



External Monitoring Report

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PRC: Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development and Protection Demonstration Project – External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement, Social and Gender Development (No.5)

Prepared by Beijing Blue Angel Environmental Science and Technology Co., Ltd (Beijing, China)
for the Project Management Office of Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development & Protection Demonstration Project

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Asian Development Bank

***ADB-Financed Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources
Development and Protection Demonstration Project
NO. 3114-PRC***

External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement、 Social and Gender Development

(NO.5)

**Beijing Blue Angel Environmental Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
Beijing, China**

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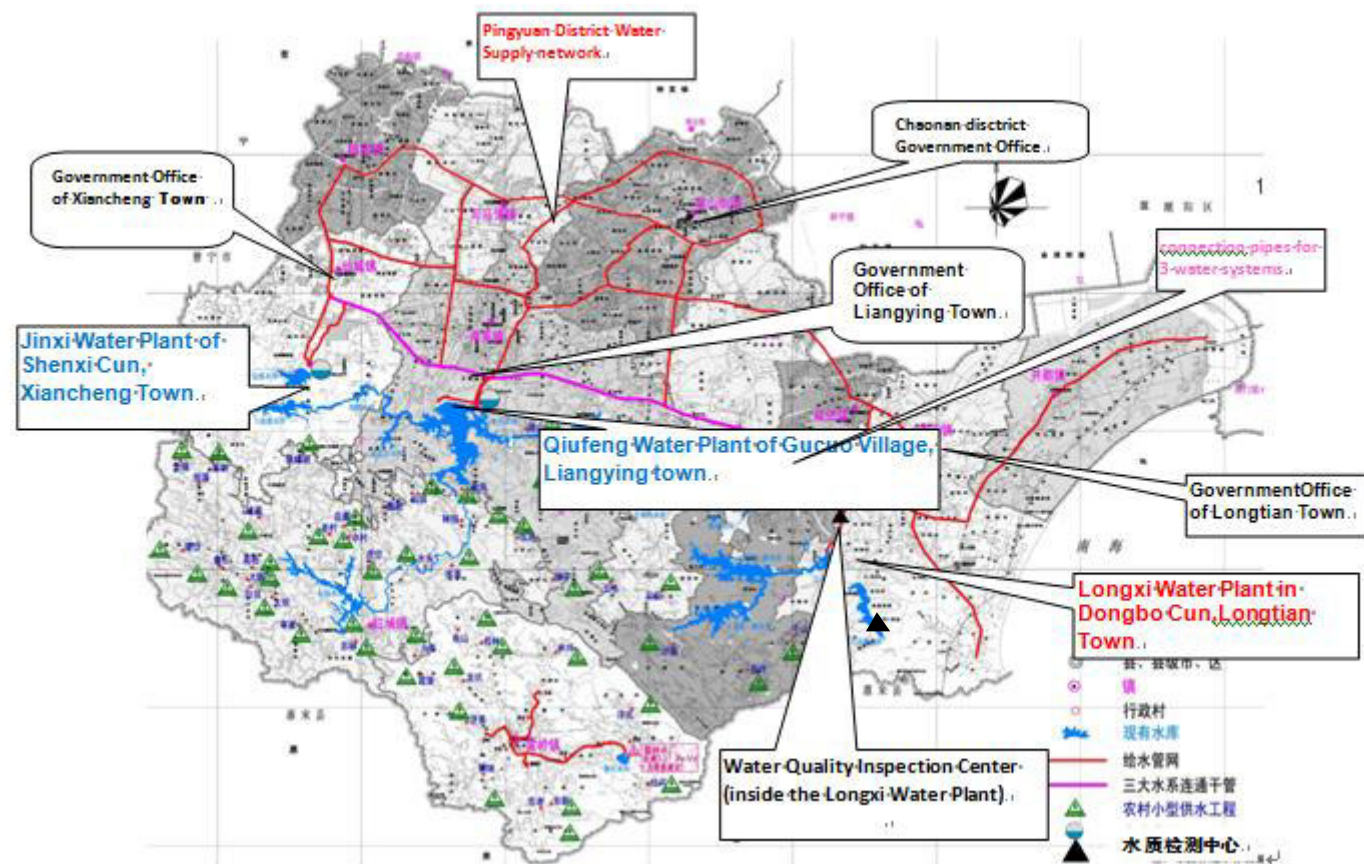


Figure 1-1: The overall distribution of the Project

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AAOV	average annual output value
AH	affected household
CNY	Chinese yuan
CFB	Chaonan Finance Bureau
CLRB	Chaonan Land Resources Bureau
CWAB	Chaonan Water Affairs Bureau
CWSC	Chaonan Water Supply Company
DI	design institute
EA	executing agency
GDP	gross domestic product
FSR	feasibility study report
HH	household
IA	implementing agency
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
LARD	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MLSSP	Minimum Living Standard Security Program
PMO	project management office
PPTA	project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	People's Republic of China
RP	resettlement plan
TOR	terms of reference

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction to the Project

1.1.1 Background

Chaonan District Government won the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan \$ 100 million for the Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development and Protection Demonstration Project (Project). The project will protect water resources and improve water security in Chaonan District, Shantou Municipality, Guangdong Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The project will ensure new or more reliable water supply to about 1.37 million (about 256,000 families)^① urban and rural inhabitants of Chaonan District by integrating urban–rural water supply systems and reducing water losses. It will also support watershed management through reforestation, pollution prevention and water quality monitoring, public awareness building, and institutional capacity development. The impact of the project will be better health and quality of life in Chaonan District. The outcome will be improved and equitable water supply services to urban and rural residents in Chaonan District.

The project includes three outputs:

Output 1: Improved water resources protection. This output comprises (i) public awareness and learning on environment and sanitation; (ii) water conservation reforestation of about 1,682 hectares (ha) in the catchments of Jinxi, Longxi, and Qiufeng reservoirs; (iii) a study on pollution prevention and control measures in the catchments of Jinxi, Longxi, and Qiufeng reservoirs; and (iv) solid waste collection and treatment in Chengpo and Qiufeng villages.

