



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

Project Number: 46079-002
July 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***

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

(NO.2)

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

July 2015

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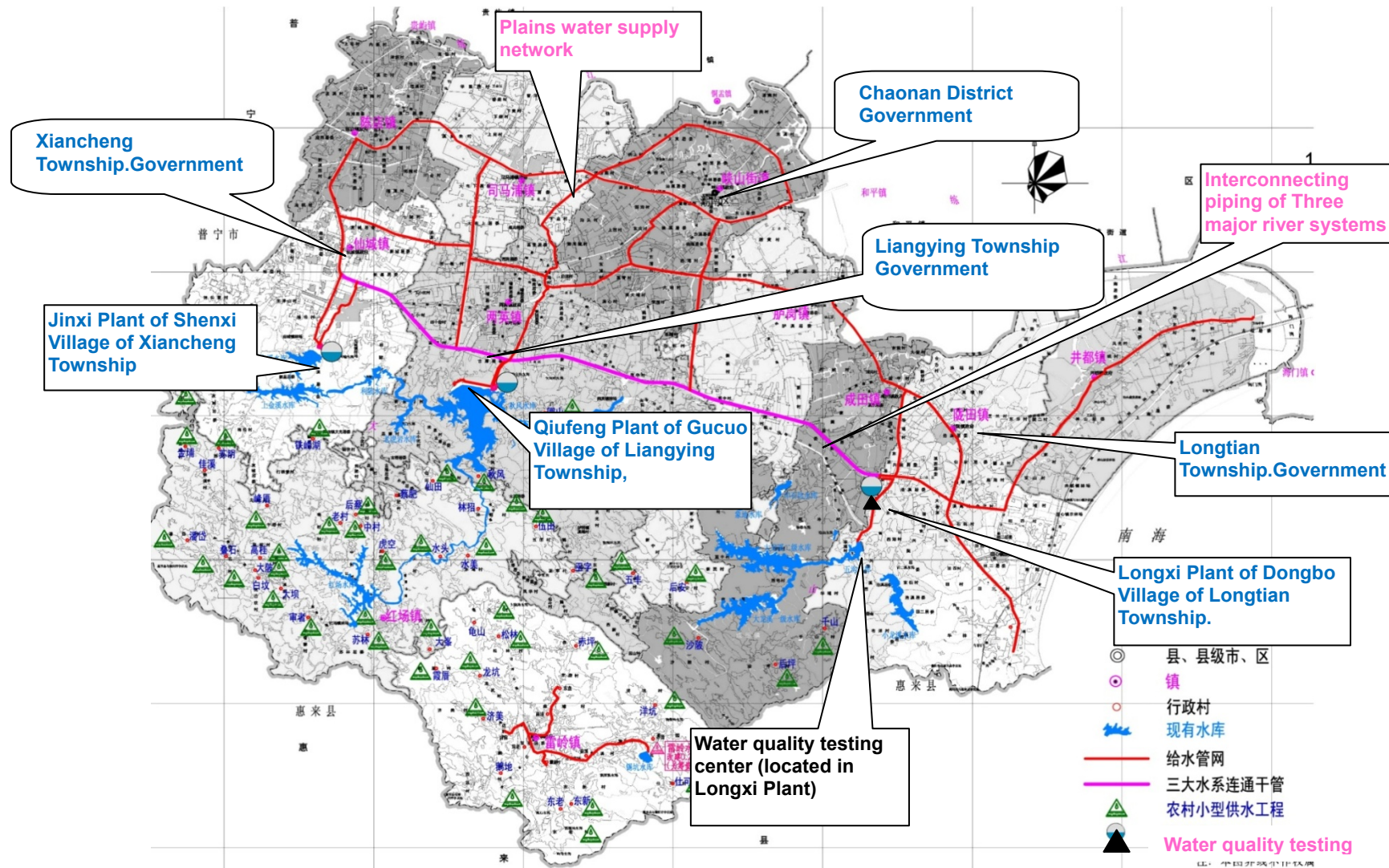


Figure 1-1: The overall distribution of the Project

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.

