



Baseline Survey, External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement

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January 2015

PRC: Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development and Protection Demonstration Project

Prepared by Beijing Blue Angel Environmental Science and Technology Co., Ltd. for the
Chaonan District Government and the Asian Development Bank.

Guangdong Province, PRC

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Asian Development Bank

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

Baseline Survey, and External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement

(NO.1)

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

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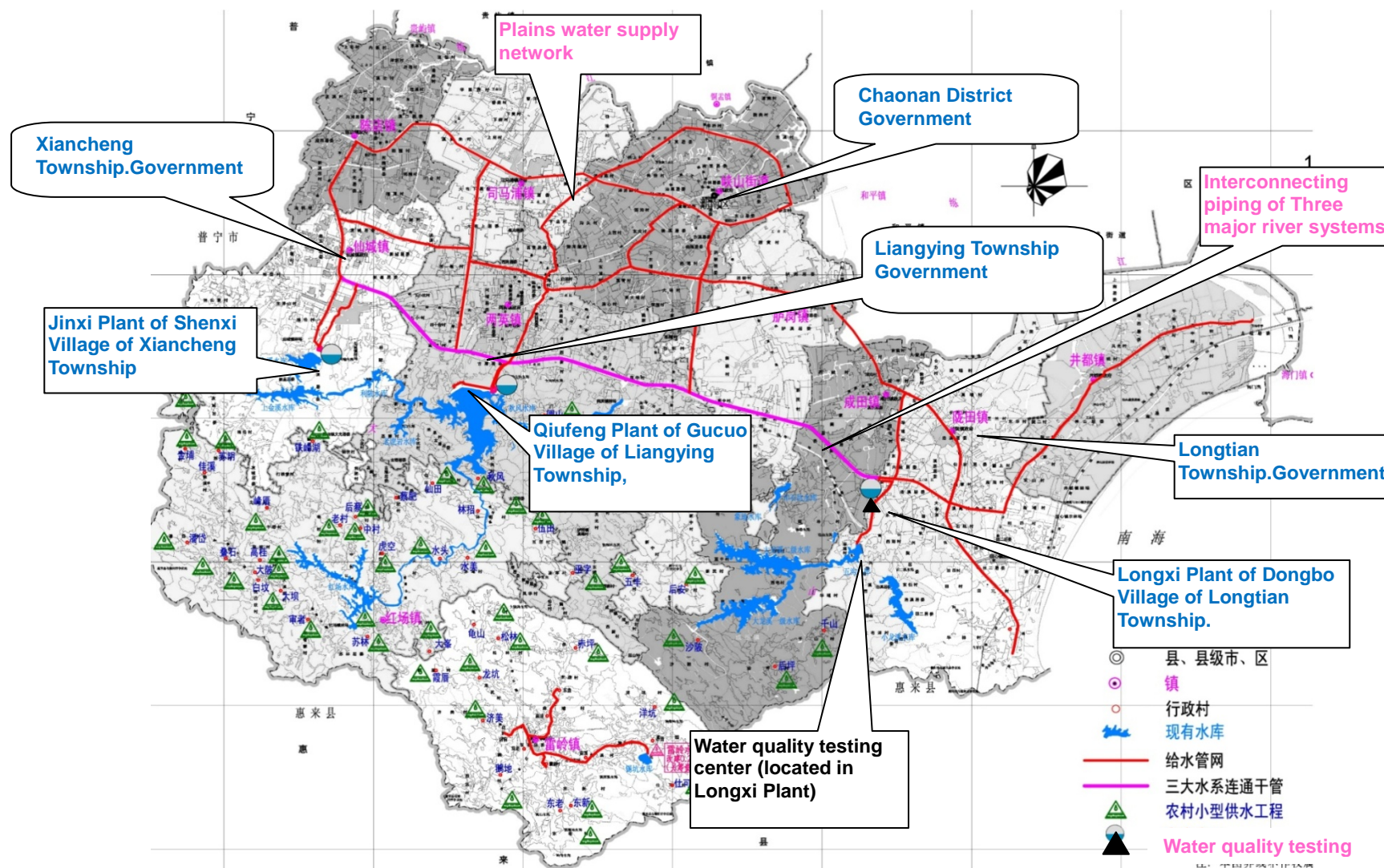


Figure 1-1: The overall distribution of the Project

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

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

protection and development action plan to address issues concerning water safety, water 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 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.

A. Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

Output 2 needs to acquire permanently a total of 79.33 mu or 5.3 hectares (ha)^② of collective land for expanding and/or constructing three WSPs. The permanent land acquisition impacts by sub-output and by village are presented in Table 1-2.

^② Output 2 will probably need another 0.75 mu of land to build valve wells that connect and control the pipelines. Specific data and land status will be verified when the drawings design of project construction are finalized.

Table 1-2: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition

No.	Sub-output	Land Acquisition (mu)						Owner-ship	Indirectly Affected Village and/or People
		Farm-land	Orchard land	Construction land	Waste-land	Water pond	Total		
1	Expansion of Qiufeng WSP	0	20.39	0	4.61	0	25.00	Collective	Gucuo Village/10,503 people
2	Reconstruction of Jinxi WSP	5.73	0	2.61	0	1.66	10.00	Collective	Shenxi Village/20,505 people
3	Construction of Longxi WSP	44.33	0	0	0	0	44.33	Collective	Dongbo Village/10,851 people
	Total	50.06	20.39	2.61	4.61	1.66	79.33		3 Villages/ 41,859 people

WSP = water supply plant.

Sources: Resettlement Plan.

All lands to be acquired are not contracted to individual households, but reserved by village committees for some projects. The land is not used for farming or other livelihood activities; and so, all villagers are only indirectly affected. In case of Gucuo and Shenxi villages, the lands to be acquired are under collective management, while the 44.33 mu farmland in Dongbo Village was temporarily leased to two directly affected individual households with 15 persons for 5 years (2010–2015). Part of the land compensation paid to the village will be used to compensate these two households for not being able to continue use of the land. The remaining 35 mu of affected collective village land will have only indirect impacts on households.

There is neither shelter nor structure on the land to be acquired. Therefore, there will be no physical displacement resulting from the land acquisition. The owners of any affected trees will be compensated for their losses.

B. Temporary Land Occupation and Resettlement Impact

Output 2 needs to occupy a total of 2,721.16 mu of land temporarily for laying the pipelines, storing construction materials, constructing temporary access roads for civil works, and so on, including (i) 802.83 mu of state-owned land (i.e. 112,932 meters [m] of green belt) for laying trunk pipelines, as all the trunk pipes will be installed parallel to existing roads and for construction spoil disposal site; and (ii) 1,468.33 mu of collective land^③ for other uses. Temporary land occupation by land type and by use is given in Table 1-2; these numbers exclude 450 mu of industrial land that will be leased for spoil disposal. The number of displaced persons affected by temporary land occupation will be provided in an updated RP upon availability of the detailed technical design of the project components requiring temporary land occupation. The compensation and entitlements for temporary land occupation are in Table 1-3.

^③ Accurate temporary land acquisition places can be provided at the stage of final design of project construction drawings according to DI.

Table 1-3: Temporary Land Occupation Impact

No.	Land Type		Temporary Uses				Total	Ownership
			Civil works (mu)	Material Storage Sites	Temporary Access Roads	Laying of Pipelines		
1	Farmland	Irrigated	16.20	24.73	97.83	298.76	437.52	Collective
		Non-irrigated	21.60	32.97	130.44	405.31	590.32	Collective
2	Orchard land		10.80	16.48	65.22	201.16	293.66	Collective
3	Woodland		5.40	8.24	32.61	100.58	146.83	Collective
4	Highway (Green belt)		0	0	0	802.83	802.83	State-owned
Subtotal			54.00	82.42	326.10	1,808.64	2,271.16	

Sources: Resettlement Plan.

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 January 2015, 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 79.33 mu, as main content of baseline survey and the first resettlement external M&E report.

1.2.2 Procedure of this M&E

The external resettlement M&E of the Project is conducted in the following procedure:

- (i) Baseline survey
- (ii) Establishing an M&E information system
- (iii) Interviews and site investigation
- (iv) Follow-up survey
- (v) Information compilation and analysis, and
- (vi) Preparing an external M&E report

1.2.3 Scope of this Report

This report is the first external resettlement M&E report of the Project, aiming to sum up the implementation of the RP of the Project by the end of January 2015, collect baseline data,

learn the participation of the affected people in the Project and related issues, propose solutions accordingly, and establish an M&E mechanism. This report includes institutional arrangements, project implementation and progress, RP implementation progress, fund disbursement, public participation, capacity development, grievance redress, M&E findings and recommended measures, etc.

1.2.4 Methodology of M&E

The following methods were used in the external M&E:

- (i) Literature review: Reports approved by the ADB for the project, and information on the project construction, fund use, LAR, and local statistical reports and yearbooks were referred to and verified.
- (ii) Sampling survey: A sampling plan and a questionnaire were designed. The M&E team will conduct a questionnaire survey on AHs. The survey mainly covers household population and composition, income and expenditure, satisfaction with resettlement, etc. These households will be tracked in the next round of M&E until their income is restored. Since there will be no housing demolition, permanent land acquisition will relate to collective land other than farmers directly, sampling survey will focus on farmers impacted by temporary land acquisition.
- (iii) FGD: FGDs will be held with officials of the affected Towns and villages/communities, and representatives of APs to learn project impacts, project expectations of different ethnic groups, public participation, and LAR information.
- (iv) Key informant interview: Heads of the Chaonan PMO, Chaonan Municipal Civil and Gender Affairs Bureau, and village committees and APs were interviewed to learn project implementation, resettlement, production and livelihoods, etc.
- (v) In-depth interview: In-depth interviews were conducted with APs of different genders and income levels to learn their project awareness and degree of participation.

See **Appendix 1** for the specific methods applied in the first external resettlement M&E.