Output 2: Improved water supply infrastructure. This output comprises (i) expansion of the capacity of the Qiufeng water supply plant (WSP) from 70,000 m³/day to 142,000 m³/day, and construction of a sludge treatment facility and water intake facility; (ii) rehabilitation of the Jinxi WSP by constructing a pump station and a sludge treatment facility; (iii) construction of the Longxi WSP with a capacity of 100,000 m³/day, including a sludge treatment facility and a pump station; (iv) installation and upgrade of water delivery and distribution pipelines in the district for a total length of about 1,000 kilometers; (v) establishment of a water quality monitoring center; (vi) installation of about 37,770 household water meters; and (vii) provision of operation and maintenance equipment, including leakage detection equipment.

Output 3: Strengthened institutional and staff capacity. This output comprises (i) provision of consulting services and training, including study tours for project implementation; (ii) support for the establishment of a water supply control center with a remote monitoring and control system, a data transmission and dispatching center, and communication network; (iii) support for the establishment of a water resources management and three-prevention (flood, drought, and typhoon) management center; (iv) preparation of a water resources protection and development action plan to address issues concerning water safety, water

^① Data from Chaonan statistics in the 2014 Statistical Yearbook of Shantou

allocation optimization, and water reuse and conservation; and (v) establishment of a project monitoring and evaluation system.

The Guangdong Provincial Government (GPG) is the executing agency (EA) responsible for overall planning and management of the project. The Chaonan Water Supply Company (CWSC) under the Chaonan Water Affairs Bureau (CWAB) is the implementing agency (IA) of output Output 2. A project management office (PMO) organized by Chaonan District Government has been established in the IA.

Table1-1: Basic Information of the Project

1	Country	People's Republic of China (PRC)
2	Loan No.	3114-PRC
3	Project	Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development and Protection Demonstration Project
4	Borrower	PRC
5	Executing agency (EA)	Guangdong Provincial Government
6	Implementing agency (IA)	Chaonan Water Supply Company
7	Amount of loan	\$ 100 million

Of the three outputs, Output 1 will be on lands that are not currently cultivated or contracted to villagers for farming or economic forestry; and so, no land acquisition and resettlement will be involved. Output 2 (inclusive urban and rural water supply system) has land acquisition and resettlement impact. Output 2 consists of five sub-outputs: (i) expansion of the Qiufeng WSP in Gucuo Village of Liangying Town; (ii) reconstruction of the Jinxi WSP in Shenxi Village of Xiancheng Town; (iii) construction of the Longxi WSP in Dongbo Village of Longtian Town; (iv) installation of about 1,000 kilometers (km) of pipelines; and (v) establishment of a water quality monitoring center.

1.1.2 Progress updated:

Up to Dec. 2016, the four subprojects have been under construction, including the construction and equipment installation of Longxi WSP, the pipeline from Shikeng to Yangfenchen, from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP, and that from Shikeng to Jingdu. The construction with substantive progress includes two parts in C3 package (the pipeline from Shikeng to Yangfenchen, and from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP, and that from Shikeng to Jingdu): the part of National Road No. 324 in the pipeline from Shikeng to Yangfenchen, and the part from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP.

Table1-2: Construction Progress in Pipeline Construction

Subproject Name in C3	Starting from	Total Length (m)	Construction Completed (m)	Part under Construction	Contract Value Completed (¥10,000)	% of Contract Value
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Subproject Name in C3	Starting from	Total Length (m)	Construction Completed (m)	Part under Construction	Contract Value Completed (¥10,000)	% of Contract Value
Construction and equipment installation for the part of National Road No. 324 in the pipeline from Shikeng to Yangfenchen	Aug.11, 2016	8875.00	1580	Main pipes' laying and installation	326.72	4.93%
Construction and equipment installation for the part from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP	July 23, 2016	5382.00	4488	Main pipes' laying and installation	493.68	7.45%

The DIs, Guangdong Hydropower Planning and Design Institute and Southern and Central China Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute, have improved the pipeline plan in the developed design and detailed construction design so that the temporary land occupied by water supply pipe network has been reduced than the estimation in RP. In construction, the actual temporary land occupied is implemented as per the construction drawings to make it the same as the design, as details in the table below:

Table 1-3 Comparison for Temporary Land Usage Status in Design and Construction

Item	Unit	TTL	Shikeng to Yangfenchen Part (National Rd. 324 Part)						Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP, Shikeng to Jingdu					
			Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route	Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route
1.Temp. Land Area in Preliminary Design	亩	1006.1014	699.4871	11.25	6.75	171	220.5	289.9871	306.61433	4.2	5.7	41.4	138	117.31433
2.Temp. Land Area in Developed Design	亩	845.24565	612.40527	10.5	6.006	171	210.2445	214.65477	232.84038	3.9	2.67	40.8	126.3885	59.08188
3.Temp. Land Area in Construction Design	亩	794.589	556.9905	10.5	6.006	171	210.2445	159.24	237.5985	3.9	2.67	40.8	126.3885	63.84
4. Actual Temp. Land Area till Dec. 2016	亩	404.2345	243.8445	0	0	0	210.2445	33.6	160.39	0	0	1.83	126.39	32.17

Table 1-4 Temporary Land Usage Status Summary

Item	Unit	TTL	Shikeng to Yangfencheng Part (National Rd. 324 Part)						Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP					
			Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route	Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route
Temporary Land Usage	Mu	404.23	243.84	/	/	/	210.24	33.60	160.39	/	/	1.83	126.39	32.17
(1) Arable Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1.83	/	3.66
① Paddy Field	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
② Dry Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1.83	/	3.66
(2) Field	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
① Fruit Field	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
(3) Woodland	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
① Forest Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
(4) Industry and Mining Warehouse Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	210.24	/	/	/	/	/	126.39	/
① Industrial Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	210.24	/	/	/	/	/	126.39	/
(5) Transportation Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	33.60	/	/	/	/	/	28.51
① Road Construction Land	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	33.60	/	/	/	/	/	28.51
② Village Road	Mu	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

The part of Contract package C3 from Shikeng to Yangfencheng, and the Contract package C5 from Shikeng to Jingdu and from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi Water Plant has been combined in the new procurement plan. RP will be updated by the detailed measurement results as per the construction drawing upon its completion. Temporary land occupation will be compensated strictly in compliance with RP, of which the status will be collected when the contract package is completed.