By far, the land acquisition status of the three involved water plants is consistent with the effected scope in the original Resettlement Plan, all the relevant permanent land acquisition will be strictly conducted within the prescribed scope of Resettlement Plan. Therefore, there is no need to update the part of permanent land acquisition in Resettlement Plan; while the currently conducted preliminary design of Longxi Water Plant will be approved in April 2015; The other two water plants preliminary design will be successively conducted according to the bidding progress.

The temporary land usage scope involved in the project is clearly determined to be

conducted in the project pipeline preliminary design. Currently, the Design Institute has determined that the contract package C3 from Shikeng to Yangfenchen's temporary land usage area of 602.65 mu (to see details in table 1-2), and contract package C5 from Shikeng to Jingdu's temporary land usage area of 229.36 mu (to see details in table 1-3), other temporary land usage preliminary designs need to be determined gradually according to the project progress, Resettlement Plan will be updated successively according to the preliminary design progress, which cannot be updated once for all.

Contract package C3 from Shikeng to Yangfenchen's temporary land usage area of 602.65 mu (35.912 mu of arable land, 10.26 mu of garden land, 5.13 mu of forest land, 210.24 mu of industrial and mining warehouse land and 341.10 mu of transportation land.)

Contract package C5 from Shikeng to Jingdu's temporary land usage area of 229.36 mu (61.21 mu of arable land, 12.92 mu of garden land, 13.46 mu of forest land, 126.39 mu of industrial and mining warehouse land and 15.37 mu of transportation land.)

The construction content of contract package C3 is the main pipe of Outer Ring from Shikeng to Yangfenchen, which is 38.6 km in length, considered as Grade III mid-size project. Begin from Shikeng Village in Longtian Town (junction of Hehui Road and Chensha Road) is connected with the main pipe of Hehui Road, which is being implemented. Along with the Chensha Road to intersection of Shenxi Village in Xianchen Town, transfer into Chenxian Road to 324 national road, and along 324 national road to Yangfenchen Village in Xiashan Street, to be connected with main pipe in north outer ring, which is being constructed, thus forming a ring system of water supply main in the Outer Ring of Chaonan District.

The construction content of contract package C5 is two main pipes. The first part is from Wugou Water Reservoir to Longxi Water plant. Along the current road, from power station of Wugou Water Reservoir to intersection of Guangdong Hengsheng Brothers Manufacturing Industrial co., Ltd., in the north, and then along entrance road (village planned road) of Longxi Water plant west to Longxi Water plant; the second part is from Shikeng to Jingdu. Begin from Shikeng Village in Longtian Town (junction of Hehui Road and Chensha Road), along with eastern part of Chensha Road (road planned line), cross the river at the intersection of Beiyang Village in Longtian Town, and cross the Jingtian Road, along the farmland from Shuangshan Village to Nanpu Village to the intersection of road intersection of Jingtian Industrial Park, and then connect the current factory pipeline in Jingdu Water Plant along the Jigeng Road. The main function is to solve the drinking problem for part of villages in Jingdu Town and Longtian Town in eastern Chaonan District, and provide domestic water for the eastern industrial zone as well.

Table1-2: Contract Package C3 from Shikeng to Yangfenchen's Temporary Land Usage Status

Project	Unit	Total	Pipeline Annex	Construction Area	Temporary Pile of Clay	Temporary Constructed Road	Waste Disposal Area	Water Pipeline Route
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Temporary land usage	mu	602.65		10.50	6.01	171.00	210.24	204.90
(1) Arable land	mu	35.91		7.35	4.20	24.36		
Paddy field	mu	15.39		3.15	1.80	10.44		
② Dry land	mu	20.52		4.20	2.40	13.92		
2. Garden land	mu	10.26		2.10	1.20	6.96		
Orchard	mu	10.26		2.10	1.20	6.96		
(3) Forest land	mu	5.13		1.05	0.60	3.48		
Forest land	mu	5.13		1.05	0.60	3.48		
(4) Industrial and mining warehouse land	mu	210.24					210.24	
Industrial land	mu	210.24					210.24	
(5) Transportation land	mu	341.10				136.20		204.90
Highway land	mu	341.10				136.20		204.90
3. Professional project								
(1) Communication facilities (overhead)	km	6.45						
(2) Transmission line (overhead)	km							
① 10kV	km	8.89						
② 0.38KV	km	4.69						
③ Transformer	a	2						