1.2.5 Schedule of this M&E

In Early January 2015, the outline of the external resettlement M&E report and survey contents were prepared; then the external resettlement M&E data collection, surveys and field investigations were conducted in middle January 2015; and then the external resettlement M&E report was prepared, modified and translated in late January 2015.

2 Baseline Survey

External monitoring and evaluation activities, before the implementation of the resettlement program began, in January 2015, the external monitoring team, Guangdong Chaonan PMO, village committees related to resettlement and socio-economic status were involved in the project baseline survey, building data information base to the specific circumstances of a follow-up survey of reference, the baseline survey are as follows.

2.1 Chaonan District

Chaonan District is one of seven districts and/or counties of Shantou Municipality. Chaonan District was established in 2003 by separating 11 Towns from the former Chaoyang County^④. Chaonan is within the southwest of Shantou Municipality, and it is mountainous in the south and flat in the north. The total land area of the district is 599.9 square kilometers (km²), and the total population is 1.3722 million in 2013. Chaonan District administrates 11 Towns, including the district seat of Xiashan Town.

Chaonan's economy is dominated by secondary and tertiary industries. Manufacturing of textile, garments, chemical goods, and electronic products are the backbone of Chaonan's economy.

Table 2-1: Socioeconomic Profile of Guangdong, Shantou, and Chaonan (2013)

No.	Indicator	Unit	Guangdong Province	Shantou Municipality	Chaonan District
1	Total Population	'000 person	87,594.6	5,479.1	1,372.2
1.1	Rural population	%	47.7	45	85
1.2	Urban population	%	52.3	55	15
1.3	Han	%	98.5	99.9	99.9
1.4	Male	%	51.5	50.1	50.4
1.5	Female	%	48.5	49.9	49.6
2	Land Area	km ²	179,812.7	2,248	599.9
3	Population Density	person/km ²	584	2,616	2,301
4	GDP (2013)	CNY million	6,216,397	156,591	25,761
4.1	Primary industry	%	4.9	5.6	5.3
4.2	Second industry	%	47.3	52.2	59.9
4.3	Tertiary industry	%	47.8	42.2	34.8
5	Per capita GDP	CNY	58,540	28,661	19,684
6	Urban per capita annual income	CNY	33,090	22,207	NA
7	Rural per capita annual net income^a	CNY	11,669	10,097	9,057
8	Rural Dibao^b	person	1,633,900	87,487	27,142
		%	1.9	1.6	2.4

% = percentage, CNY = Chinese yuan, GDP = gross domestic product, km² = square kilometer, N.A. = not applicable.

^a Data from the 2013 Guangdong Statistical Yearbook.

^b Dibao refers to those covered by the government's Minimum Living Standard Security Program (or minimum allowance program).

^④ Chaoyang County was renamed as Chaoyang District under Shantou Municipality.

^c Urban poverty line (Dibao) of Chaonan District is CNY333/month/person, while rural poverty line is CNY160/month/person; and both are lower than other districts.

^d No official data are found due to few urban residents.

Sources: Guangdong and Shantou statistical bulletin 2013.

2.2 Three Affected Villages

The permanent land acquisition for the project involves three villages of Chaonan District. They are Gucuo Village of Liangying Town, Shenxi Village of Xiancheng Town, and Dongbo Village of Longtian Town.

As shown in Table 2-3, 254 mu or 100% of the farmland is contracted to households in Gucuo village. The project acquired a total of 25 mu farmland from the village, All land is collective land. Shenxi Village has a total of 1,400 mu of farmland, of which 1,000 mu is contracted to individual households; and 400 mu is reserved by the village. Of the reserved land, 370 mu was leased out at a rate of CNY200 per mu per year^⑤. Besides, the village has an area of 9,500 mu of wood land which is not contracted or leased to households. The project acquired a total of 10 mu farmland from the village, All land is collective land. Dongbo Village has not contracted any of the 848.1 mu of farmland to the villagers due to villagers' low enthusiasm for agricultural production. But the village temporarily leased all the land to 26 households in the village, with an annual rental of CNY500 per mu, also very low rate through which the village could keep the farmland from being wasted. In addition, the village has a large water pond area of 3,600 mu which is also leased out. The village's income from land renting is not distributed to villagers but managed by the village committee and used for village development and living facilities improving after villager meetings. The project acquired a total of xxx mu farmland from the village, which will affect xxx persons from xxx households.

The laborers in the three villages are mostly engaged in nonagricultural jobs, either operating household business; or as workers in nearby factories and family workshops; or business and/or migrant workers in cities of the Pearl River Delta, such as Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

More development data of each affected village are given in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Development Data of the Three Affected Villages (2013)

Indicator	Unit	Gucuo Village	Shenxi Village	Dongbo Village
No. of HHs	HH	1,780	3,605	1,978
Total population	person	10,500	20,505	10,851
Agricultural population	%	100	100	100
Male	%	57	58	50.7
Female	%	43	42	49.3
Land area	km ²	5.9	12.7	4.7
Farmland area	mu	254	1,400	2000

^⑤ It is a preferential measure to preventing farmland from being unused.

Indicator	Unit	Gucuo Village	Shenxi Village	Dongbo Village
Contracted farmland area	<i>mu</i>	254	1,000	848.1
Coverage of tap water (by household)	%	100	60	0a
Enrollment rate of school-aged children	%	100	100	100
Enrollment rate of school-aged girls	%	100	100	100
Illiteracy (adults)	%	1.6	1.4	1.1
Primary school (adults)	%	18	16	18
Junior middle school and above (adults)	%	80.4	82	80.9
Coverage of rural cooperative medical service	%	100	100	99
Baby delivery in hospitals	%	100	100	100

% = percentage, HH = household, km² = square kilometer

^a Residents in this village are using pipes and taps for water from the reservoir without any treatment.

Source: Village authorities.

2.3 Affected Households

There are no affected households in Gucao and Shanxi villages (see Section E). A total of 50 mu of farmland, including the 44.33 mu acquired for constructing Longxi WSP in Dongbo Village, was leased to two households in 2010 for 5 years (2010–2015).

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 not yet begun, two affected families had received the land acquisition notification, they decided not to rent the land in 2015.

2.3.1 Income Restoration Status of the Two Affected Households

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), 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, 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. Other two people 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 whole year earning has increased a lot than before the land acquisition, and the main increase resource is fragmented labor income, the payment is basically unchanged all year around. 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.

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.

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 plan to contract a new piece of new land to expand its operation scale, and the 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, what's more, the family is quite abundant itself, so it can be seen that the permanent land acquisition produces no adverse impact for the family.

2.3.2 Resettlement Compensation Status of the Two Affected Households

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's (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's (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, and thus they are forced to move to Dongxing sand.

3 Institutional Arrangement

3.1 Implementation Agency and Responsibilities

For the lead of project preparation and construction, Shantou city has set up a Chaonan water resource protection and use demonstration project leading group. Chaonan District Government is project IA. This group will provide overall policy guidance, promote institution coordination, and solve the institutional problems during project preparation and implementation. The project leading group set up a PMO that consists of 16 staff and 4 departments - administration department, contract management department, finance department and engineering department. The PMO will take charge of the overall guidance, supervision, coordination and management of the project preparation and implementation.

The Chaonan Water Supply Company is the implementing agency of Output 2. A land acquisition and resettlement division (LA&RD) has been set up under CWSC to manage the LAR issues. The LAR will be carried out by LA&RD with the assistance of Chaonan Land Resources Bureau Town governments and affected village committees. Compensation funds for the LA will be disbursed to affected villages through Chaonan Finance Bureau (CFB). The institutional set-up and fund flow is shown in Figure 3-1 below.

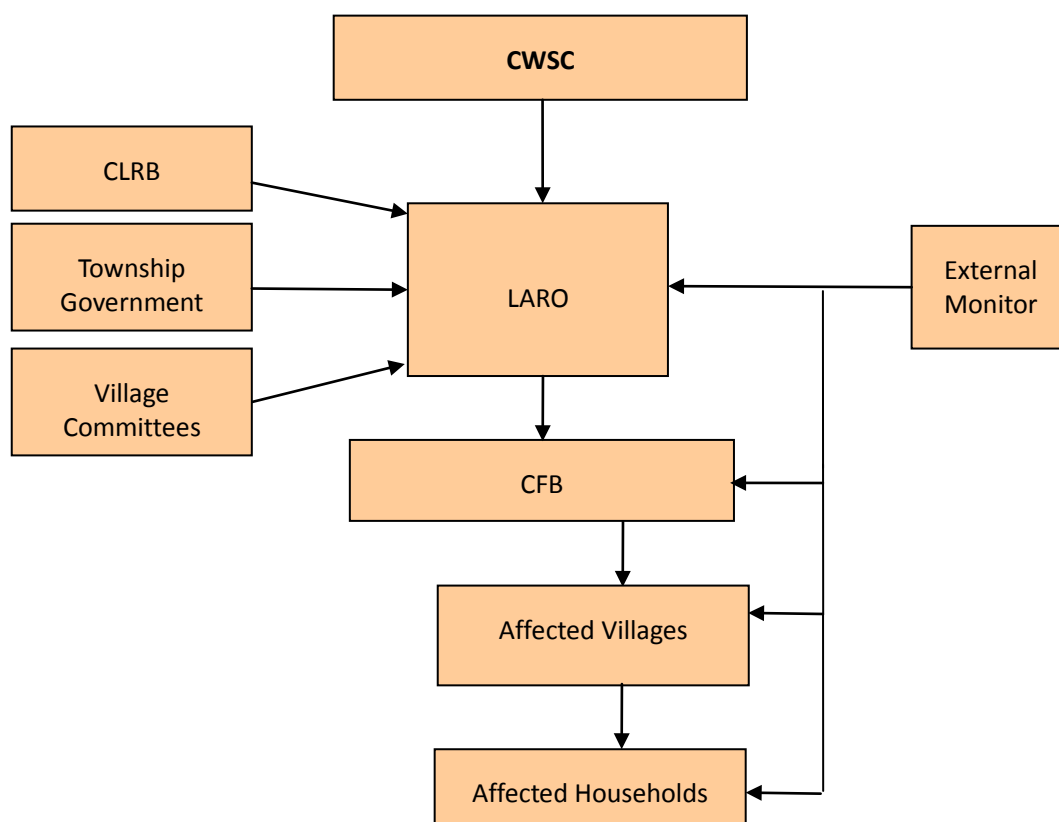


Figure 3-1: Institutional Set-up and Fund Flow

Specific responsibilities of relevant implementation agencies are shown in Table 3-1.