1.1.3 Resettlement Plan

Output 2 (improved water supply infrastructure) involves land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, therefore, the PMO prepared a resettlement plan (RP) for the LAR during the project preparation, and submitted to ADB and got ADB's approval in October 2013. This external resettlement monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report is based on the RP.

By far, the land acquisition status of the three involved water plants is consistent with the effected scope in the original Resettlement Plan, all the relevant permanent land acquisition will be strictly conducted within the prescribed scope of Resettlement Plan. Therefore, there is no need to update the part of permanent land acquisition in Resettlement Plan.

Choan PMO has effected the payments to the affected three villages in the total amount of RMB 6,061,400 for the land of 79.33mu,

In the original Resettlement Plan, the second component project still needs 2271.16 mu of temporary land for the pipeline pavement, construction material and waste disposal pile and temporary road construction, including: 1) 802.83 mu of temporary occupied state-owned land (i.e., 112932 meters of the green belts of road), which is used to install all the water supply pipelines or waste disposal area. 2) The temporarily occupied 1468.33 mu of collective land is used for other construction projects.

According to the FSR, the waste disposal area occupies 1400m² locating inside the textile industry's circular economy industrial park in the open lowland between Jingtian Road and Shenshan Road. All land requisition related resettlement has been finished in the economy industrial park's project and there is no more charges required.

The number of people who are affected by the temporary land occupation will be determined after the concrete design of component project which need temporary land occupation is reviewed and approved, as well as before the resettlement plan is implemented, and it will be further listed out in the updated resettlement plan.

In practice, after the C3 and C5 combined, the new package's periods is within 15 months , the compensation standard is : **Average Annual Output Value* Occupation period+ Compensation for standing crops/trees.** The compensation standard for temporary land occupation of collective land will follow the original Resettlement Plan, but has a little change, which can be seen in Table 1-5.

Table1-5: Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Occupation of Collective Land

Land Type	Average Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	Plant trees/compensation (yuan/mu)	Original Occupation Time(Year)	Original TTL Compensation (Yuan/Mu)	Actual Occupation Time by Construction Parts(Year)	TTL Compensation by actual Construction Parts(yuan/mu)
Paddy field	2,925	1,500	5.15	16,564	1.25	5,156
Dry land	2,306	1,153	5.15	13,028	1.25	4,036
Orchard	2,306	6,000	5.15	17,875	1.25	8,883
Forest land	415	4,089	5.15	6,225	1.25	4,608

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

Construction of water supply pipeline also needs certain temporary occupation of state-owned land (green belts along the road). Compensation for temporary occupation of state-owned land and trees on the ground is shown in table1-6.

Table1-6: Compensation Standard for Temporary Occupation of State-owned Land

Influence Category	Unit	Compensation Standard
Road/Highway (tax occupied)	yaun/m	30 (diameter ≤30cm)A
Road/Highway (green belt occupied)	yuan/m2/day	3
Eucalyptus	yuan/a	100

A: As for the pipe diameter which is above 30 cm, each additional 10 cm increase in diameter, compensation standard will be increased by 10%.

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

1.1.4 Feedback to The 2nd Monitoring and Evaluation:

(1) Speed up approval procedure to ensure the implementation of the project

The second output of the project needs to occupy temporarily occupies total of 2,271.16 mu of land for laying pipelines, piling construction materials, stacking dregs and construction of

temporary road construction. The detailed design has not been completed so far, and the temporary land occupied is still waiting for approval or in the procedure of approval. It is suggested to expedite the design approval to ensure the construction to be implemented in due time. DI has improved the temporary land area in the detailed design in the result of the reduced area as indicated in table 1-3, which is the same area as actual area occupied in construction. All the lands related to temporary land requisitions needs to be accurately measured with PMO and owner's company after the detailed design finished, in order to define the scope of tangible impact.

(2) Continue to implement positive measures conducive to social development plans, to help achieve social and gender action plan indicators.

Although there are great progress in employment of female, indigenous groups, and the poors, the indicators on employment percentage of female and indigenous groups have not reached the targets, especially that the average salary of females is lower than that of the males for the job natures females taking are mostly unskilled positions or those for logistic services instead of the front-line positions taken by males. It is required to enhance the actions positive to social safeguards, especially to the indigenous groups, minorities, and females. It is also necessary to improve the opportunities for females on public participation of decision-making and working positions in order to balance the gendered economies.

(3) Strengthen the public participation before and during the construction, to listen to the advice and suggestions from the project areas

In Sub-project 4 of Output 2, the water supply pipe network will cover 9 towns of Chaonan District in the total length of about 1000km. During this monitoring period, it is found that PMO had active conducted public participation on the design and construction proposals with the affected groups in the communities and villages committees along the pipelines before and during the construction of the subproject of pipeline network connecting the villages. In the 2nd half of 2016, 150 people has participated the public consultancies on pipeline network design and construction in 350 person-times (details in the Table 3-5). Residents in all level of the society have shown their full understanding and support on this subproject's implementation within their scope of areas.

1.2 External Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation

The external resettlement monitoring & evaluation (M&E) work of the Project is undertaken by a team of Beijing Blue Angel (BBA) Environmental Science and Technology Co., Ltd with full support of the Chaonan PMO.

1.2.1 Scope of this M&E

According to the latest procurement plan of the Project, by the end of June 2016, the implementation process of resettlement work follows the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, in line with the ADB "Safeguard Policy Statement" (2009) requirements, in a fair, open and orderly manner. Among them, resettlement work for construction of three water supply

plants that acquire a total of 79.33 mu of permanent land has been completed. The scope of this external M&E focuses on land acquisition and resettlement of this 44.33 mu and the waste disposal area, Continuously tracking the affected families and resettlement compensation and economic recovery, at the same time, in terms of temporary land acquisition design institute has a clear statement during last monitoring that there is no temporary land use in this construction. Therefore, in the external monitoring and assessment report does not make specific updating on the temporary land use for Longxi WSP project.

The other two water plants, Qiufeng and Jinxi Water Plant, will respectively occupy permanent land of 25 mu and 10 mu. Even though the tender documents of Qiufeng WSP is under the approval stage, this area of permanent land requisition has been delimited clearly in the design and will not affect other any land requisition, which will be furtherly monitored after the construction starts.

