterprises and strength training to farmers.
	Wuyi	Population: 3,464 Original land: 1,679 mu Land acquisition: 218 mu Demolition: 36 households Current per capita: 0.2 mu Effected villagers: 1800	Village annual income: 93.78 million Including: planting 15%, private business 30%, land let 25%, casual work 20% others 10%	It receives 6.54 billion yuan; foundation construction of site is in the process and villagers build houses by themselves; a household has invested compensation funds to run a printing factory.	Economy is restored mainly by the individual – house rent, land let, private business and so on; Training villages labor techniques and help employment.
	Nanhe	Population: 1,203 Original land: 365 mu Land acquisition: 92.6 mu Demolition: No Effected villagers: 308	Village annual income: 2.5524 million Including: private business 90%, land let 5%, casual work 5%	It receives 2.276 million yuan.	Because of its limited land, village plans to manage land by the collective. Villagers increase incomes by house rent or do some small businesses. Training villages labor techniques and help employment.
	Dong'aoli	Population: 554 Original land: 396 mu Land acquisition: 210 mu Demolition: 96 households Current per capita: 0.33 mu Effected villagers: 400	Village annual income: 38.76 million Including: planting 7%, private business 20%, land let 10%, casual work: 20%, transport 10%, others 33%	It receives 6.3 million yuan; the being dismantled households have been allotted. They have been settled on local and the site is under construction.	Resettlement site and the surplus area of 186 mu is managed by village; production will be restored after Sanhuan project completion. They strive to government support and help employment.

District	Village	Basic condition	Income in 2005 (Yuan)	Restoration before April, 2006	Restoration plan
Weiyang district	Zhuhongpu	Population: 440 Original land: 439 mu Land acquisition: 176 mu Demolition: 57 households Current per capita: 0.72 mu Effectuated villagers: 390	Village annual income: 0.52 million Including: planting 5%, private business 1%, land let 80%, casual work 14%	It receives 5.28 million yuan; new houses have been finished by villagers; infrastructure is under construction; Partial enterprises have restored operation; land let price will be increased after Sanhuan project completion.	Village committee is discussing with relevant departments and planning to restore original "Hancheng business street" and extend villagers training.
	Majiazhizi	Population: 247 Original land: 280 mu Land acquisition: 14.5 mu Demolition: 42 households Current per capita: 1.07mu Effectuated villagers:200	Village annual income: 0.6 million Including: planting 25%, transport 20%, construction 20%, others 35%	It receives 0.435 million yuan and allots area of 40 mu to villagers settlement site.	It will build new village、market and run enterprises; Price of land and house will be increased, so villagers build more houses.
	Zhongying	Population: 362 Original land: 430 mu Land acquisition: 22.6 mu Demolition: 22 households Current per capita: 1.17mu Effectuated villagers:184	Village annual income: 2.302 million Including: planting and breed 34.6%, private business 30.4%, construction 20%, others 15%	It gains 0.678 million yuan and the funds are used for digging wells. It still has not been dismantled	It plans to develop traditional breeding and attract more investment; village strives to government support and help employment.
	Yanjia	Population: 842 Original land: 720 mu Land acquisition: 75.6 mu Demolition: No Current per capita: 0.77mu Effectuated villagers: 255	Village annual income: 0.6 million Including: planting 11.4%, Construction: 30.4%, land let 50%, others 8.6%	It receives 2.268 million yuan and allots the funds to villagers on average; more 200 yuan are allotted to the only one child family.	The plan of economic restoration is run enterprise and build house to rent and readjust land on May, 2005.

District	Village	Basic condition	Income in 2005 (Yuan)	Restoration before April, 2006	Restoration plan
Weiyang district	Xijiamiao	Population: 1,500 Original land: 400 mu Land acquisition: 130 mu Demolition: 20 households Current per capita: 0.2mu Effected villagers: 530	Village annual income: 4.49 million Including: private business 53%, land let 45%, casual work 2%	It receives 3.9 million yuan; resettlement site has been allotted and it's in the process of collecting infrastructure capital.	It plans to gain benefits by land let and improve farmers training chances; encourage them to run individual business.
	Tuanjie	Population: 3,128 Original land: 720 mu Land acquisition: 190 mu Demolition: 46 households Current per capita: 0.2mu Effected villagers: 1200	Village annual income: 37.536 million Including: land let 4.8%, others 95.2%	It receives 5.7 million yuan; 90% being dismantled households have finished new houses, 30 households of them have moved in it. The relevant facilities such as water and electricity are under construction.	Now it's planning to build business street and introduce new enterprises; villages Committee is coordinating the left issues of new village construction and encourage villagers to rent houses.
	Xinfang	Population: 2,350 Original land: 3,700 mu Land acquisition: 255.7 mu Demolition: 318 households Current per capita: 1.5mu Effected villagers: 1700	Village annual income: 101.98 million Including: run enterprise 50% planting 10%, private business 30.4%, land let 4.6%, others 5%	It receives 7.671 million yuan and fund hasn't been allotted; it plans to use the fund for rebuilding new resettlement site.	It plans to build a high building with area of 140 every unit for villagers resettlement. Government plans to build a market and a fruit wholesale market and a hotel to solve villagers employment.
	Hutuo	Population: 2,230 Original land: 2,160 mu Land acquisition: 187 mu Demolition: 108 households Current per capita: 0.34 mu Effected villagers: 1000	Village annual income: 36.4 million Including: private business 10%, land let 5%, casual work 10%, transport 30% others 40%	It receives 3.24 million yuan; new resettlement site is planning; being dismantled households are in transitional period; the funds mainly are used for new resettlement site construction.	Industry development zone is located on the neighboring of village and it is building now. Village committee plans to connect with the zone and resolve villagers' employment.

District	Village	Basic condition	Income in 2005 (Yuan)	Restoration before April, 2006	Restoration plan
Baqiao district	Yongfeng	Population: 811 Original land: 80 mu Land acquisition: 80 mu Demolition: No Affected villagers: 200	Village annual income: 2 million Including: private business 10%, land let 30%, house let 50%, casual work 5%, transport 5%	It receives 2.4 million yuan and has built residential building of 8,400 m <sup>2</sup> ; it builds 30 individual shops.	It plans to build a vegetable market and a building martial market and joins in Chengzhongcun transformation.
	Mujiangwan g	Population: 1,780 Original land: 620 mu Land acquisition: 420 mu Demolition: No Current per capita: 0.11 mu Affected villagers: 1000	Village annual income: 3 million Including: planting 55%, private business 30%, casual work 5%, transport 10%,	It receives 12.6 million yuan of compensation funds..	It joins in Chengzhongcun transformation; it deals with villagers' livings and production by government plan and going to build stores, run processing enterprises and develop service industry.
	Wuxi	Population: 1,838 Original land: 1,420 mu Land acquisition: 240 mu Demolition: 32 households Current per capita: 0.64 mu Affected villagers: 380	Village annual income: 2.08 million Including: planting 55%, private business 10%, casual work 2.5%, the livestock industry 10%	It receives 7.38 million yuan and builds housing of 120 m <sup>2</sup> for every household, facility has been finished; village group organizes 80 people to labor service export and 2 trainings and 80 villagers join in Sanhuan project	It plans to build stores along roadside and organize skill training for employment and continue planting of economic crops.
	Andi	Population: 1,300 Original land: 1,080 mu Land acquisition: 499 mu Demolition: 167 households Current per capita: 0.9 mu Affected villagers: 1300	Village annual income: 1.5 million Including: planting 60%, transport 30%, others 10%	It receives 14.97 million yuan and has allotted site; 5 stores are built and more than 20 people joins in Sanhuan project.	It plans to find development opportunity after the completion of Sanhuan project.