Table3-1: Responsibilities of LAR IAs

Agency	Responsibilities	Time Frame
PMO	Overseeing RP implementation Reporting implementation progress situation of LAR to ADB	2013–2018
CWSC	Preparing RP Entrusting external monitoring agency Organizing public consultation and participation Disclosing resettlement information, including distribution of RIB/RP Payment of compensation fund Implementation of resettlement measures Carrying out internal M&E and reporting to ADB and the PMO Settling conflicts and problems	2013–2018
CLRB	Providing relevant policy documents, laws and regulations of LAR Taking part in RP preparation Directing, coordinating, and monitoring LAR activities Settling complaints and grievances Issuing land occupation license for the subproject	2013–2018
LARO	Taking part in RP preparation, reviewing and approving RP Implementing RP Comforting AP's grievance Applying relevant resettlement procedures Signing resettlement compensation agreements with APs	2013–2018
CFB	Taking part in RP preparation Coordinating and monitoring LAR activities Disbursing compensation fund to affected villages	2013–2018
Town Government	Assisting CLRB, CWSC, and LARO, to carry out LAR in a transparent way Solving complaints and grievances Reporting problems without resolution at Town level to CLRB, LARD, and district governments	2013–2018
Village Committee	Participating in preparation of resettlement plan Assisting CWSC for public consultation Assisting LARO to implement RP Participating in socioeconomic survey Assisting household survey	2013–2018
External Monitor	Providing the technical advice to LAR Monitoring RP implementation and reporting to PMO	2014–2016

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, CFB = Chaonan Finance Bureau, CLRB = Chaonan Land Resources Bureau, CWSC = Chaonan Water Supply Company, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement, LARO = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office, M&E = monitoring and evaluation, PMO = project management office, RIB = resettlement information booklet, RP = resettlement plan.

Source: ADB.

3.2 Capacity Building

In order to carry out resettlement smoothly, project institutions hired professional technical staff to form an unimpeded information transmission channel. Institutions consist of coordinate management staff and professional technical staff, about 2-3 people in each department. This staff has a certain level of expertise and management skills, and has extensive experience in grass-roots work of resettlement and the region.

The PPTA consultants and PMO have organized a series of training to resettlement staff on: (i) ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement; (ii) national land acquisition and resettlement policies; and (iii) good practices of similar projects in other provinces. More training was conducted in 2014 before land acquisition and resettlement began.

In addition to various training arrangements, the following measures have been/will be taken by CWSC to strengthen the capacity building:

- (i) CWSC have sufficient staff, fund, and equipment to carry out LAR;
- (ii) CWSC will establish resettlement-related database; and
- (iii) CWSC have organized/will organize frequent coordination meetings among all involved agencies.

At the same time, it is worthy of high compliment that the PMO specially prepared "Resettlement Information Booklet" of this project, which not only helps increase resettlement staff capacity, The booklet is used for affected persons, and tell them (i) project background and implementation schedule; (ii) LAR implementation plan; (iii) LAR policies and compensation standards; (iv) affected persons' rights or entitlement; (v) grievance mechanism, etc. but also reminds all levels resettlement agencies of resettlement legal framework and clears interests, making positive influence on dissemination of resettlement information .

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3.3 Evaluation

The external M&E team evaluated the functioning of the institutions at all levels, and the results show that the project organizational structure is sound, responsibilities and tasks are clear, personnel and facilities are reasonable, a variety of trainings have been completed, staff have management and professional competence and have a full understanding of the basic condition and customs within this region. However, there are still some problems (such as file management, etc.) in policy understand and resettlement implementation. Therefore, the external M&E team proposed to strengthen the records management system to ensure the smooth implementation of the project in accordance with the RP approved by ADB.

4 Resettlement Implementation

4.1 Progress of Construction and Resettlement

Contracts relevant to resettlement are included in the second sub-project, of which implementation plan and LAR progress details were shown in Table 4-1.

By the end of January 2015, resettlement of three water plants construction land has ended; the rest of the temporary land resettlement has not yet been implemented.

The land acquisition work completed a total of 79.33 acres of permanent land acquisition by the end of December 2014, with the compensation of CNY 13,365,327. Among them, the new-built Longxi water plant completed 44.33 mu land acquisition in Dongbo village of Longtian town with the investment of CNY 7,758,276; The expansion project of Qiufeng water plant completed 25 mu land acquisition in Gucuo village of Liangying Town with the investment of CNY 4,112,630; the transformation of Jinxi water plant completed 10 mu land acquisition in Shenxi village of Xiancheng town with the investment of 1,494,421.

According to the RP, 2271.16 mu lands will be occupied temporarily for the laying of pipes, construction materials stacked, piled spoil and temporary road construction, etc of the second sub-project. Since the preliminary design is still undergoing, the LAR due to the temporary land occupation hasn't started yet.

Table 4-1: Project Implementation Plan and the resettlement progress

NO.	Project	Area of Land Acquisition or Occupation(mu)	Time of Detail Measure Survey	Time of Land compensation payment	LAR Status
1	Longxi new water plant	44.33	October 2012	March 2014	completed
2	Qiufeng expansion water plant	25	December 2011	October 2014	completed
3	Jinxi reform water plant	10	December 2011	March 2014	completed
4	Laying pipes, stacked material, stacking spoil and construction temporary construction roads	2,271.16	NA	\	not started yet

4.2 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

The LAR of the project is based on *Land Administration Law* of the PRC, *Medium-Sized*

Water Conservancy and Hydropower Project Construction Land Compensation and Resettlement Regulations (State Council Decree No. [471]), *Guangdong Province Implementation Approach on Land Administration Law*" (from November 27, 1999 executed), *Notice on Implementation of Guangdong Province Land Acquisition Compensation Protection Standards* (Guangdong MLR use [2011] No. 21), *Shantou SEZ Land Acquisition Compensation Provisions* (August 31, 2000 amended and executed) and the relevant requirements of involuntary resettlement of ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* (2009). The three affected villages which deliver the lands to CWSC through CLRB are eligible to receive cash compensation for land losses; and all other units or individuals have the right to acquire compensation by the CWSC on temporary land occupation late.

The main contents of relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, Guangdong Province, and Shantou City are listed in the Appendix 3 of the RP.

4.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition Compensation Standards

The permanent land acquisition compensation standard determined Strictly follow the RP is shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition

(CNY/mu)

Location	Gucuo Village		Shenxi Village			Dongbo Village
Land Type	Orchard land	Waste-land	Irrigated farmland	Water pond	Construction land	Non-irrigated farmland
Land compensation rate	74,000	74,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	77,000
Compensation for standing crops and scattered trees (lump sum)	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Total	77, 000	77, 000	59,000	59,000	59,000	80,000

CNY = Chinese yuan.

Sources: Chaonan Water Supply Company and local government.

4.2.2 Various Taxes

Chaonan District Government taxes on the permanent land requisition are as follows: (i) farmland occupation tax is CNY33,335/mu (CNY50/m²); (ii) farmland reclamation fee is CNY18,668/mu (CNY28/m²); (iii) the price is CNY2,800/ mu; and (iv) administrative expenses is 2.1% of land requisition compensation. Chaonan Water Supply Company beared all the taxes and fees.

4.2.3 Rights and Interests

Affected unit or individual is entitled to appropriate compensation for the losses due to land acquisition. Compensation rights and interests details are shown in the Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Permanent Land Acquisition Entitlement Table

Type of Impact	Scope			Compensation Policy and Standards, Resettlement Measures	Entitled Person/Entity	Implementation Issues
	Land type	Ownership	Qty (mu)			
Permanent land acquisition	Orchard land	Collective	20.39	CNY77,000/mu; ^a	Gucuo Village; 23 villagers	CWSC is responsible for the compensation of land acquisition. The Chaonan Finance Bureau, the Chaonan Human Resources and Social Insurance Bureau, the Chaonan Land Resource Bureau, Town governments and village committees will supervise, coordinate, and cooperate with the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement and provide advice, if any. 100% of the compensation fund for land acquisition has been paid to the three villages
	Wasteland	Collective	4.61	Converting another 3.51 mu of farmland into construction land, refer to Section IX; Endowment issuance for 23 villagers, refer to Section IX.		
	Irrigated farmland	Collective	5.73	CNY 59,000/mu; ^b	Shenxi Village; 9 villagers	two households in Dongbo Village: Lease contract expires, respectively, in January 2015 and February, So no real impact before project construction
	Water pond	Collective	1.66	Converting another 1.5mu of farmland into construction land;		
	Construction land	Collective	2.61	Endowment issuance for nine villagers	Dongbo Village; 45 villagers; 2 HHs	Use of compensation fund will be decided through village meetings.
	Non-irrigated farmland	Collective	44.33	CNY80,000/mu; Converting another 6.65 mu of farmland into construction land; Endowment issuance for 45 villagers, refer to Section IX.; Replacement land to the two HHs; Compensation for income and/or business loss to the two HHs based on negotiation; Compensation for standing orange trees to 1 HH based on negotiation; compensation for transporting construction material and land leveling on new site based on negotiation; priority to the two HHs for endowment insurance.		

cm = centimeter, CNY = Chinese yuan, CWSC = Chaonan Water Supply Company, HH = household, m = meter, m² = square meter.

^a The 10 mu of land (5.73 mu of farmland, 2.61 mu of village construction land and 1.66 mu of water pond) to be acquired in Shenxi Village will be all compensated at the rate for farmland.