According to according to the project implementation plan, as of Dec. 2016, the project also actively carry out social and gender development action plan, the report also contains the implementation of monitoring and evaluation.

1.2.2 Procedure and Methodology of this M&E

This is the 5th external monitoring and evaluation. Our team has followed up with the updated information and compared the migrants' status after the resettlement has arranged, from which we reviewed the findings in this two M&E again for the newly discovered issues and the corresponding suggestions. The external resettlement M&E of the Project is conducted in the following procedure:

- (i) Following interviews and field sampling investigation. And affected the township/street, the village committee, residents' committees and villagers' representatives/resident representative, immigrant households has carried on the discussion, understand the impact of the project, the affected people of different income to the project demand and willingness, public participation, land acquisition and resettlement compensation as well as the economic recovery, and so on and so forth.
- (ii) The social development and gender action investigation. To have been carried out in relevant project construction contract employees use the comparative analysis and the sex ratio, know the implementation of the project social and gender development indicators.
- (iii) The collection and organization of data analysis from all the EAs and related agencies, e.g., the construction companies, Social Security Dept., etc..
- (iv) Write report for monitoring and evaluation.

1.2.3 Scope of this Report

This report is the 4th external independent monitoring and evaluation report on Guangdong Chaonan water resources protection and utilization demonstration project, with the purpose that by the end of Dec. 2016 summarizes the resettlement plan implementation, and project action plan for social and gender action plan to carry out the situation, according to the on-the-spot investigation to track the permanent land affected family relocation compensation and the economic recovery, according to analysis of employment in the construction contract, monitoring the realization of gender and social development indicators, according to the deficiency existing in corresponding solution measures are put forward, build monitoring and evaluation mechanism as well as in the discovery and countermeasures in the process of monitoring and evaluation, etc.

1.2.4 Schedule of this M&E

In late Dec 2016 and early Jan. 2017, the expert has collected the external resettlement M&E data, made surveys and field investigations especially for the affected families; and then prepared the external resettlement M&E report, modified and translated in late Jan. 2017.

2 Resettlement Implementation

2.1 Compensation Payment on the Permanent Acquired Collective Land

In July 2014, Chaonan PMO has effected all the payment on the permanent acquired land of 79.33mu in the affected three villages, in the total amount of 6,061,400.00RMB. See the details in the Table 2-1:

Table2-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Payment on the 3 WSPs
(Unit: 10,000yuan)

Land Used Project	Address	Land Acquisition Area (Mu)	Comprehensive Compensation Fee	Resettlement Compensation Fee
Newly-built Longxi Water Plan	Longtian Dongbo Neighborhood Committee	44.33	354.64	15
Expanded Qiufeng Water Plant	Liangying Gucuo Neighborhood Committee	25	192.5	0
Renovated Jinxi Water Plan	Xiancheng Shenxi Neighborhood Committee	10	59	0

Total	3 Neighborhood Committee	79.33	606.14	15
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Resource: Chaonan PMO

2.2 Status of the Two Affected Households

2.2.1 Income Restoration Status:

By the end of 2014, the PMO has completed the 44.33 acres of permanent land acquisition for the construction of the Longxi plant. Dongbo Village of Shenxi Town and two affected families signed the agreement, and according to the impact, some compensation was given before formal construction of the Longxi plant. Currently, the project has started. Two affected families had received the land acquisition notification before the construction started, and they decided not to rent the land after Jan 1st 2015.

According to the saying of one of the affected households (Zheng Yongxiong's family), he has leased 65 mu of arable land in a short term (including the prepared land acquisition of 22.165 mu, including the permanent acquisitioned land of 19.33mu), which is used to plant orange. Besides, he has also leased 7 mu of pond to feed fish. These two bring them about RMB 120, 000 yuan every year.

At the beginning of 2015, the family got RMB 20,000 yuan as the direct financial compensation through compensation agreement, because of the permanent land acquisition. There are totally 8 people in the family, two sons in their 20's have both married and there are two grandsons in the age of 6 and 10, among whom, two of them take charge of the pond's operation and management. By far, they have put RMB 30,000 yuan to expand the operation, and they also signed a management contract right to fish ponds for other five years. The investment income is predicted to add more than RMB 10,000 yuan than the previous year every year, and there will be more benefits in the late period. The son and daughter-in-law take some temporary local jobs. They also take charge of planting orange, and at the same time, they can liberate the workforce for fragmented casual laborer, agriculture, transport and temporary motor transport, each year they can earn about RMB 28,000 yuan. The other two people are housewives, they are responsible for the family operation and taking care of the two children. The Dongbo Village Neighborhood Committee has signed a five-year lease contract with Mr. Zheng for the farmland of 58mu to cultivating paddy, from which Zheng can obtain allowance of 160yuan/mu averagely. The harvested rice will be all purchased by the government so the income by this will be stable with almost no risks as before by natural disasters and insect pests. According to the field survey conducted by the specialist in Dec. 2017, their whole year earning in 2016 has increased 10% or so than that of before the land acquisition, which may result in the 10% raise in their living standard. Their main increase resource is paddy planting, and fragmented labor income. Due to the income increase of the pond, which compensates the orange loss affected by the land acquisition, and there is extra income as well, therefore, the family's income has exceeded the income before land acquisition, and the income resource is

reliable and sustainable. According to the result of the current M&E, there is no new changes in this family with their income quite close to that of last M&E.

The other affected households (Zheng Fengshu's family) has totally leased 25 mu of unused arable land to do business on industrial material (pile site), which benefits the family RMB 300,000 yuan each year. There are 6 people in this family, the couple of Mr. and Mrs. Zheng (Mrs. Zheng is staying at home too due to the poor physical health condition), the son and the wife who are working outside, one daughter who is still in college, and another adult daughter staying at home to help the business.