District	Village	Basic condition	Income in 2005 (Yuan)	Restoration before April, 2006	Restoration plan
Yanta district	Dongchao	Population: 533 Original land: 480 mu Land acquisition: 145 mu Demolition: 2 households Current per capita: 0.45 mu Effectd villagers: 100	Village annual income: 0.832 million Including: planting 38%, private business 7%, breed 9%, transport 24% others 16%	It receives 6.67 million yuan and 2/3 has been allotted; it distributes site and villagers have finished their new houses.	Village group decides to readjust arable land after the wheat harvest on 2006 and land loss villagers will restore production.
	Caoli	Population: 760 Original land: 600 mu Land acquisition: 218.7 mu Demolition: 59 households Current per capita: 0.5 mu Effectd villagers: 760	Village annual income: 1.452 million Including: planting and breed 35%, casual work 21%, land let 30%, others 24%	It receives funds of 10.06 million yuan and 2/3 has been allotted; group has allotted resettlement site to villagers.	It plans to find development opportunity after the completion of Sanhuan project; encourage villagers to run individual business and continue to develop planting.
	Ducheng	Population: 2,928 Original land: 1,617 mu Land acquisition: 23 mu Demolition: NO Current per capita: 0.54 mu Effectd villagers: 250	Village annual income: 16.86 million Including: planting 49%, transport 14.5%, land let 23%, others 15.5%	Village group receives compensation funds of 1.058 million yuan and it has been allotted to villagers fully.	It continues to develop planting and individual business.
	Dongsanyao	Population: 2,013 Original land: 190 mu Land acquisition: 100.7mu Demolition: 121 households Demolition: NO	Village annual income: 30.1 million Including: planting 41.9%, casual work 10%, land let 30.1%, others 18%	It's under evaluation and discussion; land acquisition and demolition have not been started yet.	It has not formed the new economical restoration plan.

### **6.3 The supplement to the recovery plan of the affected enterprise units**

The current situation of the demolition and settlement is just as being stated as above: 30% of the enterprises have to be relocated; buildings and houses of 30% enterprises are affected; 40% enterprises are slightly affected (e.g. the wells, the simply constructed houses, shed-houses). The recovery and relocation plans of these enterprises/ shops or social communities are pretty different from one another; the schools and kindergartens which have to be relocated should be rebuilt before the old ones are demolished, but this goal can not be realize in reality; some enterprises want to make the use of the chance to improve their buildings and appearances, including the structure style and the building size. Then, the gap between the compensation fund for the old buildings and the budget fund for the new buildings will be solved by the owners of the enterprises and the buildings, as were stated in the original plan. The supplement to the recovery plan of the affected enterprises is shown as form 6-3 and form 6-4. The contents of the forms will be illustrated as follows:

1). For the demolished enterprises, the Sanhuan Roads Company has signed the demolition contracts with them according to the general assessment report; the compensation has been or is being paid to these enterprises; the final compensation standard is based on the settlement price of the demolished things; the settlement price is higher than the early assessment price; then, the affected people are guarantied the normal or even better living standard on the foundation of the satisfaction of both sides.

2). The report illustrates the situation of the 20representative enterprises in the forms, and provides the detailed situation of the affected staff and contracted workers in the relocated enterprises.

Table 6-3: The clear list of the settlement situation of the affected enterprises in April, 2006

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influences	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Koukouxiang Milk-products Plant ( Yuhua street office, Dongzhao Village, Yanta District)	Within the jurisdiction of Yuhua street office, Yanta district. Private enterprise.	2.8 mu land requisitioned, 1,500 square meters, whole relocation beginning in August, 2005.10 cows sold.	The owner of the factory is satisfied with the compensation. Production was stopped in August, 2005. New worker houses are being built, expected to restart production in June, 2006. The factory hopes the loss of stopping production will be compensated by the Sanhuan Company.	5 employees are left; others seek for other jobs.
The Zone of Commerce Development ( South of The Intersection of Ban Yin Road, Baqiao district)	Public Institution (Built in 1992). More than 30 administrators, unclear about the number of its commercial partners. Covering area: 40 mu; construction area of enterprise: 8,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: more than 6,000,000 RMB. Yearly income of every administrator is 6,000 RMB and increase 6% by year. Yearly income: 3,000,000 RMB.	Requisition	Completely relocated; still unrecovered	
San Qin Road and Bridge Construction Company (Dian Chang Road, Xi Wang Community Office, Baqiao district)	State-owned Enterprise (Built in 1995); number of employees: 30; covering area: 14 mu; construction area of enterprise: 2,200 square meters; total stable capital fund: 207,735 RMB.	Lost land area: 4 mu Lost construction area: 947.4 m <sup>2</sup>	The enterprise hasn't been much affected because it carries out the road construction work. A 646 m <sup>2</sup> new building was built. The total compensation fees are 23,439 RMB. No difficulty on the distribution compensation fees. Now the company continues its production.	Staff unaffected.

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influences	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Ban Po Construction Materials Market (No.189, West Dimchang Road)	Collective Enterprise (Built in 2001); number of employees: 25 persons; construction area of enterprise: 20,000 m <sup>2</sup> ; total stable capital fund: 11,800,000 RMB; yearly total income: 1,100,000 RMB; income increase per year: 20% - 30%	Lost land area: 30 mu Lost construction area: 14000 m <sup>2</sup>	It is an important construction materials market in the east of Xi'an; the annual output value is over 90,000,000 RMB; a new market with better facilities and better transportation will be built on the new site.	
Xi'an San Yi Steel Products Limited Co. (east extension of the north two-ring highway)	Private Enterprise (Built in 1999) Number of employees: 26 persons; Covering area: 9 mu; construction area of enterprise: 550 m <sup>2</sup> ; residential area of employees: 400 m <sup>2</sup> ; total stable capital fund: 500,000 RMB.	Requisitioned land area: 9 mu construction area: 550 m <sup>2</sup> ; residential area 400 m <sup>2</sup>	The dorms of employees have been built up. Some inconvenience appears because as the vital communicating line of city, the Sanhuan highway has seldom exit along the road.	Unaffected.
Xi'an Nuclear Equipment Co. Limited (No.5, Wei Bin Street, Xu Jia Wan, North Suburb)	State Enterprise (Built in 1968). Number of employees: 2,000 persons. Covering area: 700 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 45,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 40,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 150,000,000 RMB. Yearly total income: 1,000,000 RMB. Yearly income per person: 15,000 RMB. Increase income per year: 30%.	Requisitioned land area: 10.03 mu. Demolished construction area: 3036.3 m <sup>2</sup> . Several production equipments get relocated.	There compensation was paid in October of 2004. The total sum is 6,200,000 RMB. The production and people's life get no effect. The company is building workhouses with 7,000 m <sup>2</sup> area.	Staff unaffected.
Xi'an Bei Long Stainless Steel Production Co. Limited (No 9, Ecological Science Development Zone, Weiyang District)	Private Enterprise (Built in 2002). Number of employees: 100 persons. Covering area: 55 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 3 mu. Total stable capital fund: 6,000,000 RMB. Yearly total sales 100 million RMB. Yearly income per person: 12,000 RMB.	The demolished land area: 0.5 mu Construction area: 12 m <sup>2</sup>	The settlement work began in October of 2004 and finished in November of same year. The company had no difficulty on people's life and its production. The roads in the company got rehabilitated after a month. There is	