^b The 25 mu of land (20.39 mu of orchard land (slope land) and 4.61 mu of wasteland) to be acquired in Guccio Village will all be compensated at the rate for farmland.

4.2.4 Demolition and Attachments

The project permanent land acquisition does not involve house demolition.

Ground attachment of permanent land acquisition relevant to three WSPs are waste of weeds and abandoned land, which of no actual economic and other effective uses. Among them, there are two affected households from Dongbo Village of Longtian Town. Their lease contracts expire in January 2015 and in February 2015 respectively. Since Longxi WSP civil construction will begin after the lease contract expires, the construction of the project has no actual impact on them.

There are 25 mu permanent land of Gucuo village including 20.39 mu orchards and 10 mu permanent land of Shenxi village including 1.66 mu pond, which are all compensated in accordance with the standards of arable land.

4.3 Resettlement Implementation

4.3.1 Implementation progress

Resettlement implementation schedule is in Table 4-4:

Table 4-4: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Status and Deadline	Tasks
1	Resettlement execution			
1.1	Signing village land compensation agreements of Longxi water plant	44.33 mu Permanent land acquisition	CWSC, Chaonan district government, Dongbo village	Signed the "land acquisition agreement" according to the local program in October 2012
1.2	Signing village land compensation agreements of Qiufeng water plant	25 mu Permanent land acquisition	CWSC, Chaonan district government, Gucuo village	Signed the "land acquisition agreement" according to the local program in December 2011
1.3	Signing village land compensation agreements of Jinxi water plant	10 mu Permanent land acquisition	CWSC, Chaonan district government, Shenxi village	Signed the "land acquisition agreement" according to the local program in December 2011
1.4	Application for land acquisition		CWSC	Done in 2012
1.5	Approval of land acquisition		Guangdong provincial government	LAR for Jinxi and Qiufeng WSPs approved in April 2013; LAR for Longxi WSP approved in October 2013
1.6	Cut-off date	Three villages	Chaonan district government	31 May 2013 for Jinxi and Qiufeng WSPs; Estimated to be 31 Aug 2013 for Longxi WSP
1.7	Disbursement of compensation fund, and	Three villages	CWSC, Chaonan District Finance	Dongbo village received full compensation for

Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Status and Deadline	Tasks
	payment of endowment insurance and land type change fees		Bureau	land acquisition in March 2014 Shenxi village received full compensation for land acquisition in March 2014 Gucuo village received full compensation for land acquisition in March 2014
1.8	Land transfer		Three villages, Chaonan District Land Resources Bureau, and EA	Delivery will be gone through formal procedures before construction
1.9	Formal land use certificate issued to CWSC		Chaonan District Land Resources Bureau	Being processed
2	Monitoring and Reporting			
2.1	Internal monitoring and report	Quarterly	CWSC	Covered in the first progress report, submitted in 2015
2.2	External monitoring and report	Semi-annual	External monitoring agency	Submit the first report in February 2015

Description : "land acquisition agreement " Complied with CLRB require,as the application materials, beford the application.

Source: CWSC and local government

4.3.2 Land Approval

On April 8, 2013, Guangdong Provincial Department of Land and Resources issued the "Approval of Seventh Batches of Urban Construction Land of Shantou City in Chaonan of Year 2011" (Guangdong Land and Resources (construction) [2013] No. 231), agreed the file "Request of Seventh Batches of Urban Construction Land of Shantou City in Chaonan of Year 2011" (Shantou Land Resources [2012] No. 12, seen in appendix 3) reported by the Shantou Municipal People's Government. The documents agreed to turn the 25 mu of collective agricultural land (located on the west side of Chilingtou) belonged to Gucuo Village of Liangying Town and 10 mu of collective agricultural land (located west side of the Shidushan) belonged to Shenxi village of Xiancheng town into construction land, which were respectively used for the extension projects of Qiufeng water plant and Jinxi water plant of CWSC.

On October 10, 2013, Guangdong Provincial Department of Land and Resources issued the "Approval of Fifth Batches Urban Construction Land for Chaonan of Shantou City of Year 2012" (Guangdong Land and Resources (construction) [2013] No. 951), agreed the "Request of Fifth Batches Urban Construction Land for Chaonan of Shantou City of Year 2012" (Shantou Land Resources [2012] No. 71, seen in appendix 4) reported by Shantou Municipal People's Government. The documents agreed to turn the 44.33 mu of collective

agricultural land (located in the Zhentoupuyang) belonged to Dongbo village of Longtian Town into construction land for new construction of Longxi water plant of CWSC.

4.3.3 Permanent Collective Land Acquisition

According to the RP of the project, the project would require a total permanent collective land 79.33 mu. By the end of December 2014, the project land acquisition work has been carried out in three villages, acquiring 79.33 mu collective land, and permanent land acquisition completion ratio is 100%. Specific land acquisition process is as follows:

(1) On December 23, 2011, CWSC and Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town in Chaonan District signed "Land Acquisition Agreement" (seen in Appendix 4), involved land acquisition of 6,666.67 square meters, equivalent to 10 mu. Acquired land is located in Shidu Mountain Western block, and its boundaries in four directions have been identified and mapped. As 7th batches of urban construction land in Chaonan of Shantou City of Year 2011, agreed land acquisition boundaries was reported to the Guangdong Province Land and Resources Office for instructions by Shantou Municipal People's Government. The report was approved on April 8, 2013. And in March 2014, CWSC gave full integrated land acquisition compensation to the collective account of committee of Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town, with standard comprehensive price of CNY 59,000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement compensation, young compensation and attachment compensation), a total of CNY 590,000. The committee of Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town clearly received in full.

(2) On December 24, 2011, CWSC and Gucuo village Liangying Town in Chaonan District signed "Land Acquisition Agreement" (seen in Appendix 6), involved land acquisition of 16,666.64 square meters, equivalent to 44.33 mu. Acquisition land is located in Chilling Mountain Western block, and points out four boundaries of the land. As 7th batches of urban construction land in Chaonan of Shantou City of Year 2011, agreed land acquisition scope was reported to the Guangdong Province Land and Resources Office for instructions by Shantou Municipal People's Government. The report was approved on April 8, 2013. In July 2014, CWSC gave full integrated land acquisition compensation to the collective account of committee of Gucuo village Liangying Town, with standard comprehensive price of CNY 77,000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement compensation, young compensation and attachment compensation), a total of CNY 1.925 million. The committee of Gucuo village Liangying Town clearly received in full.

(3) On October 27, 2012, CWSC and Dongbo village Longtian Town in Chaonan District signed "Land Acquisition Agreement" (seen in the appendix 6), involved land acquisition of 29,551.32 square meters, equivalent to 44.33 mu. Acquired land is located in Zhentoupuyang block, and points out four scopes. As fifth batches of urban construction land in Chaonan of Shantou City in 2012, agreed land acquisition scope was reported to the Guangdong Province Land and Resources Office for instructions by Shantou Municipal People's government. On October 10, 2013, the report was approved. In March 2014, CWSC in Shantou City gave full integrated land acquisition compensation to the collective account of committee of Dongbo village Longtian Town, with standard comprehensive price

of CNY 80000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement compensation, young compensation and attachment compensation), a total of CNY 3546400. The committee of Dongbo village Longtian Town clearly received in full.

4.3.4 Housing Units

The project permanent land acquisition does not involve house demolition.

4.3.5 Attachment

Ground attachments affected by permanent land acquisition are shrubs. According to the negotiation between CWSC and affected village committee, the shrubs were compensated in line with Table 4-3, and included in compensation fee.

4.4 Funds and Disbursement

4.4.1 Budget

According to the project RP, the total budget is CNY 113,928,716, including (i) CNY 46,816,959 as compensation for permanent land acquisition, temporary occupation and land rehabilitation cost; (ii) taxes and fees of CNY 54,708,078; (iii) other costs of CNY 6,058,611; and (iv) contingency of CNY 6,345,068. CWSC shall bear all the costs (including various taxes and fees). The land compensation shall be paid to the 3 affected villages through Chaonan Finance Bureau.

Costs involving permanent resettlement are as follows:

A1. Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition (including compensation for standing crops and scattered trees in a lump sum): CNY 6,061,400;

B1. Tax and Fee for Land Acquisition (including farmland occupation tax farmland reclamation fee land transfer tax): CNY 6,359,028;

B2. Endowment Insurance Fee: CNY 693,000;

B3. Land Use Type Change Fee: CNY 950,290;

C1. RP Preparation and External Monitoring Cost: CNY 1,170,424;

Total: CNY 15,234,142.

4.4.2 Disbursement

By the end of January 2015, the project has paid a total of CNY 6.0614 million as integrated compensation for 79.33 mu land acquisition to three affected villages; the pension premiums of CNY 693,000, of CNY 2,674,925, forest vegetation restoration cost of CNY 81,600, farmland occupation tax of CNY 2,490,591, land reclamation fees of CNY 1,363,811; all sum to CNY 13,365,327.

Above permanent fee will be compliance used within the budget.

Above fees shall be paid to collectively account of three affected villages by CFB. At present, three affected villages have clearly received.

4.4.3 Concrete Land Compensation Funds Utilizing Status and Plan of the Three Affected Lands

There is 44.33 mu of arable land involved in the land acquisition in Dongbo Village Longtian Town, which is the collective construction land, comprehensive compensation standard of land acquisition is RMB 80,000 yuan /mu, totally RMB 3.5464 million yuan. In March 2014, the compensation fund had been paid to village residents' committees economic association account, and there is a clear breakdown from other income resources. Collective land compensation should be treated as village collective ownership, as part of the village collective income, and when it is put into specific use, it should be approved according to the regulations of the neighborhood committees financial use. By far, the village neighborhood committee has not spent much of the compensation funds, which is planned to be used in helping the poor, holiday sympathy and repair of the concrete road; by far, the neighborhood committee has not used the funds.