Table 1-3: Contract Package C5 from Shikeng to Jingdu's Temporary Land Usage Area Status

Project	Unit	Total	Construction Area	Temporary Pile of Clay	Temporary Newly Constructed Road	Waste Disposal Area	Water Pipeline Route
1. Water Pipeline Route	mu	229.36	3.90	2.67	40.80	126.39	55.60
(1) Arable land	mu	61.21	3.90	2.67	28.56		26.08
Paddy field	mu	35.47	2.34	1.60	12.24		19.29
② Paddy field	mu	25.74	1.56	1.07	16.32		6.79
(2) Garden land	mu	12.92			8.16		4.76
Orchard	mu	12.92			8.16		4.76
(3) Forest land	mu	13.46			4.08		9.38
Forest land	mu	13.46			4.08		9.38
(4) Industrial and mining warehouse land	mu	126.39				126.39	
Industrial land	mu	126.3				126.39	

		9					
(5) Transportation land	mu	15.37					15.37
Highway land	mu	1.73					1.73
② Country road	mu	13.64					13.64
3. Professional project							
(1) Communication facilities (overhead)	km	2.66					
(2) Transmission line (overhead)	km						
① 10kV	km	1.53					
② 0.38KV	km	2.89					
③ Transformer	a	1					

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

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

In practice, C3 and C5 periods are within 15 months, the compensation standard is: **AAOV* Occupation period+ Compensation for standing crops/trees**. The compensation standard for temporary land occupation of collective land will follow the original Resettlement Plan, but has a little change, which can be seen in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4: Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Occupation of Collective Land

Land Type	Average Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	Occupation Time (Year)	Plant trees/compensation (yuan/mu)	Total (yuan/mu)
Paddy field	2,925	1.25	1,500	5,156
Dry land	2,306	1.25	1,153	4,036
Orchard	2,306	1.25	6,000	8,883
Forest land	415	1.25	4,089	4,608

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

Construction of water supply pipeline also needs certain temporary occupation of state-owned land (green belts along the road). Compensation for temporary occupation of

state-owned land and trees on the ground is shown in table1-5.

Table1-5: Compensation Standard for Temporary Occupation of State-owned Land

Influence Category	Unit	Compensation Standard
Road/Highway (tax occupied)	yaun/m	30 (diameter ≤30cm)A
Road/Highway (green belt occupied)	yuan/m ² /day	3
Eucalyptus	yuan/a	100

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

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

1.2 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, Tracking the affected families and resettlement compensation and economic recovery, at the same time, in terms of temporary land acquisition design institute has a clear contract package C3 to the stone pit Fen temporary land area of 602.65 mu Chen package C5 stone pit or Wells are temporary and contract land area is 229.36 per acre in land expropriation compensation, in the external monitoring and assessment report does not make specific monitoring.

According to according to the project implementation plan, as of July 2015, the project also actively carry out social and gender development action plan, the report also contains the implementation of monitoring and evaluation.

1.2.2 Procedure and Methodology of this M&E

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

- (i) Following interviews and field investigation. And affected the township/street, the village committee, residents' committees and villagers' representatives/resident representative, immigrant households has carried on the discussion, understand the impact of the project, the affected people of different income to the project demand and willingness,

public participation, land acquisition and resettlement compensation as well as the economic recovery, and so on and so forth.

- (ii) The social development and gender action investigation. To have been carried out in relevant project construction contract employees use the comparative analysis and the sex ratio, know the implementation of the project social and gender development indicators.
- (iii) The organization of data analysis.
- (iv) Write report for monitoring and evaluation.

1.2.3 Scope of this Report

This report is the Guangdong Chaonan water resources protection and utilization demonstration project 2 external independent monitoring and evaluation report, the purpose is to the project by the end of July 2015 summarizes the resettlement plan implementation, and project action plan for social and gender action plan to carry out the situation, according to the on-the-spot investigation to track the permanent land affected family relocation compensation and the economic recovery, according to analysis of employment in the construction contract, monitoring the realization of gender and social development indicators, according to the deficiency existing in corresponding solution measures are put forward, build monitoring and evaluation mechanism as well as in the discovery and countermeasures in the process of monitoring and evaluation, etc.