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influences	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Hai Hong Bearing Factory (Han Cheng Community Office, Weiyang District)	State Enterprise (Built in 1972). Number of employees: 2,855 persons. Covering area: 331.63 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 156,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 96,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Main products: Bearing.	Requisitioned land area: 3.23 mu. Construction area: 1,312.77 m <sup>2</sup> . Affected population: 50 persons. The factory suffered from no effect on its normal production. The hospital and the sales department are affected.	no effect on transportation, water supply, electricity supply, medical treatment and education.  The hospital staff and the employees in the sales department regained employment. The factory repaired the stairs and the circular walls outside the buildings of the hospital	At present, more than 30 employees are working in a community clinic (about 80 or 90 m <sup>2</sup> ) arranged by the enterprise.
No. 2 People's Hospital in Weiyang District (No. 76, San Qiao Road, Xi'an )	State-owned Enterprise (Built in 1970). Number of employees: 140 persons. Covering area: 11.27 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 2,008 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 2,100 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 4,310,000 RMB	Requisitioned land area: 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> . The outpatient building (covers 2,008 m <sup>2</sup> ) was demolished in March of 2005. The number of the patients decreased due to the demolition, and the monthly hospital income reduced tens of thousand RMB.	The new outpatient building was built up basically in June of 2005. The hospital used 6,000,000 RMB invested by Xi'an Central Hospital to bring in new and advanced medical equipments to make up the environmental disadvantages; the hospital also supplies the patients with mineral water during the power cut. The number of the patients and the medical income are gradually recovered.	Staff unaffected.
Dong Ao Li Plastics Factory (Hong Guang Road)	Private Enterprise (Built in 1984). Number of employees: 16. Covering area: 1.3 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 1,500 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of	Demolished construction area: 310 m <sup>2</sup> . Halfly stopped production. Due to the water	Dredge the blocking-ups on the road; recover the basic public facilities such as water and	4 workers are left, whose salary is about 400 RMB. Other staffs either stay at home or

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influences	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
	employees: 200 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 200,000 RMB. Yearly total income: 600,000—700,000 RMB, 60,000—70,000 RMB Profits. Yearly income per person: male 5,000 RMB, female 3,500 RMB	and electricity block, employees have to bring water or pull water by themselves. Because it's on the viaduct, automobiles should be fast-speeded and can not park here, thus the factory can't attract customers.	electricity supply; rebuild the factory's walls.	find jobs in other enterprises.
Huanyu Cement Machinery Co. Limited (Sanqiao Subdistrict-office, Sanqiao Village, Weiyang District)	Joint-Stock Enterprise (Built in 1973). Number of employees: 220 persons. Covering area: 40.5 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 31,700 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 350 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 9,860,000 RMB (3,200,000 RMB production equipments included).	Requisitioned land area: 24.84 mu. Construction area: 28,395 m <sup>2</sup> . 350 m <sup>2</sup> area of employees' residence got affected. 5,310,000 RMB stable funds got affected, 1,300,000 RMB machines and equipments are affected. The income of the company decrease apparently in 2005 and 2006.	15.66 mu land were returned as well as 3,305 m <sup>2</sup> building area to the enterprise. The enterprise accepted 4,550,000 RMB compensation fees for the stable funds and 1,900,000 RMB for machines and equipments.	31 workers are affected; 189 employees are rearranged.
San Qiao Silk Road Multiple Service Company (No. 30, San Qiao Part of Xi Lan Road)	Collective Enterprise (Built in 1992). Number of employees: 30 persons. Covering area: 19 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 3,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 2,500,000 RMB. Yearly total income: 2,300,000 RMB in 2003, 6,500,000 RMB in 2004, 16,000,000 RMB in 2005. Yearly income per person: 7,200—8,400 RMB/month.	Requisitioned land area: 19 mu Construction area: 3,000 m <sup>2</sup>	At present the new site of the enterprise is chosen to rent 18 mu lands at the side of Wu Jing Road in the No.1 group village. The enterprise only manages and transportation information services.	The current number of the employees is only 10; others work in other enterprises.

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influences	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Sanqiao Hotel in Weiyang District (Sanqiao Subdistrict-office, Sanqiao Village, Weiyang District)	Managing in food, drinks and accommodation (Built in 1987). Construction area: 7000 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 9 million RMB.	Completely demolished.	Rebuilding on the new site. The rest buildings are temporarily used in painting. The enterprise is running as usual.	The enterprise is working again; a part of the former employees returned.

**Table 6-4: The clear list of the settlement situation of the affected enterprises in April, 2006.**

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influence	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Liang Jia Jie Primary School (Liang Jia Jie Village, Xi Wang Community office)	Enterprise (Built in 1955). Number of employees: 40 staff with 500 students. Covering area: 11 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 4,130 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 700 m <sup>2</sup> . Total stable capital fund: 1,320,000 RMB.	Requisitioned land area: 11 mu; completely demolished.	The school was completely relocated to the new community according to the reform plan of the villages in the city of Xi'an. It will get 15 mu land for its rebuilding according to the former situation. The program is still on the way to carry out.	All the students and staff moved to other school to study or work.
Xi'an Modern Electronic Vocational School (East Extension of the north two-ring highway)	Personal Enterprise (Built in 2000). Number of employees: 630, plus 31 professional teachers. Covering area: 10.55 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 6,800 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 300 m <sup>2</sup> .	Requisitioned land area: 2 mu; partly demolished.	The demolished buildings have received compensation funds according to the present fees.	Nobody affected. Students had 10 days off and were made up the lessons later.
Xin Fang Primary School (Xin Fang Village, Xin Jia Miao Community Office, Wei Yang Borough)	State-owned Public Institution (Built before 1964). Number of employees: 25 persons. Covering area: 19.33 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 3,422.5 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 7,000 m <sup>2</sup> .	Completely demolished.	At present, not relocated; the subdistrict-office has negotiated with the village committee and the Sanhuan company; the village committee will provide the houses as transitional classrooms; the normal teaching and studying will not be affected basically. After the subdistrict-office negotiating the new land, the Sanhuan company will handle the land formalities of the state-owned enterprises; the subdistrict-office will invest in building new schoolhouses.	The teaching staffs are not affected; they are working hard in their own positions.