There is 25 mu of arable land involved in the land acquisition in Liangying Town and Gucuo Town, which is the collective construction land, comprehensive compensation standard of land acquisition is RMB 77,000 yuan /mu, totally RMB 1.925 million yuan. In October 2014, the compensation fund had been paid to village residents' committees economic association account, and there is a clear breakdown from other income resources. Collective land compensation should be treated as village collective ownership, as part of the village collective income, and when it is put into specific use, it should be approved according to the regulations of the neighborhood committees financial use. By far, RMB 1.5 million yuan has been spent, which is utilized in: Handing in the homestead land fees of about CNY 0.6 million for the needy households in the village; Repaying the village collective debt owned to enterprises of about CNY 0.6 million, which was used for villages public welfare establishments; Paying wages and daily official charges with the rest CNY 0.3 million.

There is 10 mu of arable land involved in the land acquisition in Shenxi Village Xiancheng Town which is the collective construction land, comprehensive compensation standard of land acquisition is RMB 59,000 yuan /mu, totally RMB 0.59 million yuan. In March 2014, the compensation fund had been paid to village residents' committees economic association account, and there is a clear breakdown from other income resources. Collective land compensation should be treated as village collective ownership, as part of the village collective income, and when it is put into specific use, it should be approved according to the regulations of the neighborhood committees financial use. The compensation funds are used for daily official payment, public security propaganda cost, forest fire prevention measures, staff's salary, road pavement and cost of repairing ditches, etc. by far, the neighborhood committee has not used the funds.

Table 4-5: Permanent Land Acquisition Costs

Project	Location	Land area (mu)		Fees (Ten thousand yuan)						
		Land	Retained land ^⑥	Pension ^⑦	Taxes	Forest vegetation restoration fee	Comprehensive land compensation	Farmland occupation tax	Land reclamation fees	Total
Longxi new water plant	Neighborhood of Dongbo Village Longtian Town	44.33	6.65	40.5	150.1802	0	354.64	147.7566	82.7508	790.8276
Qiufeng expansion water plant	Neighborhood of Gucuo Village Liangying Town	25	3.51	20.7	83.8719	8.16	192.50	67.9691	38.0620	411.263
Jinxi reform water plant	Neighborhood of Shenxi Village Xiancheng Town	10	1.5	8.1	33.4404	0	59.00	33.3334	15.5683	149.4421
Total	Three villages	79.33	11.66	69.3	267.4925	8.16	606.14	249.0591	136.3811	1351.5327

Source: CWSC and each affected village committee

^⑥ Each of the three villages will enjoy a preferential policy according to Guangdong Provincial Government's Order No. 41 issued in 2009 that is land use type change for a certain area (from farmland to construction land). As a result, 3.51mu of reserved farmland in Gucuo Village, 1.5mu of reserved farmland in Shenxi Village, 6.65 mu of reserved farmland in Dongbo Village will be changed into house plots or collective industrial land. None of the land to be changed is contracted or leased to individual households.

^⑦No.= land acquisition area/per capita farmland area*persons above 16 years old in previous year/total population.

^⑦ In the PRC, rural residents above 60 years old can receive CNY50 monthly as pension from the government without any previous payment, but those who below 60 need to pay for endowment insurance till 60 years old if they want a pension.

4.5 Evaluation

According to site visits, interviews with affected people, discussion with the staff of the relevant agencies, and referring to relevant documentation (such as local compensation policy, compensation agreements, etc.), by the end of January 2015, the permanent land acquisition and resettlement work was in line with the requirements of the RP; land compensation policy was in line with the principles and standards developed in RP; disbursement of funds program was open, transparent and efficient, compensation pay to the affected villages and affected people was in time; and resettlement progress met the needs of the construction.

5 Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

5.1 Public Participation

In the implementation stage of the LAR, Chaonan PMO and the implementing agency have attached great importance to public participation and consultation with affected towns and villages. They widely listened the opinions of local governments, social organizations, communities and affected people, and encourage relevant parties to actively participate in the progress of the project.

During implementation of the LAR, the affected village committee and people should fully participate in the project. Everyone agrees that the project has great significance, hopes to provide the necessary support for the project. The publicity of land acquisition policy should be encouraged to be done by the local labors, so that the local people can support the project more by the participation.

- (i) On December 23, 2011, Chaonan Water Company, one of implementing agencies of the project, and the committee of Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town signed the Letter of Intent for Land Acquisition after fully communicating with each other on the permanent land acquisition of 10 mu land, according to national requirements for processing land acquisition. The land lies on the west side of Lion Belly Hill. At the same time, they participated in the village committee and the villagers congress, and conveyed the compensation policy, the land use and related conditions of the project.
- (ii) On December 24, 2011, CWSC and the committee of Gucuo village of Liangying Town signed the Letter of Intent for Land Acquisition after fully communicating with each other on the permanent acquisition of 25 mu land. The land lies on the west side of Chiling. At the same time, they participated in the village committee and the villagers congress, and conveyed the compensation policy, the land use and related the situation.
- (iii) On October 27, 2012, CWSC and the committee of Dongbo village of Longtian Town signed the Letter of Intent for Land Acquisition after fully communicating with each other on the permanent Acquisition of 44.33 mu land. The land lies on the west side of Zhentoupuyang. At the same time, they participated in the village committee and the villagers congress, and conveyed the compensation policy, the land use and related conditions.
- (iv) In March of 2014, the collective account of the committee of Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town received full integrated land acquisition compensation from Chaonan District Finance Bureau. The comprehensive standard price is CNY 59,000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement fee, young crop compensation and attachments compensation), and a total of CNY 590,000. The Shenxi committee held the two committees and villagers congresses, agreed that the collective land compensation as a part of the village collective income belonged to the village collective, which should be used in accordance with the

rules of village committee finance, mainly used in daily work, the public security expenses, forest fire prevention measures, staff salaries, road repair and ditch repair. The committees and villagers held two congresses to discuss how to use of the money. There were more than 100 people participated in the two committees and villagers congresses, of which 20% are women.

- (v) In July of 2014, collective account of the committee of Gucuo village of Liangying town received full integrated land acquisition compensation from Chaonan District Finance Bureau, the comprehensive standard price is CNY 77,000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement compensation, young compensation and attachments compensation), a total of CNY 1,925,000. The Gucuo village of Liangying town held the two committees and villagers' congresses and agreed that the collective land compensation to the village collective, is as a part of the village collective income, one should use in accordance with the rules of finance department of village committee. At present, the village neighborhood committee has used about CNY 1,500,000 to reissue village's years of arrears, including staff wages, the daily cumulative costs and others, they held the two appoint meeting and the villagers' congress, about 100 people from 6 jurisdiction areas participate in it.
- (vi) In March of 2014, the collective account of the committee of Dongbo village of Longtian town received full integrated land acquisition compensation from Chaonan District Finance Bureau, the comprehensive standard price is CNY 80,000 per mu (including land compensation, resettlement compensation, young compensation and attachments compensation), a total of CNY 3,546,400. The committee of Dongbo village of Longtian town held the two committees and villagers' congresses, agreed that the collective land compensation to the village collective, is as a part of the village collective income, one should use in accordance with the rules of finance department of village committee. At present, there is no large expenditures temporarily, the income was planned to be used for poor households, a holiday greeting and concrete road repair; at the same time, the meeting also discussed the retained 6.65 mu of land, which was planned for farmers apartment building. There were 121 people attended the villager congress, including the vice chief of village group and village representatives.

Other details for public participation are shown in the Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Public Participation in the Project Implementation Stage

Stage	Public participation activities	Form	Contents	Objective	Object	Main agencies
Implementation stage (2013.10 -)	1. social investigation and analysis	forum, in-depth interview, key informant interview, questionnaire survey, on-the-spot investigation	To understand the progress of the project; farmer's awareness and participation for the project, family income and expenditure, project	Farmers to participate in the project, the construction of resettlement monitoring	Institutions at all levels, the affected village masses (about 310 people ,	The project office, the Town government, village committee, at all levels of external monitoring unit

Stage	Public participation activities	Form	Contents	Objective	Object	Main agencies
			influence and suggestions	and Evaluation Database	including 70 women), the relevant person in charge	
	2. publicity and education	Broadcast, TV announcement, website publicity, bulletin, distributing flyers, making blackboard newspaper	Introduction of appeal channels, project progress	Let the affected masses understand the appeal channels, understand the progress of the project	the affected village masses (100%)	The project office, the relevant agencies at all levels, the Town government, village committee, external monitoring unit
	3. permanent land requisition	Labor	Make the land requisition propaganda and policy propaganda	To increase the income of farmers in the affected village, improve the affected households' understanding and support for the project	The affected village, towns and masses (100%)	The villages and towns
	4. the use of permanent land requisition compensation	the two committees, the villager congress, the public vote	Comprehensive understand the usage of permanent land requisition compensation, expenditures, discuss the significance, use and effectiveness of funds use	let farmers to understand and discuss on the land requisition compensation funds accounts, purpose and practical significance	The affected villages and masses (about 340 people, including 80 women)	All the affected village two appoint team and the villagers

5.2 Complaints and Appeals

In the implementation process of the RP, the Chaonan PMO established a transparent, effective complaint and appeal channel. Through field investigation, monitoring and evaluation, it is understood that any complaints and disputes from affected villages and people for the land expropriation, compensation, and resettlement can be resolved affectively according to the following procedures:

Step 1: Any affected people who are dissatisfied with the land acquisition can appeal to the village committee by the way of verbal or written. If it is an oral complaint, the village will record and handle it. The village committee should make decisions or solve the problem in two weeks.

Step 2: If the affected person is not satisfied with the village committee's decision, he or she can appeal to the town level government in the way of verbal or written. The town government should make decisions or solve the problem in two weeks.

Step 3: If the affected person is still dissatisfied with the reply from town government, after receiving a reply, he or she can appeal to Chaonan District Government. Chaonan District Government should make a decision in two weeks.

When the affected people express any dissatisfaction in the above complaint procedures, he or she may bring a lawsuit to the people's court according to the civil procedure of the people's court.

The affected people can express their dissatisfaction to the external monitoring mechanism, and external monitoring mechanism will report it to the PMO.