At the beginning of 2015, the family got RMB 130,000 yuan as the direct financial compensation through compensation agreement, because of the permanent land acquisition. There are 6 people in the family, among whom, two people are responsible for the construction material business's operation and management. After the land compensation, the family has signed the contract with the Dongbo Village Neighborhood Committee for a vacant land of 7-8mu to continue the sand and stone business, with new operated land cost is about RMB 100,000 yuan. With the expansion of construction material business, the income is predicted to add more than RMB 50,000 yuan per year; by far, it is a transitional period, the surplus of land acquisition compensation is RMB 30,000 yuan, which is enough to support the normative living standard, and ensure it will not degrade. During the monitoring this time, we found that there are 14 trucks in capacity of 30cubic meters each for construction material transport. The site change has brought some inconvenience to process the sand and stone, but the business itself has not been affected since most of the materials are sold to the neighborhood people who are going to build houses. On Dec. 20, 2016, the specialist visited the site of Mr. Zheng's construction material business and found that the material both in stock and operation are much more than that of last time on July 1st 2016. What's more, they can now complete the truck fixation all by themselves, which is a great saving of cost for his business. It can be easily seen that the earning of Mr. Zheng Shufeng's family keeps raising so the permanent land acquisition produces no adverse impact for the family with on complaints.



Figure 3: Visiting the affected family of Mr. Zheng for their sand and stone business (taken by the specialist on Dec 20th 2016)

2.2.2 Resettlement Compensation Status

On December 1st, 2014, neighborhood commission of Dongbo Village Longtian Town signed the Land Acquisition Resettlement Compensation Agreement with the first affected household Zheng Yongxiong (planting fruit trees). After accounting and discussion, RMB 20,000 yuan was determined to pay for the resettlement compensation, as a compensation for the cost of planting orange, banana and so on, the influence on family income and planting economic benefit, and land leveling of the new planting site and input for planting again, which is caused by the land acquisition for Longxi Water Plant construction.

On December 1st, 2014, neighborhood commission of Dongbo Village Longtian Town signed the Land Acquisition Resettlement Compensation Agreement with the second affected household Zheng Shufeng (construction material business). After accounting and discussion, RMB 130,000 yuan was determined to pay for the resettlement compensation, as a compensation for business loss, influence on family income, the remaining material handling, input of building, land leveling of the new operation site and demolition compensation, etc., which is caused by the land acquisition for Longxi Water Plant. The payment of compensation to these two families has been both effected on June 4th 2015.

2.2.3 Evaluation

Projects for land expropriation personnel in Dongbo Village Longtian Town two affected families of resettlement compensation in full standing in to protect the interests of the two families practical point of view, considering the maximum of economic compensation to the families of the two, at the same time actively help the economy of the two families were achieved in the shortest possible time, reduced the two affected families because of the loss of project implementation has **carried** out the expropriation and the emigration be friendly measures, won two affected families and their good evaluation of the village. The result of the current M&E shows that the two families' condition of living and productions has not been changed, with no reduction on the families' income and no adverse impact on living standard caused by land acquisition.

2.3 Endowment Insurance:

According to the RP, PMO is obliged to pay the endowment insurance for 77 people from the three villages affected by the permanent requisition. This full payment of totally 693,000yuan (see the Figure 4) has been effected by Finance Bureau of Chaonan District directly to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau on Dec. 23th, 2011 and Oct. 30, 2012, and then will be paid directly into the individual's account once the Village Neighborhood Committee submits the name list, in the use of 15-year endowment insurance for the land-requisitioned farmers with the standard of 50 RMB/person/month. So endowment insurance to each land-requisitioned farmer will be in total amount of 9000yuan per person. According to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau, the 45 villagers in Dongbo Village affected by the Longxi WSP construction, has all received the endowment insurance in their individual account. The insurance for the other two villages has also been paid to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau by the

Chaonan Financial Bureau., but the payment cannot be effected to any individual accounts since there are neither beneficiary individual namelist nor official approval by Human Resource and Social Security Bureau or Land Resource Dept.provided to the Social Security Bureau so far.

The village head, Mr. Zheng, of Dongbo Village said that the beneficiary's namelist of 45 villagers (with 22 females) are determined by the neighborhood committee and village committee in order to put the poorest who need this the most in the namelist. The list has been advertised to the public before submitted to the Social Security Bureau. From Jan 1st, 2015, there are 7 villager who has reached the age of 60 started to get the pension from the account, inside with 119.75yuan/month is coming from the endowment insurance of 9000yuan/person paid by the land requisition.

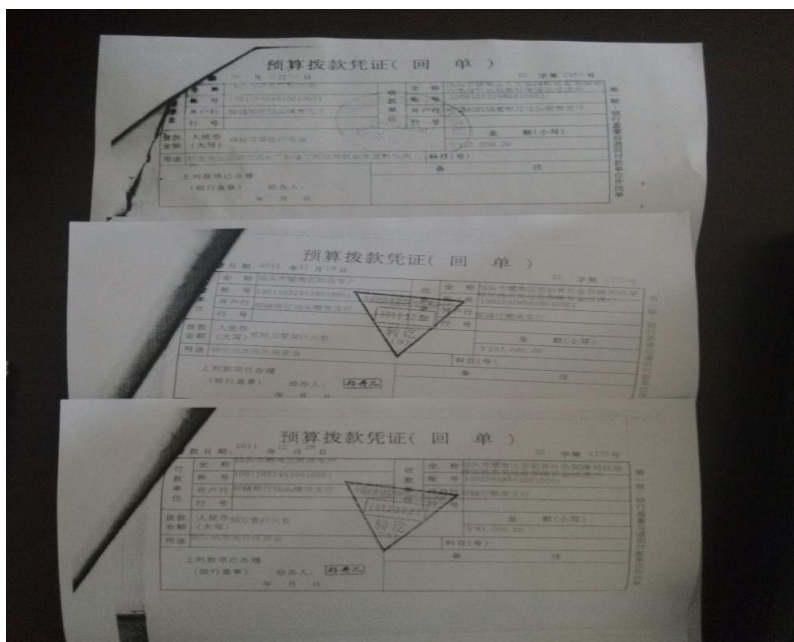
By far, the name lists in Gucuo Village, Liangying Town, and Shenxi Village, Xiancheng Town have not be determined yet. Once the name lists are officially submitted to the Social Security Bureau, the payment of RMB 9000/person will be immediately effected by the Social Security Bureau to the individuals' endowment insurance account.