Enterprise's name/position	Basic information	Influence	Settlement plan and its performance	Situation of affected staff and contract workers
Xi'an No. 16 Middle School (Han Cheng Community Office, Wei Yany borough)	State-owned Public Institution (Built in 1992). Number of employees: 107 available staff members. Covering area: 31 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 8,000 m <sup>2</sup> . No residential buildings for staff. Total stable capital fund: 9,800,000 RMB.	Requisitioned land area: The playground covers 17.74 mu lands. The school got 17.74 mu lands for the reconstruction of playground. A part of the sports facilities are damaged.	Under the effort of the Relocation Department, the school negotiated with the eastern villages to remove the former enterprises renting the land in order to offer the land to the school as the playground; the new playground has the same size with the former playground and is much safer.	Unaffected.
Xi'an Vocational College of Technology (Yanta Borough)	National Institution (Built in 1965, moved here in 1976). Number of employees: 99 persons. Covering area: 230 mu. Construction area of enterprise: 18,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Residential area of employees: 2,500 m <sup>2</sup> , 44 households	Requisitioned land area: 6.7 mu Demolished area: 620 m <sup>2</sup> (one unit)	The landing the college is state-owned and deserves no compensation. The common idea on demolition has been achieved: 3,070 m <sup>2</sup> of the whole building is demolished, and the building will be rebuilt on the new site of the campus. The Sanhuan highway company supplies 5,150,000 compensation fees (No contract) However, the demolition and reconstruction of the building haven't been started.	Staff unaffected.
Nan Dang school (Nan Dang Village, Han Cheng Community Office, Wei Yany Borough)	Within the jurisdiction of Hancheng subdistrict-office, Weiyang district. Number of employees: 24 persons, with 300 students. Construction area of enterprise: 4,000 m <sup>2</sup> .	Requisitioned land area: 15 mu. The 4,000 m <sup>2</sup> constructions are completely demolished.	Rebuilding. Not demolished yet. The school is facing the problem of choosing the new site.	Staff unaffected.

## **Chapter VII The effected people right to know and participation、 complaints and appeals and protection towards vulnerable groups**

According to a survey conducted from the latter half of 2005 to the early 2006 among the districts, subdistrict offices, villages, enterprises, public service institutions and villagers along Sanhuan Road Project, the public had a good sense of reporting and participation and their channel of complaints and appeals was basically unblocked. Most members of the neglected community got well protected and the social security work for the villagers affected by the Project proceeded steadily. On the other hand, we found a few problems which need efforts to be solved.

### **7.1 Situation of Reporting and Participation of People Affected by the Project**

The public consultation mechanism of Sanhuan Road Project was started at its initial stages in 2002. Initially, it was represented by a series of investigations conducted by the project executive institutions including programming, investigations of on-the-spot exploration and research, social and economic baseline, and environment. The main purpose of on-the-spot exploration and research is to know the basic situation along Sanhuan Road, as well as to attract the villagers' attention for the Sanhuan Road Project construction. Investigation of social and economic baseline was conducted by Shannxi Kexin Consultive Company from July, 2002 to February, 2003. During the investigating process, investigators held interviews with 33 focus groups in the subdistrict offices and villages along Sanhuan Road Project to know the needs and wishes of the villagers affected by the project which mainly involved problems perticular in aspect of compensation, land distribution, and living allowance

assistance.

Sanhuan Road Project organized a series of public consultation activities at its initial stages. From 2003 January to 2003 March, project technical consultants with Sanhuan Road Project organized 4 consultative meetings along the project area (2 meetings were held at district level, 2 were held at village level). Both the local officials and people affected by the project attended the consultative meetings. Meanwhile, Sanhuan Road Project also went to villages to hold consultation. Settlement Plan for Sanhuan project was determined based on detailed learning about effected villagers and other relative effected parties. Settlement plan requires that an agreement with people affected by the project should be reached in terms of compensation, supporting ways and rights protection; a consultative meeting should be held after the settlement work, compensation and assistance work begin; people affected by the project should attend the meeting and the reallocation of village land, investigation of detailed measures, distribution of compensation and suggestions for settlement and its management should be passed during the meeting.

According to our investigation, because the relevant departments publication of policy、 regulation and measure, the rate of people affected by the project to know and participation government relevant policies of land acquisition and resettlement is above 90%. Before land acquisition and resettlement, each street office convenes village cadres and representatives to learn relevant demolition and relocation policies, emphasize the importance of Sanhuan project and reach final agreement with them. Then, village cadres and representatives mediate land acquisition and resettlement issues. For example, Changyanpu street office under Yanta district, hold 12 village cadres and representatives meetings for land acquisition. Villagers not attend to discuss, but they learn it by village cadres and representatives.

## **7.2. The effected people complaints and appeal**

During land acquisition and demolition, the effected people channel of complaints is unimpeded. On the basis of village committee、street offices、district and city government 4 level channels, there is the neutral supervision section for appeals. All-level land acquisition and resettlement offices and villages always explain policy in the beginning and tell them the importance of the project. Especially for some individuals, who can not accept the land acquisition and resettlement, the working staff persuades them patiently time and again till they agree to. Briefly, most of villages are satisfied with the land acquisition and demolition work, their opinions can be replied promptly. For example, in Xinfang village(Xinjiámiao street office, Weiyang district), some villagers express their compensation for fruit trees are lower than Baqiao's, their compensation are added to 7000 yuan/mu after the street office、land acquisition and resettlement office discussing with Sanhuan Company. In Yanta district, Yuhuazhai street office, in according with fair distribution, establishes leading group and cadres of street office go into villages as conductors to ensure the exchanges between government and grassroots. Xinzhu street office 3 level channels(village、street office、district) of appeals is unobstructed by the adequate regulation and laws dissemination. The being dismantled households in Xinjiámiao district complain 6 months transition allowance is insufficient, all relevant departments are consulted with Sanhuan Company actively and respond to them on time. However, the masses complaints of some information's such as lower compensation standards still exist. With unimpeded channel of appeals, the feedback is not prompt and the appeals can not be reply entirely.

Main points of villages concerned with still are personal interests, such as villagers of Sanqiao hope for the raise of compensation standards. They want to learn the standard of Yanta and Baqiao district and Sanhuan Company has handled it promptly. In Dong'aoli village, because of some contradictions caused by village committee replacement in 2005, partial rights to know、 participation and appeals are influenced temporarily during the compensation work. The new village committee leaders have reinforced the channel of appeals and complaints since 2006. In order to

restoration of economic production and living standards, they strive for the latest information from relevant ensuring villagers' right to know and participate. The effected villagers of Sanqiao street office territory express the channel of complaints and appeals are unimpeded but reply isn't definite and prompt. Generally, the complaints from villagers are comparatively difficult issues among all kinds of contradictions and some problems under discussion such as raise of land acquisition compensation. Zhangba street office (Yanta district) channel is unobstructed. villagers usually tell issues to village committee, then to street office.