Or, the affected people can also complain to the ADB project group to try to solve the problems. After the real efforts, if the affected people are still not satisfied with the answer or because of the violation of the ADB's security policy, then affected people can directly appeal to the ADB according to the ADB accountability mechanism (2012).

Institutions at all levels will supply a free reception of complaints and appeals from affected people. If legitimate expenses incurred, it will be covered in the unforeseen expenses. The above complaint channels and program are effective through the whole construction project during the second part of the project to ensure that affected people can reflect the relevant problems. The above complaint channels and program will be conveyed to the affected people through the way of meeting and issuing resettlement plan information manual, so that the affected people can fully understand their right of appeal.

The telephone numbers of responsible person for the complaints are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Contact Information List

Name	Departments	Telephone number	remarks
Hongzhou Ma	Chaonan District Water Company	0754-87750101	
Yongming Chen	Chaonan District Water Affairs Bureau	0754-87787371	
Junhao Lin	The project office	0754-87750106	

The above complaint channels and program have been sent to the affected people from December 2011 to October 2012 during the period of resettlement plan, so that the affected people can fully understand their right of appeal. Appeal mechanism has also been sent to the affected public in October 2013 through the mass media. So far, there is no case of petitions and complaints events during permanent land requisition.

By the end of January 2015, the Chaonan PMO have not received any complaints and appeal on the LAR from the affected villages and people.

6 Findings and Suggestions

6.1 Findings

(1) Land approval

On April 8 of 2013, National Land and Resources Department of Guangdong Province issued "Approval of Seventh Batches of Urban Construction Land of Shantou City in Chaonan in Year of 2011" (Guangdong Land and Resources (construction) [2013] No. 231). They signed the file named "Request of Seventh Batches of Urban Construction Land of Shantou City in Chaonan in Year of 2011 " (Shantou Land and Resources [2012] No. 12), which was reported by the Shantou Municipal People's Government. The documents agreed to turn the 25 mu of collective agricultural land (located on the west side of Chilingtou) that belonged to Gucuo village of Liangying Town and 10 mu of collective agricultural land (located west side of the Shidushan) that belonged to Shenxi village of Xiancheng Town into construction land. They are used for the projects of Qiufeng Water Plant and Jinxi Water Plant, respectively, which are belonged to CWSC.

On October 10, 2013, National Land and Resources Department of Guangdong Province issued the "Approval of Fifth Batches Urban Construction Land for Chaonan of Shantou City in Year of 2012 " (Guangdong Land and Resources (construction) [2013] No. 951). They signed the "Request of Fifth Batches Urban Construction Land for Chaonan of Shantou City in Year of 2012" (Shantou Land Resources [2012] No. 71) which was reported by Shantou Municipal People's Government, the documents agreed to turn the 44.33 mu of collective agricultural land (located in the Zhentoupuyang) that belonged to Dongbo village of Longtian Town into construction land for new construction of Longxi Water Plant of CWSC.

At present, the approved and acquired land can meet the need for construction of the three water plants, and there is no need to add extra permanent land area temporarily.

(2) LAR implementation progress

By January 2015, the project has completed the total of 79.33 mu of permanent land acquisition, and completed the total compensation of CNY 13,365,327 for the LAR. The land will be used for (i) new construction of Longxi Water Plant with 44.33 mu from Dongbo village of Longtian Town, and with the compensation of CNY 7,758,276; (ii) expansion of Qiufeng Water Plant with 25 mu from Gucuo village of Liangying Town, and with the compensation of CNY 4,112,630; and (iii) rehabilitation of Jinxi Water Plant with 10 mu from Shenxi village of Xiancheng town, and with the compensation of CNY 1,494,421.

The second output of the project needs to occupy temporarily 2,271.16 mu of land for laying pipelines, piling construction materials, stacking dredges and construction of temporary roads. Since the preliminary design is still under developing, the detailed survey of the land acquisition has not yet started.

Overall, the LAR schedule can meet the need of project construction. However, because the

design institutes have not completed their detail design, the detail measure survey of impact scope of the temporary land occupation has not commenced.

(3) Implementation mechanism

The LAR program organization and implementation of the project is good. The responsibilities and tasks at all levels of the organization are clear. The allocation of personnel and work facilities is reasonable, and several training for the related staff was conducted. As a result, the staffs played a better role of organization and coordination in the implementation of the RP; but the archives management and internal supervision still needs to be strengthened and perfected, such as the perfection of variety of meeting records and the summary records of public participation in the activities.

(4) Capacity building

The Chaonan PMO has organized relevant experts to carry out the propaganda, education, and training to the IAs and the affected villages for all levels, and the capacity building mechanism is good.

(5) Information disclosure and public participation

Through interviews, seminars and key information interview, most of investigated villages and farmers are aware of the background and main contents of the project, they support the project completely and hope that the project can be implemented as soon as possible. The PMO fully passes the information to the public timely through various forms such as announcement, Internet, forum, villagers' congresses and other ways. The public participation mechanism is good. The resettlement information booklet has been formulated and given out, playing a positive role for permanent land acquisition policy propaganda.

(6) Complaint and appeal

The PMO has established a effective appeal mechanism. The appeal mechanism has been disclosed to affected villages and people with the resettlements information booklet. During the LAR implementation, several public participation and consultation were conducted in the affected villages. All affected villages and people know the LAR policies and compensations standards, and the project construction schedule. In addition, the compensation fees were disbursed to the affected committees in time according to agreements signed by affected village and the CWSC. The agreement was discussed fully by the village congress and agreed by villager representatives. Therefore, by the end of January 2015, the PMO has not received any complaints and appeals.

6.2 Suggestions

(1) Speed up the pipeline route design, speed up the temporary land occupation approval, ensure the implementation of the project

According to the RP, 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. Since the design institutes have not completed the detail design,, and the detail measure survey for impact scope of the temporary land occupation cannot be mobilized. In order to ensure the construction schedule of the project, it is suggested to speed up the detail design and relevant impact scope survey.

(2) Continue to take friendly resettlement compensation measures

The permanent land acquisition involved in the second output would affect two households in Dongbo village of Longtian Town. According to the RP, the land agreement signed by the two families and the village committee will be ended the land use by 2015. If the project construction begins after 2015, there will be no compensation to the two families. After the discussion between the PMO and the village, the PMO is considering to give some compensation to the two affected households. This is active effort made by the PMO base on the consideration to reduce social influence. It is suggested to continue to maintain a friendly resettlement measures in the process of temporarily land expropriation in the future.

(3) Strengthen institutional capacity, and improve the archives management system

The project will involve 2,271.16 mu of land in temporary land occupation for pipeline installation. It is suggested that the PMO, the implementing agencies and the affected village committees and town governments to establish a internal supervision mechanism, timely statistics, feedback information, solve the possible problems in the RP implementation. In addition, with the implementation of the construction project, the file sharing is not smooth; the communication of information is asymmetry. It is suggested that the PMO should arrange some staff in charge of the comprehensive management on related documents of land acquisition, and further train the related staffs in order to establish a sound file management system.

The implementation of the action plan proposes are shown in Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3: Implementation Action Plan for Resettlement and Social Development
Commendation**

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/Deadline
1	Resettlement implementation (To speed up the pipeline route design, and the temporary land acquisition examination and approval)			

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/Deadline
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
1.2	Relevant formalities for examination and approval of temporary land use	Same as the above	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Design Institute	June 2017
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
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
3.2	Archives management on resettlement and land acquisition	Land acquisition data and archives building	Chaonan Tap Water Company	By the end of August 2019

7 Appendixes

Appendix1: Key Points of FGD Minutes in the First Round of M&E

(1) Dongbo Village Longtian Town discussion

Time	January 14, 2015
Venue	Dongbo Village Committee
Organizer	Chaonan PMO and Blue Angel
Participants	Chaonan PMO, Blue Angel and Village Committee head Mr.zhen
Topics	Basic information, attitude to the Project, disbursement of LA compensation fees, village-level plan after LA
Village information	<p>(1) Population and composition: At the end of 2014, the village's population was 10,851; 1,978 households; including 5,507 female and 5,344 male; all is agricultural population;</p> <p>(2) Land resources: The village's total agricultural land area was 2,000 mu, which are collective-owned land. The land has been leased to farmer tenants to use, the rent is 500 yuan per mu, mainly used for the cultivation of rice and sweet potatoes and other crops;</p> <p>(3) Income and MLS: In 2014, the village's per capita farmers' income was 3,450 yuan and over 200 person households receive MLS benefits.</p> <p>(4) Project LA situation: The second part of the project involves 44.33 mu land which is the collective construction land, LA comprehensive compensation standard is 80,000 yuan / mu, in total of 3.5464 million, which has been paid to the Village Committee economic union account in March 2014. the income account explicitly points items and apart from other sources of income</p>
Results	<p>(1) The Village Committee and all the people support the Project;</p> <p>(2) Compensation fees for collective land will be owned by the village collective as parts of collective income. Specific use should in line with village committee's financial regulations approval. Currently, the village committees not yet use large expenditures on the income. It plans for the rescue of poor households, holiday greeting and the concrete road repair under the jurisdiction of village</p> <p>(3) The village committee obtained 6.65 mu land acquisition retained land, whose location is clear and plans for the construction of the farmer apartment ;</p> <p>4) Before LA, the village committee held a villager congress, 121 people attended, and participants including the leader and deputy leader of village group and representative of the villagers.</p>

(2) Gucuo Village Liangying Town discussion

Time	January 14, 2015
Venue	Gucuo Village Committee
Organizer	Chaonan PMO and Blue Angel
Participants	Chaonan PMO, Blue Angel and village Committee head Mr.zhong
Topics	Basic information, attitude to the Project, disbursement of LA compensation fees, village-level plan after LA
Village information	<p>(1) At the end of 2014, the village's population was 10,500; 1,780 households, including 42% female and 58%mal; all is agricultural population;</p> <p>(2) Land resources: The village's total land area was 3,600 mu, consists of 254 mu cultivated area, 297 mu orchard, 3,005 mu of woodland and the other for the housing plot and commercial land, etc.; the land mainly used for the cultivation of rice and sweet potatoes and other crops; cultivated land is collective-owned , leased to farmer</p>