Table 2-2: Endowment Insurance paid to the three affected villages

Land Used Project	Address	Endowment Insurance (10,000yuan)	No. of Benefier
Newly-built Longxi Water Plan	Longtian Dongbo Neighborhood Committee	40.5	45
Expanded Qiufeng Water Plant	Liangying Gucuo Neighborhood Committee	20.7	23
Renovated Jinxi Water Plan	Xiancheng Shenxi Neighborhood Committee	8.1	9
Total	3 Neighborhood Committee	69.3	77

Resource: Chaonan PMO

Figure 4: Endowment Insurance Payment Record Paid by Chaonan Fiancial Bureau to Chaonan Social Security Bureau



2.4 Land Use Plan for the Village Collective Reserved Land

As per the RP, the three affected villages have marked out 11.66mu reserved land (see the details in Table 2-3). Chaonan PMO has completed all the procedures to change the farmland into the house site and has paid off all the related taxes and charges. Dongbo Village planned to build an 11-level apartment on the house site lands including the 6.65mu obtained from the Project, which could benefit 40 families with once completed, prioritizing those families who cannot afford purchasing the house site.

According to Mr. Liu, Director of Shenxi Village, their village committee has decided to combine this land of 1.5mu together with other land of 3.0mu^② into an integrated land for collective economic entity. In Gucuo Community, the Director of village committee, Mr. Zhong, said they planned to integrate this land of 3.51mu into the land of 20mu remained by other project's land acquisition for building the farmers' apartment in order to resolve the living issues for villagers, especially for the poor villagers.

Table 2-3: Land Use Plan for Reserved Lands

Land Project	Used	Address	Reserved Land area (Mu)	Land Status	Use Plan
Newly-built Longxi Water Plan		Longtian Dongbo Neighborhood Committee	6.65	House Site	Farmer's Apartment
Expanded Qiufeng Water Plan		Liangying Gucuo Neighborhood Committee	3.51	House Site	Farmer's Apartment
Renovated Jinxi Water Plan		Xiancheng Shenxi Neighborhood Committee	1.5	House Site	Collective economic entity
Total		3 Neighborhood Committee	11.66		

^② Undeveloped collective land remained in the village.

2.5 Conclusion:

Through interviews and seminars with related agencies in the field survey, and literature reviews on the relative documents such as compensation policy and agreements, financial records, social security records, ect., external monitoring specialists has made the conclusion: by end of Dec. 2016, the permanent lands' requisition and migrants' resettlement work in this project are all complied with the RP of this project, with land compensation policy in accordance with the principles and standards in the RP, and the payment procedures open, transparent, and effective, which enable to have it paid to the affected villages and related people in full amount in time. There is no complaint and claim to land requisition and resettlement; and the progress of land requisition and resettlement can meet the requirements of the construction.

The current issue remained for endow insurance needs to be resolved soon, and the name lists in the two villages, Gucun Village in Liangying Town, and Shenxi Village in Xiancheng Town is to be determined as soon as possible. As for the reserved lands, it is suggested to expedite the land use approval procedure for the sake of the villagers' benefits.

3 Social Development and Gender Action Plan Implementation

By the end of Dec. 2016, with the project proceeding, PMO has gradually initiated Social Action Plan (SAP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure the implementation of social safeguards during project implementation.

The subprojects related to land acquisition include : (1) the construction of three WSPs (Qiufeng, Jinxi, Longxi, with 79.33mu of permanent land acquisition); (2) first phase project of Water Pipelines Network Connecting All Villages (GS-C10) financed by domestic counterpart funding (related to temp. land occupation of 2271.6mu).

3.1 Employment Status of Contractors:

Currently, the first phase project of Water Pipelines Network Connecting All Villages financed by NBF is constructed by Guangdong Yaonan Construction Company in association with Guangdong 2nd Hydropower Bureau (hereafter called as "GYCC), and the Longxi WSP is constructed by Guangdong 2nd Construction Company affiliated with Guangdong Tap Water Construction and Installation Company(hereafter called as "GCC").

As per the requirement of positive measures taken for gender and social safeguard in PAM, the employment status during the construction of the first phase project of Water Pipelines Network Connecting All Villages in the 2nd half of 2016 is as the details shown in the following tables:

Table 3-1 Employment Status of Longxi WSP (4th quarter of 2016)

Contractor:		GCC			
Contract Code:		C4			
Non-technical Labor	Category	Item	Unit	No.s	%
	Gender	Male*	(person)	129	76%
		Female*	(person)	41	24%
	Nationality	Minority	(person)	25	15%
		Han Chinese	(person)	145	85%
	Poor	Poor labor *	(person)	21	12%
		Non-poor labor*	(person)	149	88%
	Citizen	Local labor*	(person)	106	62%
		Non-local labor	(person)	64	38%

**Table 3-2 Employment Status of
1st Phase for Village Connection Pipe Network (4th quarter of 2016)**

Contractor:		GYCC			
Contract Code:		C10			
Non-technical Labor	Category	Item	Unit	No.s	%
	Gender	Male*	(person)	16	70%
		Female*	(person)	7	30%
	Nationality	Minority	(person)	0	/
		Han Chinese	(person)	23	100%
	Poor	Poor labor *	(person)	9	39%
		Non-poor labor*	(person)	14	61%
	Citizen	Local labor*	(person)	16	70%
		Non-local labor	(person)	7	30%

**Table 3-3 Comparison Table for the Employment Status
in the 5th and 4th Monitoring Period**

Contractor	GCC				GYCC				Targeted Indicator
Employment Status	2 nd Quarter of 2016		4 th Quarter of 2016		2 nd Quarter of 2016		4 th Quarter of 2016		
	No. of Person	%	No. of Person	%	No. of Person	%	No. of Person	%	
Total	150	-	170	-	33	-	23	-	
No. of Females	13	9%	41	24%	10	30%	7	30%	30%
Average monthly salary of Females (Yuan)	2500	71.4% of that of males	2600	74% of that of males	4500	90% of that of males	3500	77.8% of that of males	100% of that of males
No. of Locals	53	35%	106	62%	22	67%	16	70%	65%
No. of the Poor	24	16%	21	12%	6	18%	9	39%	15%

In summary, the Project has created 193 job positions in the 4th quarter of 2016, including:

(1) Female employee: 48 females employed, accounting for 25% of the total, 12.6% more than that of 2nd quarter. GYCC has even reached the targeted percentage of 30%, but that of GCC is just 23%, which makes the overall rate lower than the target in GAP;