At present, the main issues of effected villagers complaints and appeals are as follows:

1) Facilities of water-pipers、telecommunications and so on have not been restored promptly in some villages. Take Zhuhongpu village as a example: during the project demolition and resettlement, the compensation for related ADSL、heat pipe、gas pipe、telecommunications、water pipes and road facilities are 1.79 million yuan altogether, but the City government project Company recent budget is 3.5 million. The fund gap of the village infrastructure restoration is too large to deal with. At present, many departments strive to solve it.

2) The effected villagers hope that government can provide more opportunities for their development. For example, Zhuhong village had a "Hancheng business street" with satisfactory income, and the village exerts many ways to restore farmer prosperity after land acquisition and demolition. In addition, they bought colored glaze and ceramic tile in harmony with street offices plan. But the price of government appointed place to buy building materials is higher than the market, and the buildings are in line with the government norm, but they may be dismantled as illegal construction by law enforcement agencies. It results in serious damage of invited enterprises. Since 2005, number of being dismantled housing has reached about twenty. Now, It has been settled by government.

3) Land loss peasants skill training has not been solved generally although it attracts great attention.

4) Some villages' infrastructure funds are left in land acquisition and demolition office as specialized funds and it hasn't been delivered to villages on time. Then, how to deal with the interest, village committee requests the definite division of it.

5) Six month's transition compensation isn't satisfied with actual situation and villagers expect to prolong it.

6) Some border areas in middle of road that can not be used for cultivated exist in a great quantity after Yanjia village (Liucunpu street office) land acquisition and demolition, and it affects the farmers' income. During land acquisition, some wells are not included, the wells were cut because of irrigation and the project pipe was paved. Now, they are wasted. Such as this kind of facilities should be compensated.

7) The design of project blocks Jiaojia village (under Liucunpu street office) main transport entrance and exit and it requires to solve properly. Now, it is under discussion.

8) Some being dismantled households resettlement sites are not decided which is extremely urgent to villagers. Now, it's under discussion.

### **7.3. Protection towards the vulnerable groups**

Some village groups have the poverty households who are consisted of the disabled, the retarded, and village committees assist their economic difficulties in line with the civil administration relevant policies. The effected poverty households in every village take 1-2 household on average and their situation approximately as follows: ① The disabled servicemen families. Because the masters in those families

haven't capacity for physical labor, government usually provides them subsidies. However, when they are dead, the families become poorer because subsidies will not be given. ② The disable children families. ③ The solitary families with government subsidy. ④ Only child families. During the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, street offices and village committees protect the vulnerable groups by providing currency, goods, spiritual comfort and so on. The social affairs division under Yuhua street office gives financial assistance to the poverty households by their own relief fund. Zhangba street office also offers fund and pays adequate concern on the vulnerable groups. For example, in Yanjia village, the village committee provides more 200 yuan to this kind of families from the village finance in the collective land allotment.

Attentively, some poverty families can't afford the new housing. For example, among Hutuo village's 9 poverty households, some of them are the disabled; some of them original houses are so small that they can't afford the new planed housing even with compensation fund.

Concerning the vulnerable groups, their treatments are different because of villages' different economic conditions

#### **7.4 Policy upgrading of social security for landless farmers**

Xi'an municipality had drawn up Several Suggestions on Employment and Social Security System for land-Requisitioned Farmers in Xi'an which provides concrete social security measures for farmers who have lost their land in city planning construction. Though it has not been implemented formally in Xi'an currently, to some extent, it serves as policy guidance in solving the problem of landless farmers in Sanhuan Road Project. How to settle the problem of living allowance, after the villagers lose their land and how to improve the social security system in rural community is the problem which catches the attention of both village leaders and villagers. What the villagers concern and consult most is the problem of pension after

they become landless. They have no land and will be too old to do any work in the future. However, where does the pension come from?

Main measures taken by Sanhuan Road Project on social security for landless farmers are as follows: farmers who have less than 0.3 mu after land requisition will get a certain sum of money as compensation for their lost land, which can partly guarantee their living after they lose their land. Take East Sanyao Village as an example, the average land left for each person after land requisition is less than 0.3 mu, Sanhuan Road Company promises to compensate them for the land requisition coupled with a certain sum of money as compensation for their lost land to solve the villagers' living problem. Although San Huan Road Company's capital is in short supply and is not fully distributed to the entitled farmers. However, landless farmers comparatively approve of this measure.

# **Chapter VIII Resettlement implementation**

## **8.1 Project execution organization**

The execution of Sanhuan project land acquisition demolition and resettlement is managed by Xian construction Committee which is in the name of Xian government.

Xian construction Committee foreign capital management office is responsible for the project funds and overall management

Xian construction Committee, as the project execution organization, establishes a leading group, and its numbers are from some relevant government departments such as: Development and reform committee、City management committee、City construction committee、Bureau of finance、Bureau of communications、Bureau of land Management、Bureau Environment of protection and so on. Under the leading group, they set up office which is responsible for the project management and execution.

These organizations above have shouldered the project overall management, further they've arranged and coordinated every district since the project beginning. Up to now, they've held conferences more than ten times in order to the project progress smoothly.