1.2.4 Schedule of this M&E

In Early July 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 July 2015; and then the external resettlement M&E report was prepared, modified and translated in late July 2015.

2 Resettlement Implementation

2.1 Income Restoration Status of the Two Affected Households

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.

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.

2.2 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 (planting fruit trees), appendix 1. 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, T/t receipt and confirm collect shown in appendix 3 and appendix 5.

On December 1st, 2014, neighborhood commission of Dongbo Village Longtian Town signed the Land Acquisition Resettlement Compensation Agreement with the second affected household Zheng Shufeng (construction material business), appendix 2. 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, T/t receipt and confirm collect shown in appendix 4 and appendix 6.

2.3 Evaluation

Projects for land expropriation personnel in Dongbo Village Longtian Town two affected families of resettlement compensation in full standing in to protect the interests of the two families practical point of view, considering the maximum of economic compensation to the families of the two, at the same time actively help the economy of the two families were achieved in the shortest possible time, reduced the two affected families because of the loss of project implementation has carried out the expropriation and the emigration be friendly measures, won two affected families and their good evaluation of the village.

3 Social Development and Gender Action Plan Implementation

External monitoring experts through field investigation, the affected person interviews, and the related institutions staff discussion, and to consult the relevant documentation (such as the compensation policy, the compensation agreement, etc.), said: by the end of December 2014, Chaonan area demonstration project of the protection and utilization of water resources in Guangdong province permanent land expropriation and resettlement work accords with the objective of the resettlement plan requirements; Land requisition compensation policy conforms to the principle of the resettlement plan formulation and standards; Funds allocated to open and transparent and efficient, compensation funds can be timely full specified amount pays the affected village and related personnel; Land requisition and resettlement schedule can meet the needs of the engineering construction.

By the end of July 2015, with the project proceeding, PMO has gradually initiated Social Action Plan (SAP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure the implementation of social safeguards during project implementation.

Since project inception, the following are conducted: (1) 79.33mu of permanent land acquisition for the construction of three WSPs (Qiufeng, Jinxi, Longxi); (2) GS-C10 All Village Connect Project (first phase of water pipelines underneath roads) using domestic counterpart funding. During the implementation of the above projects, PMO kept in line with corresponding measures and requirements in SAP and GAP, conducted extensive propaganda and actions, took advices from beneficiaries. All walks of life understand and support the permanent land acquisition for the project and the project implementation in the district.

Currently, GS-C10 All Village Connect Project (first phase of water pipelines underneath roads) which has been started is financed by NBF, but according to the positive measures and requirements in respect of gender and social safeguards in PAM, the project has directly provided 40 employment, accounting for 6.1% of the planned rate, with 33 of local labor (82.5% of the 40 employment), with 14 females (53.8% of the 40 employment), which is higher than 30% required in the GAP, and 8 of them are from poor households (2% of the 40 employment), which is lower than 15% required in the plan, but during project construction, poverty alleviation will be reinforced gradually.

Currently, actions related to SAP and GAP mainly implemented include but not limited to:

(1) positive project propaganda during permanent land acquisition, full focus on social impact, meeting held between village committee and villager representatives by affected village committee to explain and promote relevant policies for permanent land acquisition, with generally 25% of female participants at meeting;

(2) materials like gravel used in pipeline construction is native, which brings certain economic benefit to the local residents;

(3) actively conducting training on traffic safety awareness, to safeguard safety of construction workers;

(4) notice boards and safety signs on construction site to ensure the safety of the nearby residents. There is no safety accident since project construction commencement.