(2) Local employees: 122 locals are employed, accounting for 63% of the total, 41% higher than that of 2nd quarter. GYCC has reached the target of 65%, but that of GCC is only 62%, which makes the overall rate still a bit lower than the target of 65% in SAP;

(3) Employees of the Poor: 30 employees in this period are from the Poor, accounting for 15.5% of the total, 16.4% lower than that of 2nd quarter, but both reached the required 15% in SAP;

(4) Difference of the average monthly salaries between the males and females: According to the data collected from the contractors, the average monthly salary paid to females in GCC and GYCC are respectively 74% and 77.8% of that of males. As per the results of site survey, it is found that the positions provided to females are mostly temporary seasonal labor

jobs or unskilled positions including landscape labors, bricklayers, carpenters, logistic services, ect., and front-line positions are all taken males. The nature of positions caused the difference of the salary.

In the future, PMO should continue to strictly supervise and guide the contractors to provide more job opportunities to females, locals, and the poors in the construction period in order to reach the targets.

3.2 Trainings

Since the project management consulting firm (HJI) mobilized the service in July 2016, the social and gender development specialist has conducted trainings to the client, contractors, supervision companies, and other related agencies for the capacity building of social and gender development, awareness of the concerns on the vulnerable groups, and safeguards on the benefit of females, IGs, and the Poors. The trainings have been conducted in July and Dec. of 2016 by the means of workshops and seminars. Considering the issues existed in the two contractors, the specialist has held a special seminar especially on the current issues on female employment and the different average salaries between males and females.



Figure 5- Training on Social and Gender Development to Contractors by Consulting Specialist (Dec.20th 2016)

As a result of the trainings and guidance to the contractors, the female proportion in trainings has been greatly raised, especially in the construction company of GCC. However, neither of contractors have their female trainees reach the target of 40% (details in the table below). Besides, the contractors have both conducted trainings for health and safety.

Table 3-4: Training Status in 4th Quarter of 2016

Contractor	No.s of Trainings	No.s of Trainees	No.s of Female Trainees	Proportion of Females	Proportion of Females in 2nd Quarter
GCC	3	170	41	24%	9%
GYCC	3	22	7	32%	30%

3.3 Public Consultancy

In the process of permanent land acquisition, PMO has actively conducted various kinds of publicity on the related policies and questions raised by affected groups, coordinated with agencies in different levels for the social impacts, and fully communicated with the affected villages and communities with the female representatives at the percent of 25%.

In the project implementation, PMO has also widely consulted the beneficiaries as per the requirements in the SAP and GAP. In the two construction projects, Longxi WSP has no temporary land occupied, but the water pipeline project connecting all villages will temporarily occupy the lands. Therefore, before the construction or during the design phase, PMO and contractors have conducted public consultancy activities with the affected communities, streets, and villages on the pipeline construction proposals by the means of workshops or written letters. and finally obtained their full understanding and support. Details for the public consultancy activities are as the table below:

Table 3-5: Summary for Public Consultancy (2nd half of 2016)

Contractor:	GYCC				
Project	First Phase Project of Water Pipelines Network Connecting All Villages				
Constructed Part	Means of Public Consultancy	Time	Person-time consulted	No. of Interviewee	No. of Female Interviewee
From Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP	Visiting, workshop, face-to-face interviewing	July to Dec. 2016	100	50	20%
Part of No.	Visiting,	July to	250	100	20%

324 National Road in the pipeline from Shikeng to Yangfenchen	workshop, face-to-face interviewing	Dec. 2016			
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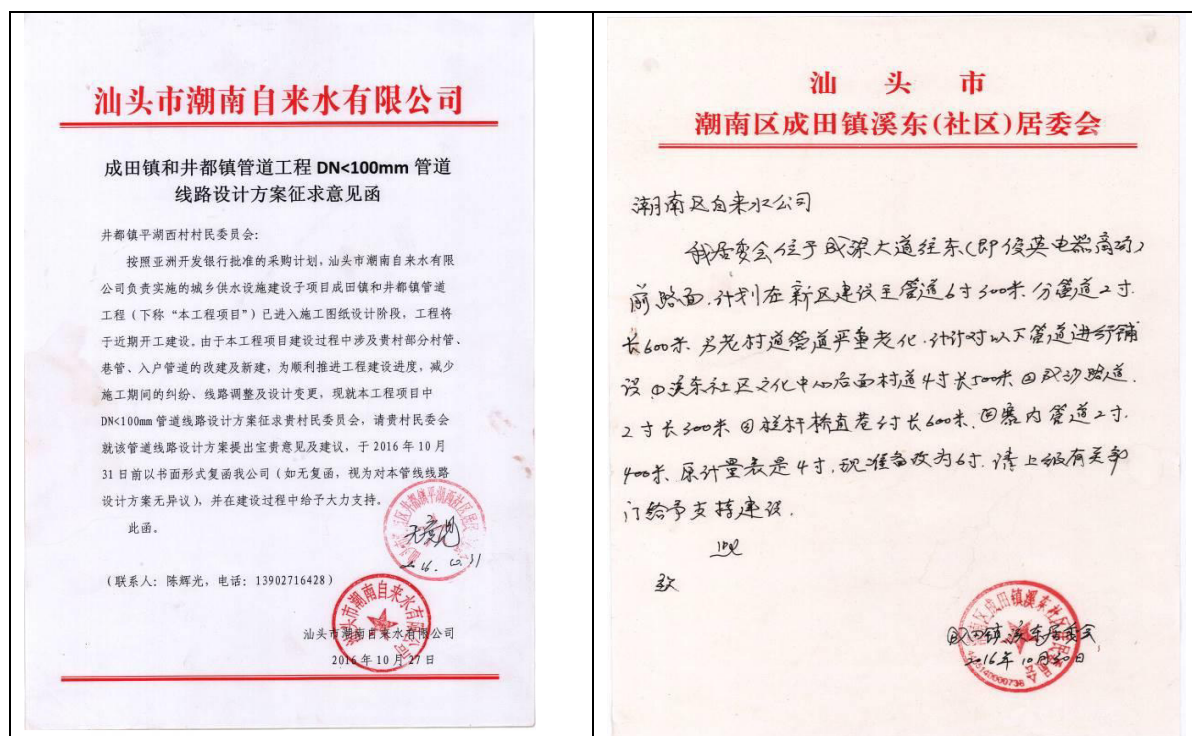