## **8.2 Project implementation organization**

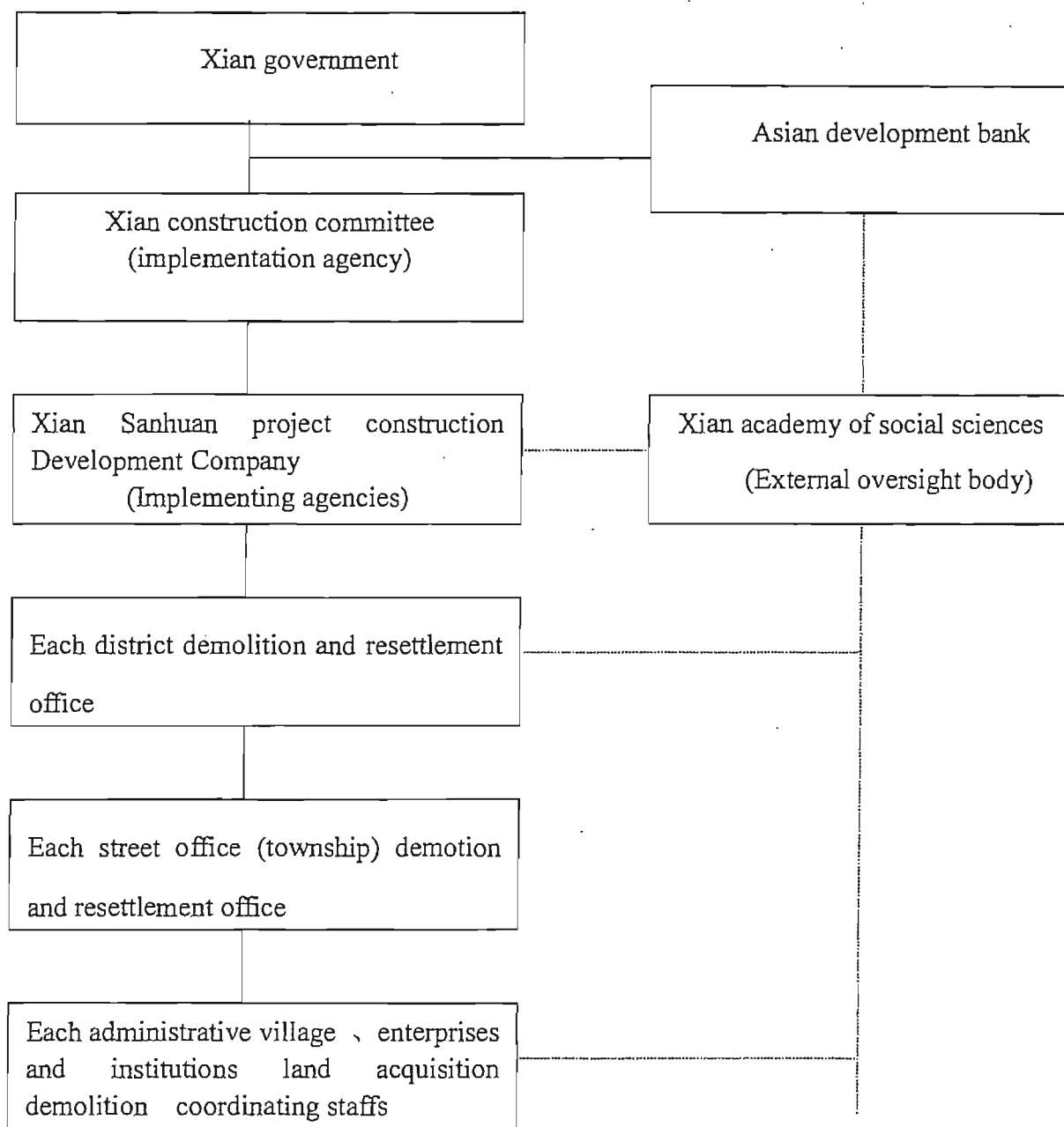
The organization of Sanhuan project implementation is Sanhuan construction and development limited Company, and it's in charge of the project、land acquisition and resettlement. Under the company, land acquisition and resettlement section is established.

Land acquisition and resettlement section is formed by 5 people and it is divided into 3 groups: Yanta、Baqiao and Weiyang in detail. The three groups shoulder daily

business concerning land acquisition and resettlement and organize local relevant sections with effected street offices. The land acquisition and resettlement organization under Weiyang district set up in 2003, Yanta district and Baqiao district corresponding organizations are established one after another, they are responsible for the most important work of the whole project.

Every effected district set up coordinate organization which manages by five district leaders. they come from district administrations, including land management、municipal construction、environmental protect, urban communications and each department send a person.

**Chart 8-1: Sanhuan project land acquisition and resettlement organization chart**



Under district, every effected street office also set up corresponding organization, its members come from street office drafted cadres and a village selected by village committee. They are responsible for land acquisition and resettlement、 economic restoration work, together with street office and village committee.

### **8.3 Project implementation organization main responsibility**

Land acquisition and resettlement section of Xian Sanhuan construction and development limited Company has completed particular effectively since 2003. They are as follows:

1) According to government demand, the section organizes and implements land acquisition、the effected people resettlement and compensation mission and signs agreement with every district coordinate office;

2) It investigates conditions of the effected people compensation and resettlement; deal with the effected and relevant people opinions and appeals and response them actively.

3) It supervises and checks payment and spending of compensation fund.

4) It gives suggestions to district street office and village concerting compensation payment and relevant issues.

The land acquisition and resettlement office under every district and street mainly shoulder supervision and implementation task in its own territory. It carries out such task as:

1) It checks land house fixtures、infrastructure、particular facilities, etc. in the light of Xian Sanhuan Company arrangement.

2) According to relevant policies, it assesses land and houses and formulates the standard and a definite amount of compensation.

3) It signs land compensation and resettlement agreements with involved village groups、households、enterprises and institutions and individual industrial and commercial households.

4) It pays compensation and relevant expenses (transition fund) to involved village groups、households、enterprises and institutions and individual and commercial households.

5) It shoulders the implementation of land acquisition、demolition and resettlement and ensure progress of resettlement place construction and resettlement task smoothly.

6) It supervises and checks the payment and spending of compensation fund in every village group、enterprise and institution.

7) It supervises and checks the implementation of settlement plan in street offices and administrative villages.

8) It reports land acquisition、demolition and resettlement situations to Sanhuan Company and offers relevant statistics.

#### **8.4 Project implementation organization treatment towards opinions and appeals**

Sanhuan project implementation organization makes relevant process in order to ensure effective solution of the effected people opinions and appeals. The process is easy、practical、open and fair, appeals and opinions can be solved under the project management and implementation organization. It avoids the effected people to express their suggestions and dissatisfaction by complex formal channel and promote the rate of construction and resettlement progresses.

In order to ensure the effected units and people benefits the, process requires people opinions and appeals should abide by following steps:

1) Firstly, every person with opening and appeal submit oral or written opinion to village committee. If it not be solved or answers promptly, people could sent it to

street office、town administration or district land acquisition and resettlement department. Then, if people still not gain satisfactory response from above or sections within three weeks, they can submit written suggestions to relevant municipal management departments directly.

2) Secondly, land acquisition and settlement organization should solve the received issues within 4 weeks; the effected groups can appeal to district people's count in written form if they are dissatisfaction with reply.

3) Thirdly, if the effected groups disagree with district adjudication, they can appeal to Xian Intermediate people's Count, its adjudication is finality and must be implemented.

The effected people can appeal concerning land acquisition、resettlement、compensation payment including compensation standard etc, to relevant departments. The organization has distributed handbooks to the effected people, in witch published above processes. It's also conveying to the effected groups by open meeting before land acquisition and resettlement.

During the project construction, the process is efficient witch can ensure effected people benefits. By the process and some relevant documents, they can deal with infrastructure construction and environmental restoration issues such as: there building of irrigation facility、water-pipes、pedestrian sidewalk、electricity and telecommunication facilities, etc. We've learned from investigation that some villagers have made use of the process to communicate with the project relevant management organizations and contractors effectively. In addition, basic organizations of land acquisition and resettlement and all village leaders should publish their names and telephone numbers in order to learn villagers' opinions and suggestions timely.

## **8.5 Project implementation organization capability improvement**

In order to guarantee the staff of land acquisition and resettlement works smoothly and effectively, they should possess responding qualifications in accordance with Xian relevant policies and regulations. Sanhuan Company has organized its staff training and survey. The first training began at July, 2003, up to 2006, it's held many times.

In order to ensure the effective implementation and management of land acquisition and resettlement, the project implementation organization takes measures chiefly as the following:

Vertical related organizations report from lower to higher level monthly;

2) Transverse related organizations should hold a coordinate meeting every quarter of a year to strengthen information communication;

3) The suggestions and appeals proposed by the effected people should report to superiors level by level;

4) The problems happened to the project proceedings are reported by the site engineer, they can bypass they immediate leaders with regard to some significant issues.