Table 3-1: engineering employment records

The project		The first phase of tap water coverage highway network	
NO.		GS-C10	
Unskilled workers labor quantity	Classification	Total	Amount
	Gender	Male	25
		Female	15
	National	Ethnic minorities	
		Han nationality	
	Poverty	Poor represent	8
		General representative	32
	The household registration	Local employees *	32
		Foreign employees *	8

4 Findings and Suggestions

4.1 Findings

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

In the first E&M report expert put forward some Suggestions of positive measures to help better implementation of the resettlement plan project, , by the end of July 2015, the situation of the implementation of the project on the suggested action plan as shown in table 4-1.

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

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D eadline	tracking
1	Resettlement implementation (To speed up the pipeline route design, and the temporary land acquisition examination and approval)				
1.1	Temporary construction land route design	2271.16mu of land (Used for laying pipeline, piling construction materials, abandon slag and temporary construction roads, etc)	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Design Institute	March 2016	Actively implement
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	Actively implement

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D deadline	tracking
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	Actively implement
3	Strengthen the institutional capacity, improve the system of archives management				
3.1	Related training on land acquisition and institutional capacity building	Information communication	Chaonan District PMO, temporary land acquisition implementation unit, each village and towns, ect.	By the end of August 2019	Actively implement
3.2	Archives management on resettlement and land acquisition	Land acquisition data and archives building	Chaonan Tap Water Company	By the end of August 2019	Actively implement

(2) In a timely manner to start the social development and gender action plan, and provide adequate employments

In the use of domestic funds to implement the GS - C10 coverage water highway network in the first phase of project implementation, project department in accordance with the "social action plan" and "gender action plan" in the appropriate measures and requirements, to carry out extensive publicity and action, fully listen to opinions from all aspects of social economy and the beneficiary, all social strata towards project permanent land expropriation policy said understanding and support, at the same time support project in this area. At the same time, actively provide employment opportunities for local residents, especially in the hiring of women employees, has played a very good promoting and leading role.

4.2 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 implement positive measures conducive to social development plans, Help achieve social and gender action plan index

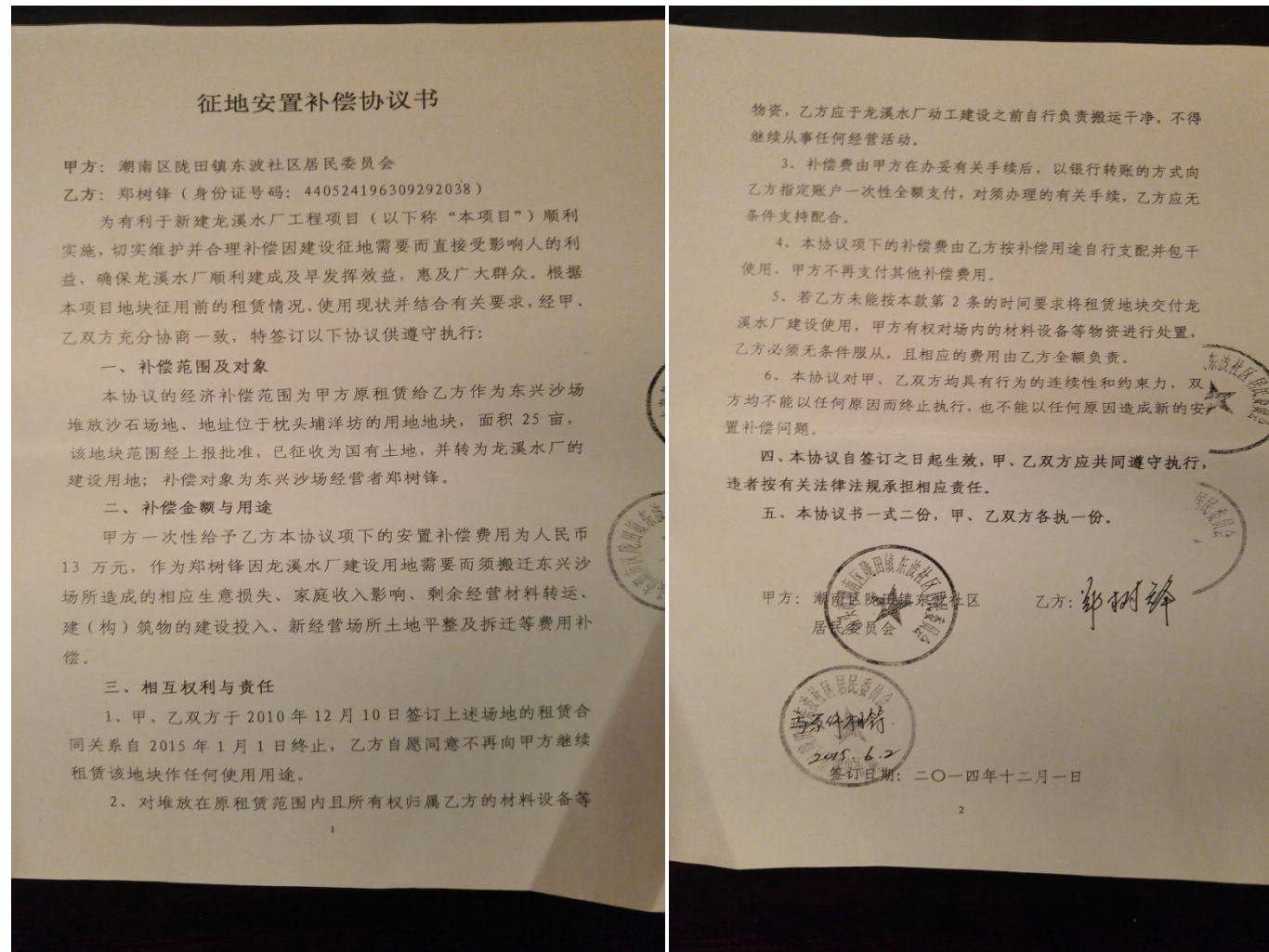
This item should be in the implementation of the contract in the future continue to vigorously promote the positive actions, on the premise of guarantee the project smoothly push, try to consider for the local residents, especially minority residents provide job opportunities for women and, make a positive contribution to balance gender economy.