	<p>tenants to use.</p> <p>(3) Income and MLS: In 2014 the village's per capita farmers' income was 6,700 yuan and over 200 households receive MLS benefits.</p> <p>(4) Project LA situation: The second part of the project involves 25 mu land which is the collective construction land, LA comprehensive compensation standard is 77,000 yuan / mu in total 1.9250 million, has been paid to the Village Committee economic union account in October 2014, the income account explicitly points items and apart from other sources of income</p>
Results	<p>(1) All village committee and the villagers support the Project</p> <p>(2) Compensation fees for collective land will be owned by the village collective as parts of collective income. Specific use should in line with village committee's financial regulations approval. Currently, the Village committee has used about 1.50 million for many years debt pay back, including staff salaries, expenses and other daily cumulative deficit. The use process has convened committees and villagers congress involves about 100 people and six jurisdictions area</p> <p>(3) The village committee obtain LA retained land 3.51 mu, which location is clear but detail use plan is not sure.</p> <p>(4) Most people in the village operate independently business transactions, in richer living standards.</p>

(3) Shenxi Village Xiancheng Town discussion

Time	January 15, 2015
Venue	Shenxi Village Committee
Organizer	Chaonan PMO and Blue Angel
Participants	Chaonan PMO, Blue Angel and village Committee head Mr.liu
Topics	Basic information, attitude to the Project, disbursement of LA compensation fees, village-level plan after LA
Village information	<p>(1) Population and composition: At the end of 2014, the village's population was 20,505; 3605 households; including 43% female and 58% male; all is agricultural population;</p> <p>(2) Land resources: The village's cultivated land area was about 1,400 mu and woodland area 8900 mu, 1,000 mu of farmland contracted to villagers to plant crops, mainly used for the cultivation of rice and sweet potatoes and other crops Cultivated, Rent 200 yuan per mu per year; woodland currently do not have much economic benefit;</p> <p>(3) Income and MLS: In 2014 the village's per capita farmers' income was 6,200 yuan and 250 households receive MLS benefits.</p> <p>(4) Project LA situation: The second part of the project involves 10 mu land which is the collective construction land, LA comprehensive compensation standard is 59,000 yuan / mu in total 0.59million, has been paid to the Village Committee economic union account in March 2014, the income account explicitly points items and apart from other sources of income</p>
Results	<p>(1) All village committee and the villagers support the project;</p> <p>(2) Land compensation fees for collective land will be owned by the village collective, when used in accordance with the specific use of village committees financial regulations approve. Mainly used for daily operating expenses, security promotion costs, forest fire prevention measures, staff salaries, roads, ditches repair costs, use is to hold two committees and villagers Congress, generally more than 100 participants Women participation 20%</p> <p>(3) The village committee obtained 1.5 mu land acquisition retained land, whose location is clear and plans for the construction of the farmer apartment ;</p> <p>(4) this village is in weald, and cultivated land is limited; most people are manage their own business.</p>

Appendix2:The 7th 2011 Urban construction land Approval document of Chaonan

FROM: FPM NO. 197000028 Jan. 01 2005 05:00 P1

广东省国土资源厅

粤国土资(建)字[2013]231号

广东省国土资源厅关于汕头市潮南区2011年度第七批次城镇建设用地的批复

汕头市潮南区人民政府:

经你市人民政府审核同意上报的《关于汕头市潮南区2011年度第七批次城镇建设用地的请示》(汕国土资发[2012]12号)及有关材料收悉。经省人民政府同意,批复如下:

一、同意上报的农用地转用方案和征收土地方案。同意你市人民政府将潮南区峡山街道华桥村、溪南村,陇田镇白石村,两英镇古岸社区,仙城镇溪溪社区属下的集体农用地3.8601公顷(耕地2.0433公顷、园地1.3594公顷(可调整园地)、养殖水面0.3467公顷、其他农用地0.1107公顷)转为建设用地,其中0.9094公顷耕地转用后保留集体性质,剩余集体农用地2.9507公顷转用后与上述村集体未利用地0.3073公顷(合计3.258公顷集体土地)一并办理征收为国有土地手续;上述土地经完善征收手续后依照规划安排作为汕头市潮南区城镇建设用地。具体项目供地时供地方式、供地规模、供地标准等应严格按照国家和省的有关规定执行,切实做到节约集约用地。


FROM: FPM NO. 197000028 Jan. 01 2005 05:00 P2

二、同意上报的补充耕地方案。已完成开垦补充的耕地(汕国土资(建)字[2010]1号)应切实采取措施确保质量。

三、请你市人民政府及时依法组织实施征地,切实保障被征地群众生活出路。市人民政府应依法发布征地公告,限期办理征地补偿登记;市土地行政主管部门会同有关单位根据批准的征收土地方案拟订具体的征地补偿安置方案并予以公告,听取群众意见后报同级人民政府批准实施。征地补偿安置不落实的,不得强行使用被征土地。

四、使用土地涉及有关税费的收缴或调整,请按有关规定办理。

五、批后征地实施情况和具体项目供地情况须按规定及时报告。


 2013年4月8日

公开方式:主动公开

抄送:国家土地督察广州局、财政部驻广东省财政监察专员办事处、省府办公厅、财政厅、省地税局、汕头市国土资源局、财政局。

广东省国土资源厅办公室 2013年4月9日印发

编印:林恩华 校对:万志森 共印22份

潮南区2011年度第七批次城镇建设用地项目呈批表

所在镇(村)	村组	用地单位	项目名称	用地位置	用地面积	小计	耕地	农用地	建设用地	其他	备注
公顷	亩	公顷	亩	公顷	亩	公顷	亩	公顷	亩	公顷	亩
1	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
2	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
3	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
4	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
5	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
6	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
7	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
8	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
9	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
10	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
11	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
12	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
13	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
14	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
15	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
16	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
17	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
18	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
19	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
20	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
21	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
22	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
23	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
24	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
25	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
26	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
27	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
28	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
29	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
30	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
31	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
32	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
33	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
34	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
35	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
36	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
37	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
38	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
39	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
40	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
41	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
42	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
43	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
44	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
45	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
46	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
47	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
48	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
49	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
50	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
51	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
52	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
53	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
54	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
55	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
56	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
57	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
58	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
59	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
60	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
61	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
62	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
63	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
64	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
65	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
66	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
67	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
68	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
69	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
70	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
71	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
72	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
73	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
74	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
75	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
76	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
77	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
78	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
79	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
80	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
81	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
82	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
83	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
84	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
85	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
86	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
87	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
88	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
89	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
90	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
91	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
92	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
93	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
94	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
95	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
96	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
97	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
98	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
99	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07
100	仙城镇	潮南区仙城镇	仙城镇溪溪社区	仙城镇溪溪社区	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07	0.105	0.07

1. 仙城镇 潮南区仙城镇 仙城镇溪溪社区 仙城镇溪溪社区 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07
 2. 仙城镇 潮南区仙城镇 仙城镇溪溪社区 仙城镇溪溪社区 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07
 3. 仙城镇 潮南区仙城镇 仙城镇溪溪社区 仙城镇溪溪社区 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07
 4. 仙城镇 潮南区仙城镇 仙城镇溪溪社区 仙城镇溪溪社区 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07
 5. 仙城镇 潮南区仙城镇 仙城镇溪溪社区 仙城镇溪溪社区 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07 0.105 0.07
 6. 仙城镇 潮南区

Appendix3: The 5th 2012 Urban construction land Approval document of Chaonan

FROM : FRX NO. : 07908650 Jan. 01 2005 00:26 P1

广东省国土资源厅

粤国土资(建)字〔2013〕951号

广东省国土资源厅关于汕头市潮南区2012年度 第五批次城镇建设用地的批复

汕头市人民政府:

经你市政府审核同意的《关于汕头市潮南区2012年度第五批次城镇建设用地的请示》(汕国土资源〔2012〕71号)收悉。经省人民政府同意,批复如下:

一、同意上报的水用地转用方案和征收土地方案。同意你市将潮南区峡山街道、仙城、芦岗、陇田、陈店、红场、司马浦、雷岭镇等有关村属下的集体农用地42.1776公顷(耕地39.4351公顷、园地2.7425公顷)转为建设用地,其中19.9224公顷转用后保留集体土地性质,22.2552公顷转用后与上述村集体建设用地0.2051公顷(合计22.4603公顷集体土地)一并办理征收为国有土地手续。以上共批准用地42.3872公顷;上述土地经完善相关手续后依照规划安排作为汕头市潮南区城镇建设用度和潮南区峡山街道、仙城、芦岗、陇田、陈店、红场、司马浦、雷岭镇等村建设用度。

FROM : FRX NO. : 07908650 Jan. 01 2005 00:27 P2

二、该批次用地在土地利用总体规划中安排为城乡建设用地和交通水利建设用地;供地时土地用途应与土地利用总体规划确定的规划安排相符;同时,供地方式、供地规模、供地标准等应严格按照国家和省的有关规定执行,切实做到节约集约用地。

三、同意上报的补充耕地方案,使用已有耕地储备指标(河国土资〔建〕函〔2010〕14号)落实占补平衡。

四、请你市人民政府及时依法组织实施征地,切实保障被征地群众生活出路。汕头市人民政府应依法发布征地公告,限期办理征地补偿登记;市土地行政主管部门应会同有关单位根据批准的征收土地方案拟订具体的征地补偿安置方案,并听取群众意见后报同级人民政府批准实施。征地补偿安置不落实的,不得强行使用被征土地。