5) In connection with some issues between the effected people and contractor can submit them directly to village committee、 project construction and coordinate group in street offices and district group. If the issues are serious, they can be sent to municipal project management organization and leading group.

6) The project organizations implement strict measures to restrain all levels staff and avoid them shirking responsibility and delaying project progress, including a penalty for relevant executive people.

## **Chapter 9 Project supervision and evaluation**

According to the requirements of “Construction Supervision Rules” published in 1995 by the Construction Department of the People’s Republic of China, the construction project must be supervised according to rules; the Sanhuan company employed 19 supervision companies to supervise the project completely.

According to the requirements of “the population settlement caused by the loan construction project should be supervised and assessed” by the Asian Development Bank, in order to ensure that the settlement plan of the land-requisitioned and house-demolished persons can be carried out completely according to the requirements, during the period of the Sanhuan highway project, the relocation department of the company arranged professionals and employed expert (senior engineer Li Lixin) to make the inner supervision and assessment of the demolition.

### **9.1 Land acquisition compensation fund payment**

9.1.1 Land acquisition compensation fund payment. The project involves 88 villages collective land of 8507 mu (by April, 2006). Up to April, 2006, Sanhuan Company has paid 88 villages land acquisition fund by remitting it to corresponding street office special account, accounting for 95.5 % of payment; 2 villages land compensation fund haven’t been paid to village groups and it takes 2.3 % of villages; 83 village members have gained the fund wholly or partially and it takes 98.8 % of compensation payment; a village hasn’t gained the fund and it takes 1.2 % of village.

**Table 9-1: Compensation fund payment and progress**

Districts	Street offices	Administrative villages	Land Acquisition area (mu)	Compensation funds payment	
				Have been paid and allotted	Haven't been paid or allotted
Yan tower district	Yuhua	7	805.7	7 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group accounts on July, 2005 and part of them have been allotted	
	Zhangba	2	461.8	A village compensation funds has been remitted to village group account on March, 2006 and part of them have been allotted	A village is measuring and land acquisition hasn't started
	Dianzicheng	5	137	Have been paid to village groups on March, 2006 and part of them have been allotted to villagers.	
	Changyanpu	10	260.8		
	Qujiang	3	149.2		
Wei Yang district	Liucunpu	13	512.8	First stage work has been finished and compensation funds have been paid and allotted to villagers on November, 2004; second stage compensation funds have been paid to village groups and part of villagers have received .	
	Hangcheng	12	906	12 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group accounts on July, 2005 and part of them have been allotted	
	Tanjia	4	632.4	4 villages compensation funds has been remitted to village group accounts on March, 2006 and 2 of them have been allotted; 2 villages take it as special funds for land loss farmers .	
	Xujiawan	1	.....	.....	.....
	Xinjamiao	2	430	Have been paid and allotted to villagers. Xinjamiao uses it to buy new resettlement site instead of distribution.	
	Sanqiao	12	1424	11 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group account and part of them have been allotted	A village(Sanqiao) hasn't received it from account .
	Daminggong	1	.....	.....	.....
Ba Qiao district	Baqiao	4	623	4 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group account on March, 2006 and part of them have been allotted	
	Xiwang	6	2147	Have been paid and allotted	
	Hongqi	4	1000	3 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group accounts on July, 2005 and part of them have been allotted	A village is measuring, land acquisition compensation hasn't been paid

	Xinzhu	2	168	2 villages compensation funds have been remitted to village group account on March, 2006 and part of them have been allotted	
Total	16 street offices	88 villages	8506.7 mu	84 villages land compensation funds have been paid to village group accounts. (83 villages compensation funds have been paid and allotted to villagers, a village hasn't received it) 2 village compensation funds haven't been paid, 2 villages are not clear.	

## **9.1.2 Compensation funds payment for being dismantled buildings and land fixtures**

### **9.1.2.1 Being dismantled buildings compensation funds payment**

Sanhuan Company entrusts Assessment Company to value being dismantled buildings at first. Then according to assessment outcome, funds will be given to street offices which responsible for allotting it to farmer households、 private enterprises、 industrial and commercial households. Concerning to large-scale enterprises and institutions, they are paid by Sanhuan Company directly.

Up to April, 2006, the compensation funds for farm households、 institutions and enterprises have been paid. Some of households who will be dismantled or under discussion have been paid and some of them haven't received the funds.

### **9.1.2.2 Land fixtures compensation payment**

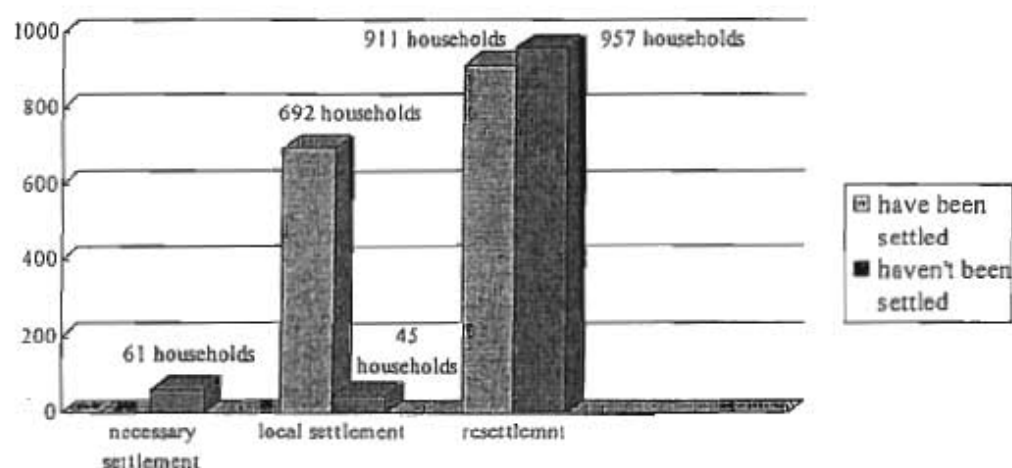
Sanhuan Company entrusts Assessment Company to value land fixtures. According to evaluation outcome, it remits compensation fund to street offices and street offices allot it to peasants. Up to April, 2006, 98 % villagers have received the fund, and a few villagers are in the process of appearing because they are dissatisfaction with the price. Briefly, land fixtures evaluation and compensation organizations are beneficial to villages with mult-department cooperation, mutual supervision.

## 9.2 The effected people relocation

### 9.2.1 Farmer households' settlement

According to our investigation, 2666 farmer households and 169 residential households are adjacent to the project territory and need to be resettled. The detailed see Table 5-1、5-2、5-3 (Chapter V ). From these tables: local households are 737 (692 have be settled and 45 are under discussion) and it takes 27.6 % of all being dismantled households; resettlement households are 1868 (911 have been resettled and 957 are under discussion) and it takes 70 % of whole members; 60 households don't need to be settled because their demolition area are small, and it takes 2.3 % of whole people. Up to now, farmer households who have been dismantled and resettled account for 60.13 % of the whole being dismantled households ("have been resettled" refers to people who have received compensation fund and been dismantled、confirmed resettlement site and new site is under construction) and 37.6 % households have not been dismantled and resettled. (See chart 9-1)

**Chart 9-1: Sanhuan project farmer households' settlement situation**



Some households haven't been dismantled and resettled are because of following reasons: resettlement plan is under discussion; resettlement place is undecided; being dismantled households are dissatisfied with resettlement plan or

place; some contradictions made by village; the project design change leads to readjust land acquisition area and so on.