5 Appendixes

Appendix1: Land requisition compensation agreement (Zheng Yongxiong, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)

<p style="text-align: center;">征地安置补偿协议书</p> <p>甲方：潮南区陇田镇东波社区居民委员会 乙方：郑永雄（身份证号码：440524196211172070）</p> <p>为有利于新建龙溪水厂工程项目（以下称“本项目”）顺利实施，切实维护并合理补偿因建设征地需要而直接受影响人的利益，确保龙溪水厂顺利建成及早发挥效益，惠及广大群众。根据本项目地块征用前的租赁情况、使用现状并结合有关要求，经甲、乙双方充分协商一致，特签订以下协议供遵守执行：</p> <p>一、补偿范围及对象</p> <p>本协议的经济补偿范围为甲方原租赁给乙方作为生柑、香蕉等经济作物种植场地、地址位于枕头埔洋坊的用地地块，面积19.33亩，该地块范围经上报批准，已征收为国有土地，并转为龙溪水厂的建设用地；补偿对象为经济作物种植者郑永雄。</p> <p>二、补偿金额与用途</p> <p>甲方一次性给予乙方本协议项下的安置补偿费用为人民币2万元，作为给予郑永雄因龙溪水厂建设用地需要而对原种植的生柑、香蕉等经济作物所造成的种植成本损失、家庭收入影响、种植经济效益影响、新种植场所土地平整及重新种植投入等费用补偿。</p> <p>三、相互权利与责任</p> <p>1、甲、乙双方于2011年2月15日签订上述场地的租赁合同关系自2015年1月1日终止，乙方自愿同意不再向甲方继续</p>	<p>济作物，乙方应于龙溪水厂动工建设之前自行负责清理干净，不得继续从事任何种植活动。</p> <p>3、补偿费由甲方在办妥有关手续后，以银行转账的方式向乙方指定账户一次性全额支付，对须办理的有关事项，乙方应无条件支持配合。</p> <p>4、本协议项下的补偿费由乙方按补偿用途自行支配并包干使用，甲方不再支付其他补偿费用。</p> <p>5、若乙方未能按本款第2条的时间要求将租赁地块交付龙溪水厂建设使用，甲方有权对场内的各种经济作物进行处置，乙方必须无条件服从，不得以任何借口阻挠。</p> <p>6、本协议对甲、乙双方均具有行为的连续性和约束力，双方均不得以任何原因而终止执行，也不能以任何原因造成新的安置补偿问题。</p> <p>四、本协议自签订之日起生效，甲、乙双方应共同遵守执行，违者按有关法律法规承担相应责任。</p> <p>五、本协议一式二份，甲、乙双方各执一份。</p> <p>甲方：潮南区陇田镇东波社区居民委员会 乙方：郑永雄</p> <p style="text-align: right;">签订日期：二〇一四年十二月一日</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
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Appendix2: Land requisition compensation agreement (Zheng Shufeng, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)