Figure 6- Letter on Pipeline Design Proposals Issued by Client and the Response from the Community

3.4 Others:

In addition, some other activities conducted as per the framework of SAP and GAP are as follows;

(1) Local Materials used: local materials are widely used in the construction, including the cement, earth, gravel, stone chips, and steel bars, etc., have brought good economic benefits to Chaonan District. Up to Dec. 2016, the value of local materials used for the project is added up to RMB 49.94million, among which RMB 47.37million is used in these monitoring period;

(2) Trainings on safety awareness of both traffic and construction haven been conducted, and the safety for the construction labors has been guaranteed;

(3) Publicity boards and safety signs have been established in the construction sites, and the roads have been rehabilitated when constructing to guarantee the safety of the residents from communities nearby the sites. There has been no safety accidents occurred since the

construction started.

4 Findings and Suggestions

4.1 Findings

(1) Implementation of the suggested action plan in M& E Reports

In the previous four reports expert put forward some Suggestions of positive measures to help better implementation of the resettlement plan project, , by the end of Dec 2016, the situation of the implementation of the project on the suggested action plan as shown in table 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Implementation Action Plan for Resettlement and Social Development
Commendation**

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D eadline	tracking
1	Resettlement implementation (To speed up the pipeline route design, and the temporary land acquisition examination and approval)				
1.1	Temporary construction land route design	2271.16mu of land (Used for laying pipeline, piling construction materials, abandon slag and temporary construction roads, etc)	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Design Institute	March 2016	Actively implement. The waterlines will be measured accurately after its detailed design completed. Waste disposal area, 1400 m ² , has all the land requisition completed in the economic industrial park project, so this land can be used directly with no requisition issues. The new municipal road renovation plan could affect the construction schedule of the water pipeline network, so PMO is now actively coordinate this with the district government.
1.2	Relevant formalities for examination and approval of temporary	Same as the above	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District	June 2017	Actively implement

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D eadline	tracking
	land use		Government, Design Institute		
2	Adopt friendly resettlement compensation measures				
2.1	Keeping tracking of Land acquisition compensation and economy restoration of 2 affected households in Dongbo Village Longtian Town	2 affected households	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Neighborhood committee of Dongbo Village Longtian Town	Keep tracking	Compensation paid to them. Their living and production conditions keep normal, with no decline in living standards.
3	Strengthen the institutional capacity, improve the system of archives management				
3.1	Related training on land acquisition and institutional capacity building	Information communication	Chaonan District PMO, temporary land acquisition implementation unit, each village and towns, ect.	By the end of August 2019	Actively implement
3.2	Archives management on resettlement and land	Land acquisition data and archives building	Chaonan Tap Water Company	By the end of August 2019	The current files is divided into three parts, which are all in charged by specially-assigned person in PMO. The specialist has trained the local archive management team with improvement suggestions by

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D deadline	tracking
	acquisition				workshop and meetings..

(2) In a timely manner to start the social development and gender action plan, and provide adequate employment opportunities, especially to females.

In the Project implementation, employment opportunities are provided for local residents, especially for women and poor employees (totally 193 employees in 4th quarter of 2016, with 48 females in the rate of 25%, 30 from the poor in the rate of 15.5%, and 122 locals in the rate of 63%). The employment indicators of the females, the poors and the locals in the 4th quarter of 2016 have all greatly improved, but that of the females and the locals not yet reached the requirement in SAP & GAP.

Chaoanan PMO has attached great importance to the SAP & GAP in the project implementation, and made the SAP & GAP the official appendix as an integrated part of the contract with the same effectiveness. PMO has assigned a special staff to be responsible for the implementation of SAP and GAP, and there is one female staff especially in charge of the gender-related affairs in the PMO office. Moreover, during this M&E period, PMO has actively conducted trainings on gender and social development to contractors, and integrated the ADB requirements into the construction works so as to make progress for contractors from awareness to actions.

4.2 Suggestions

(1) Actively prompt the district government to link up the project with the municipal road renovation plan to ensure the implementation schedule of the project

In Sub-project 4 of Output 2, the water supply pipe network will cover 9 towns of Chaonan District in the total length of about 1000km. With the development of Chaonan District, the main road where the pipeline network will be layed alongside will be renovated by the new city road master plan, which may cause the revision of the pipeline route designs and delay in construction schedule. Therefore, it is suggested that district government should coordinate to finalized the proposal comparison quickly by proposals comparison, and have the plan like up with the pipeline subproject. In order to ensure the construction schedule of the project or avoid any delays, it is necessary to speed up the detail design approval of the pipeline networks. All the lands related to temporary land requisitions needs to be accurately measured with PMO and owner's company after the detailed design finished, in order to define the scope of tangible impact.

(2) continue the positive measures conducive to social development plans to achieve targeted indicators in SAP and GAP

Although the employment status for females, locals and the poor have been greatly improved in this M&E period, the targeted indicator for employment of females and the locals still have not been reached, and the average monthly salary for females are still lower than that of males. The positive actions which have brought big progress in the social and gender safeguards should be vigorously promoted in the implementation of the contract continuously, and make utmost effort to provide more working opportunities to the females and local poor groups on the premise to guarantee the project's smooth implementation, and to promote the opportunities of public decision-making participation for females.

(3) Continuously strengthen the public participation before and during the construction to listen to the advice and suggestions from the affected groups in project areas

In the first phase construction of Water Pipelines Network Connecting All Villages, the PMO and contractors have strengthened the public participation and consultancy before and during design and construction phases. 20% of females participated in the public consultancy activities. It is suggested by the external monitoring expert that it is essential to keep good and complete record of the public consultancy activities for workshops, meetings and trainings, such as the organizer's information, time and place, male and female participants (attendance book), participants opinions and suggestions, design revisions based on the suggestions, and so on. It is important to increase the proportion of female participants, and reflect the females opinions in the decision making process. All the written record, pictures and media information should be well achieved as a complete series of record.