### 9.2.2 Being dismantled enterprises and institutions resettlement.

Sanhuan project involves enterprises and institutions are: 1757 private enterprises and industrial and commercial households; 9 institutions (5 school、a middle school、a professional collage、a hospital、a research institute). The resettlement situations are as follows:

**Table 9-2: Effected enterprises compensation progress**

District	Street office	Enterprise and institution	Number of demolition household	Area of land acquisition Area of demolition	The way of settlement	The progress of settlement
Yanta district	Yuhua	First plant closures (state-owned)	1	Land acquisition : 2.23 mu Demolition: 822m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation	Compensation funds have been received in the end of 2005.
		Shannxi China Petrochemical Corporation liquefied petroleum gas stations	1	Demolition: 453.2 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation	Compensation funds have been received.
		Private enterprise	29	Demolition: 3341.9 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation ("three no" enterprises are compensated for buildings without resettlement)	Compensation funds have been received.
		Xian Vocational Technical Institute	1	Residential building: 3070 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation	Sanhuan company provides funds for a new building on original land. Currently, assessment has been finished; demolition and resettlement haven't been started.
	Zhangba	Private enterprise	10	Demolition: 3341.9 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation ("three no" enterprises are compensated for buildings without resettlement)	Compensation funds have been received.
	Dianzichen g	Private enterprise	39	Demolition: 3001.7 m <sup>2</sup>		
	Changyanpu	Private enterprise	36	Unconfirmed		
		Dongsanyao Primary school	1	Land acquisition: 6.28 mu	Resettlement	Settlement plan hasn't been decided.
Wei Yang	Tanjia	5241 Plants (state-owned)	1	Demolition: 85300 m <sup>2</sup>	Needn't resettlement	Monetary compensation without settlement.

district		Private、Individual and industrial enterprises	22	.....	Monetary compensation ("three no" enterprises are compensated for buildings without resettlement)	Compensation funds have been received.
		Private、Individual and industrial enterprise	64	.....		
	Xinjia miao	Xinfang primary school	1	Demolition: 3375.2 m <sup>2</sup> and account for 20 mu	Resettlement	It hasn't been dismantled. The plan has been decided: village committee provides transitional classroom; street office coordinates resettlement site; Sanhuan company provides funds and relevant procedures.
	Hang cheng	State-owned enterprise	12	Demolition: 16325.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation	
		16th Secondary school	1			It has been settled
		Private、Individual and industrial enterprise	213	Demolition: 21248.1 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation ("three no" enterprises are compensated for buildings without resettlement)	Compensation funds have been received.
	Liucunpu	Private enterprise	6	.....		
	Sanqiao	Schools (name)	1	.....	.....	.....
		Hospital	1	.....	.....	.....
		Aquatic products research institution	1	.....	.....	.....
		Private、Individual and industrial enterprise	160	.....	Monetary compensation ("three no" enterprises are compensated for buildings without resettlement)	Compensation funds have been received.
Bao Qiao district	Xiwanqiao Hongqi	Private、Individual and industrial enterprise	1132	.....		
		Primary school	2	.....	A school is in the process of settlement; a school progress isn't clear.	Liangjiajie school has been dismantled and the plan decided: street office allots 15mu land; Sanhuan company provides funds for new school.
		State-owned enterprise	29	700410 m <sup>2</sup>	Monetary compensation	
Total	12 street offices	1757 private and individual industrial and commercial enterprises 44 state-owned enterprises 9 institution enterprises				

The institutions, especially some primary and secondary schools are settled by basic-level administration and provided funds by Sanhuan Company. Xian 16th secondary school has been resettled; Liangjia street primary school has been

dismantled and new plan for resettlement has been decided: street office allots 15 mu land and Sanhuan Company provides funds for its construction. Xinfang primary hasn't been dismantled but the plan has been confirmed: Xinfang village committee provides transitional classroom; street office is responsible for new school construction and Sanhuan Company provides funds and handles various procedures. Dongsanyao primary school has not been dismantled and the resettlement is under discussion.

### **9.3 Appeals treatment**

During land acquisition and demolition, the effected people channel of complaints is unimpeded. On the basis of village committee、street offices、district and city government 4 level channels, there is the neutral supervision section for appeals-----Xian academy of social sciences. It benefits to the effected group and can reconcile contradictions promptly.

### **9.4 Aids towards the vulnerable groups**

Sanhuan project is large-scale infrastructure construction promoted by xian government. During the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, office、village committees protect the vulnerable groups by providing currency、goods、spiritual comfort and so on. The social affairs division under Yuhua street office gives financial assistance to the poverty households by their own relief fund. Zhangba street office also relief fund to the vulnerable groups. Namely, all the households that conform to minimal assurance can gain the money.

### **9.5 The performance of the general inner supervision**

The settlement of the requisition and relocation on Sanhuan highways is guided by the settlement plan, so the result is basically satisfactory.

- 1). During the process of requisition and relocation, the communication and

negotiation between the project managers and the affected individuals is smooth;

2). The providence of the compensation to the affected people is guaranteed to be enough and on time;

3). The opinions raised by the affected people can be dealt with in the limited time;

4). The compensation fund and the settlement fund are provided according to the laws and the rules; there is no corruption found;

5). During requisition and demolition, the changes in the project the increase of the requisitioned land and demolished amount, so the capital gap gets bigger, which affects the pace of the former plan to certain extent.

## **9.6 The external supervision and assessment**

Xi'an Sanhuan Highway Development Co. Ltd invited Xi'an Social Science Institution as the third party to make the external supervision and assessment of the settlement of the requisition and relocation project. The two parties stated the respective rights, duties and responsibilities in detail in the form of contract.

Xi'an Social Science Institution is in charge of the external supervision and assessment of the relocation settlement plan as an independent party from both the executive organization of the Sanhuan highway project and the local governments along the Sanhuan highway line. Its tasks are:

1). Make sure the sufficient amount of compensation fund to be provided on time;

2). Make sure the welfare level of the affected people to be recovered and maintained after the land-requisition and population-settlement;

- 3). Find out the reasons if unrecovered or unmaintained;
- 4). Make assessment of the general efficiency, results, influences, and the sustainable development of the policies of the land-requisition and population-settlement and their performance.
- 5). Conclude the experience for the future construction projects of the city roads of Xi'an.

From May, 25 to July, 28 in 2005, the experts team of the Xi'an Social Science Institution made the first external supervision and assessment, and provided some moderate opinions and suggestions, which played a positive role in improving the settlement work in the Sanhuan highway project.

From the early March to the early May in 2006, the experts team of the Xi'an Social Science Institution made the second external supervision and assessment; the report of it will be finished on June, 7.