Appendix3: Telegraphic transfer voucher (Zheng Yongxiong, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)

中国邮政储蓄银行
POSTAL SAVINGS BANK OF CHINA

电汇凭证(回单) 1

□普通 □加急 委托日期 2015年 6月 4日 粤 00608591

汇款人	全称 汕头市潮南区村通自来水工程队	收款人	全称 郑永宏住
账号	100920609350010001	账号	605864013220275050
汇出地点	广东省 汕头市/县 潮南	汇入地点	广东省 汕头市/县 潮南
汇出行名称	邮政储蓄银行潮南支行	汇入行名称	邮政储蓄银行潮南支行
金额	人民币 (大写) 贰万元正	日期	2015.06.04
		支付密码	
		附加信息及用途: 征地安置补偿费	
汇出行签章		复核: 记账:	

10 (公章04) 邮政储蓄银行有限公司印制 175 x 85mm

此联汇出行给汇款人的回单

Appendix4: Telegraphic transfer voucher (Zheng Shufeng, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)

中国邮政储蓄银行
POSTAL SAVINGS BANK OF CHINA

电汇凭证(回单) 1
粤 00608590

□普通 □加急 委托日期 2015 年 6 月 4 日

汇款人	全称 汕头市潮南区村通自来水工程项目	收款人	全称 郑树锋
账号	100920609350010001	账号	605864013220209485
汇出地点	广东省汕头市/县潮南	汇入地点	广东省汕头市/县潮南
汇出行名称	邮政储蓄银行潮南支行	汇入行名称	邮政储蓄银行潮南支行
金额	人民币(大写) 壹拾叁万元正	2015.06.04	亿 千 百 十 万 千 百 十 元 角 分 ¥ 130000.00
附加信息及用途		征地安置补偿费	
汇出行签章		复核: 记账:	

此联汇出行给汇款人的回单

Appendix5: confirm payment certificate (Zheng Yongxiong, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)

存折 1003 存折号码 册A 8104013548

账号 603864013220223030 户名 郑永雄

币种 元 密印标志 无

开户日期 2008/06/26 加办其他 无

账户类型 个人结算账户 开户网点 200855537

开户网点名称 中国建设银行 汕头 濠江支行 储蓄专用章 (1)

日期	摘要	支出	存入	余额	备注
20140506	折现金取	9,000.00		2,315.46	20110606571
20140611	折现金取	2,300.00		15.46	20070605151
20141221	利息		1,747.69	1,763.15	20140216121
20150321	利息		1.04	1,764.19	0
20150321	折现金取	21,700.00	21,000.00	21,764.19	20130723000
20150321	折现金取			64.69	20140216121

Appendix6: confirm payment certificate (Zheng Shufeng, Dongbo Village of Longtian Town)

10 儲 1003 存折號碼: 鄭 8158191506

賬號 605864013220209485 戶名 鄭樹鋒

卡標志 无 開辦其他業務請至本行辦理

開戶日期 2006/05/09 開戶 8158191506

賬戶類型 結算賬戶

開戶網點名稱 汕頭市城東支行 業務專用章 (4)

20150605 換折				20,830.25	20080551951
20150218 利息	20,111.00	9.71		728.96	20080551951
20150318 結扣	3.00			725.96	99999999999
20150320 利息		0.64		726.60	0
20150418 結扣	3.00			723.60	99999999999
20150518 結扣	3.00			720.60	99999999999
20150604 收妥由前		130,000.00		130,720.60	20130723600
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
日期	摘要	金額	存人	金額	備註