五、使用土地涉及有关税费的收缴或调整,请按有关规定办理。

六、经批准的征地补偿安置方案和具体项目供地情况须依时报备。

广东省国土资源厅
2013年10月12日

FROM : FRX NO. : 07908650 Jan. 01 2005 00:27 P3

公开方式: 主动公开

抄送: 国家土地督察广州局, 财政部驻广东省财政监察专员办事处, 省府办公厅、财政厅、省地税局, 汕头市国土资源局、财政局。

广东省国土资源厅办公室, 2013年10月12日印发

编印: 林思华 校对: 陈 勇 共印22份

潮南区2012年度第五批次城镇建设用度增补呈报表

序号	所在镇(街道)	村(居)委会	用地项目	用地面积		农用地		建设用地		未利用地		土地用途
				合计	其中	耕地	园地	林地	其他	合计	其中	
1	峡山街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
2	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
3	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
4	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
5	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
6	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
7	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
8	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
9	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
10	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
11	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
12	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
13	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
14	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
15	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
16	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
17	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
18	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
19	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
20	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
21	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
22	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
23	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
24	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
25	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
26	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
27	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
28	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
29	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
30	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
31	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
32	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
33	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
34	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
35	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
36	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
37	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
38	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
39	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
40	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
41	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
42	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
43	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
44	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
45	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
46	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
47	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
48	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
49	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
50	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
51	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
52	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
53	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
54	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
55	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
56	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
57	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
58	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
59	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
60	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
61	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
62	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
63	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
64	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
65	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
66	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
67	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
68	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
69	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
70	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
71	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
72	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
73	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
74	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业用地
75	仙城街道	仙城村	工业用地	42.3872	42.3872	39.4351	2.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	工业

Appendix4: LA agreement of Shenxi Village Xiancheng Town

征地意向协议书

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司

(下称甲方)

乙方：潮南区仙城镇深溪居委会

(下称乙方)

为推进潮南区村村通自来水建设进程，服务和促进潮南经济社会发展，提高人民群众饮用水质量，区委、区政府决定征收乙方的集体土地，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》等法律法规的有关规定和潮南区近期拟报批有关重点项目工作会议精神，经甲、乙双方共同协商达成如下协议：

一、征地范围

甲方征收乙方辖区内位于卧肚山西侧地块，面积 6666.68 平方米（折合 10 亩），具体位置及四至范围详见《征地红线图（仙城镇深溪居委卧肚山西侧地块）》。

二、征地补偿

为妥善处理乙方被征地农民的生产生活安置问题，征地综合补偿费每亩 5.90 万元（包括土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗补偿费和附着物补偿费），本协议项下征地综合补偿费总额人民币 59.00 万元，大写伍拾玖万元正。

三、付款方式

征地综合补偿费在本协议项下的土地经批准征收后，土地交付使用前付清。乙方收到征地综合补偿费后应严格按照《广东省征用农村

集体所有制土地各项补偿费管理办法》的有关规定支配使用征地各项补偿费用，涉及村民的安置补助费由乙方根据实际负责落实安置，妥善处理被征地农民的生活安置及就业问题。

四、留用地问题

根据有关政策规定，按征地面积 10 亩的 15% 比例划留用地面积 1.5 亩，乙方负责在辖区内落实符合土地利用总体规划和城乡总体规划的地块选址工作，并组织相关报批材料在本协议项下用地报批时一并上报审批。

五、社保安置问题

本协议项下的征地涉及乙方被征地农民的基本养老保险问题，按省、市和我区关于被征地农民养老保险有关规定执行。

六、有关责任

乙方必须积极配合甲方办理土地征收、转用地相关手续。土地征收经批准后，其土地所有权为国家所有，乙方负责处理好征地红线范围内地面上的青苗及其他附着物，土地交付给甲方，否则造成的一切后果由乙方负责。

甲方负责理顺征地报批、留用地转用报批等相关工作。

本协议项下的征地综合补偿费由甲方预存入潮南区财政局专户，届时支付由甲方会同潮南区财政局理楚。

七、本协议自签订之日起生效，甲、乙双方应共同遵守执行，违约者按有关法律规定承担相应法律责任。本协议未尽事宜经甲乙双方协商签订补充协议。

八、本协议一式壹拾贰份，甲、乙双方及鉴证单位各执壹份，其余送有关部门办理土地报批手续。

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司 乙方：潮南区仙城镇深溪居委会

代表：

代表：

鉴证单位：潮南区水务局

鉴证单位：潮南区仙城镇人民政府

二〇一一年十二月二十三日

Appendix5:LA agreement of Gucuo Village Liangying Town

征地意向协议书

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司 (下称甲方)
乙方：潮南区两英镇古厝居委会 (下称乙方)

为推进潮南区村村通自来水建设进程，服务和促进潮南经济社会发展，提高人民群众饮用水质量，区委、区政府决定征收乙方的集体土地，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》等法律法规的有关规定和潮南区近期拟报批有关重点项目工作会议精神，经甲、乙双方共同协商达成如下协议：

一、征地范围

甲方征收乙方辖区内位于赤岭头山西侧地块，面积16666.64平方米（折合25亩），具体位置及四至范围详见《征地红线图（两英镇古厝居委赤岭头山西侧地块）》。

二、征地补偿

为妥善处理乙方被征地农民的生产生活安置问题，征地综合补偿费每亩7.70万元（包括土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗补偿费和附着物补偿费），本协议项下征地综合补偿费总额人民币192.50万元，大写壹佰玖拾贰万伍仟元正。

三、付款方式

征地综合补偿费在本协议项下的土地经批准征收后，土地交付使用前付清。乙方收到征地综合补偿费后应严格按照《广东省征用农村

集体所有制土地各项补偿费管理办法》的有关规定支配使用征地各项补偿费用，涉及村民的安置补助费由乙方根据实际负责落实安置，妥善处理被征地农民的生活安置及就业问题。

四、留用地问题

根据有关政策规定，征地面积25亩中分别按可调整果园20.39亩的15%和未利用地4.61亩的10%的比例划留用地面积3.51亩，乙方负责在辖区内落实符合土地利用总体规划和城乡总体规划的地块选址工作，并组织相关报批材料在本协议项下用地报批时一并上报审批。

五、社保安置问题

本协议项下的征地涉及乙方被征地农民的基本养老保障问题，按省、市和我区关于被征地农民养老保障有关规定执行。

六、有关责任

乙方必须积极配合甲方办理土地征收、转用地相关手续。土地征收经批准后，其土地所有权为国家所有，乙方负责处理好征地红线范围内地面上的青苗及其他附着物，土地交付给甲方。

甲方负责理顺征地报批、留用地转用报批等相关工作。

本协议项下的征地综合补偿费由甲方预存入潮南区财政局专户，届时支付由甲方会同潮南区财政局理楚。

七、本协议自签订之日起生效，甲、乙双方应共同遵守执行，违约者按有关法律的规定承担相应法律责任。本协议未尽事宜经甲乙双方协商签订补充协议。

八、本协议一式壹拾贰份，甲、乙双方及鉴证单位各执壹份，其

余送有关部门办理土地报批手续。

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司 乙方：潮南区两英镇古厝居委会

代表： 代表：

鉴证单位：潮南区自然资源局 鉴证单位：潮南区两英镇人民政府

二〇一一年十二月二十四日

Appendix6: LA agreement of Dongbo Village Longtian Town

征地意向协议书

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司 (下称甲方)

乙方：潮南区陇田镇东波居委会 (下称乙方)

为推进潮南区村村通自来水建设进程，服务和促进潮南经济社会发展，提高人民群众饮用水质量，区委、区政府决定征收乙方的集体土地，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》等法律法规的有关规定和潮南区近期拟报批有关重点工作会议精神，经甲、乙双方共同协商达成如下协议：

一、征地范围

甲方征收乙方辖区内位于枕头埔地块，面积 29551.32 平方米（折合 44.33 亩），具体位置及四至范围详见《征地红线图》（陇田镇东波居委会枕头埔地块）。

二、征地补偿

为妥善处理乙方被征地农民的生产生活安置问题，征地综合补偿费每亩 8.0 万元（包括土地补偿费、安置补助费、青苗补偿费和附着物补偿费），本协议项下征地综合补偿费总额人民币 354.64 万元，大写叁佰伍拾肆万陆仟肆佰元正。

三、付款方式

征地综合补偿费在本协议项下的土地经批准征收后，土地交付使用前付清。乙方收到征地综合补偿费后应严格按照《广东省征用农村

集体所有制土地各项补偿费管理办法》的有关规定支配使用征地各项补偿费用，涉及村民的安置补助费由乙方根据实际负责落实安置，妥善处理好被征地农民的生活安置及就业问题。

四、留用地问题

根据有关政策规定，按征地面积 44.33 亩的 15%比例划留用地面积 6.65 亩，乙方负责在辖区内落实符合土地利用总体规划和城乡总体规划的地块选址工作，并组织相关报批材料在本协议项下用地报批时一并上报审批。

五、社保安置问题

本协议项下的征地涉及乙方被征地农民的基本养老保障问题，按省、市和我区关于被征地农民养老保障有关规定执行。

六、有关责任

乙方必须积极配合甲方办理土地征收、转用地相关手续。土地征收经批准后，其土地所有权为国家所有，乙方负责协调处理好征地红线范围内地面上的青苗及其他附着物，土地交付给甲方，否则造成的一切后果由乙方负责。

甲方负责理顺征地报批、留用地转用报批等相关工作。

甲方优先安排乙方符合规划的给排水管道铺设，对供水需要的劳务用工予以优先。

本协议项下的征地综合补偿费由甲方预存入潮南区财政局专户，届时支付由甲方会同潮南区财政局理楚。

七、本协议自签订之日起生效，甲、乙双方应共同遵守执行，违

约者按有关法律承担相应法律责任。本协议未尽事宜经甲乙双方协商签订补充协议。

八、本协议一式拾份，甲、乙双方及鉴证单位各执壹份，其余送有关部门办理土地报批手续。

甲方：汕头市潮南自来水有限公司 乙方：潮南区陇田镇东波居委会

代表：张瑞河 代表：钟江华

鉴证单位：潮南区自然资源局 鉴证单位：潮南区陇田镇人民政府

鉴证单位：潮南区财政局

二〇一二年十月二十七日