



# External Monitoring Report

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July 2016

## PRC: Guangdong Chaonan Water Resources Development and Protection Demonstration Project – External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement, Social and Gender Development (No.4)

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

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Asian Development Bank

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

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

**(NO.4)**

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

**July 2016**

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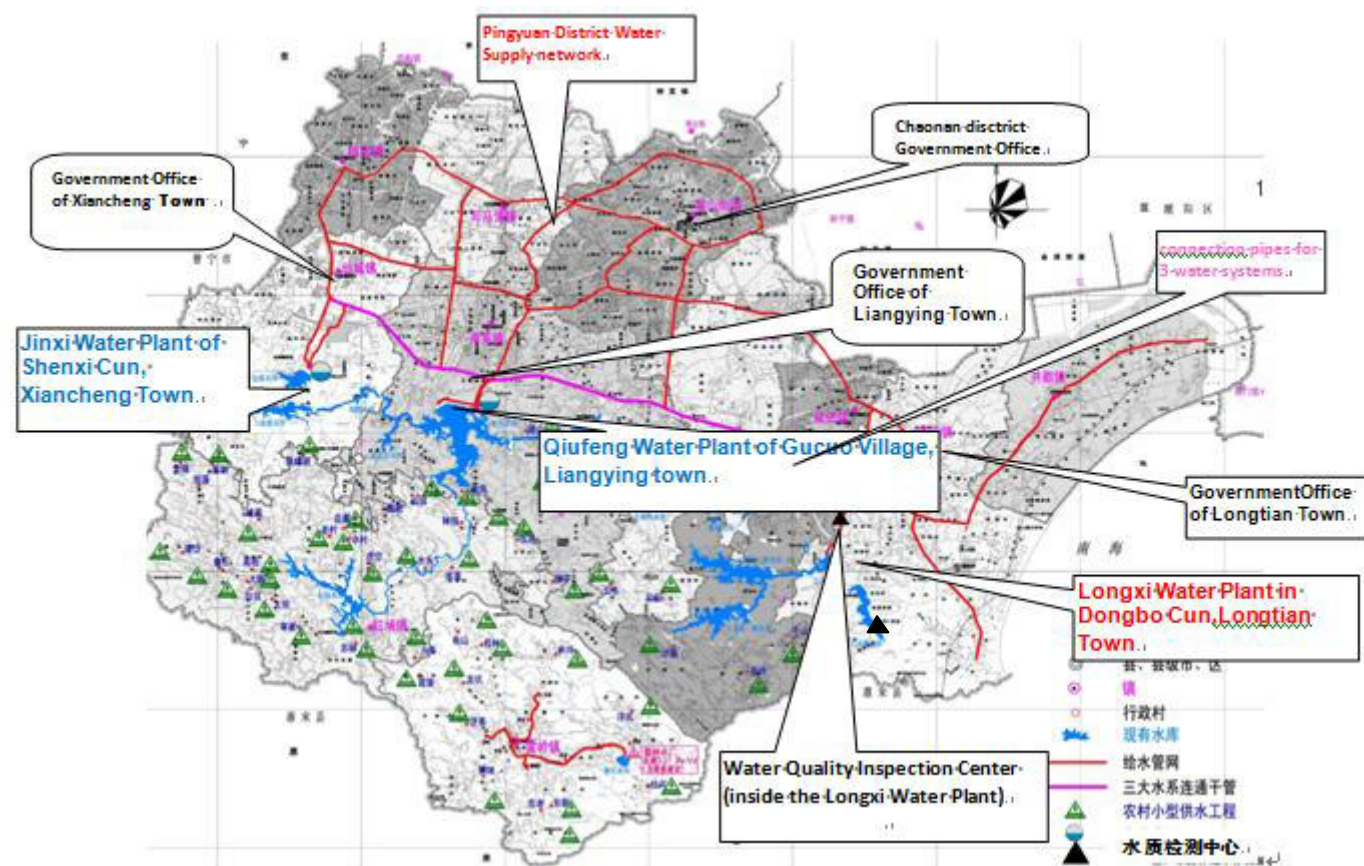


Figure 1-1: The overall distribution of the Project

## **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)<sup>①</sup> 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 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 142,000 m<sup>3</sup>/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 m<sup>3</sup>/day, including a sludge treatment facility and a pump station; (iv) installation and upgrade of water delivery and distribution pipelines in the district for a total length of about 1,000 kilometers; (v) establishment of a water quality monitoring center; (vi) installation of about 37,770 household water meters; and (vii) provision of operation and maintenance equipment, including leakage detection equipment.

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

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<sup>①</sup> Data from Chaonan statistics in the 2014 Statistical Yearbook of Shantou

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

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

**Table1-1: Basic Information of the Project**

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

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

### 1.1.2 Progress updated:

In Sub-project 4 of Output 2, the water supply pipe network will cover 9 towns of Chaonan District in the total length of about 1000km. By end of June, 2016, the construction drawings for the part from Shikeng to Yangfenchen, from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP, and that from Shikeng to Jingdu has been completed. The preliminary design of pipeline construction in Chengtian Town, Jingdu Town and Longtian Town has just finished, but that of the rest 6 towns has not been finished yet. The DI, Guangdong Hydropower Planning and Design Institute and Southen and Central China Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute, has improved the pipeline plan in the preliminary design phase so that the temporary land occupied by water supply pipe network has been reduced than the estimation in RP, as the details in the following Table of 1-2.

The part from Shikeng to Yangfenchen's temporary land usage are of 556.99 mu ( including 35.91 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 295.44 mu of transportation land.) This part is 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 Yangfencheng 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. All the water supply pipes are the underground embedded penstock, which only refers to the temporary land occupation including the water pipeline excavation, the outbuildings, Construction areas (Construction and auxiliary enterprises, warehouses and residential houses), temporary soil field and newly-constructed temporary construction roads. The part from Shikeng to Jingdu and from Wugou Reservoir to Longxi Water Plant temporarily occupies land area of 237.6 mu (64.65 mu of arable land, 13.40 mu of garden land, 15.33 mu of forest land, 126.39 mu of industrial and mining warehouse land and 17.4 mu of transportation land.) The construction includes 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.

**Table 1-2: Comparison for Temporary Land Usage Status in Design**

Item	Unit	TTL	Shikeng to Yangfencheng Part						Wugou Reservoir to Longxi Water Plant, Shikeng to Jingdu Part					
			Sub-ttl	Construction areas	Temporary earth block	Temporary construction road	waste disposal area	water transmission pipeline	Sub-ttl	Construction areas	Temporary earth block	Temporary construction road	waste disposal area	water transmission pipeline
Temporary Occupied land in FSR	Mu	1006.10	699.49	11.25	6.75	171.00	220.50	289.99	306.61	4.20	5.70	41.40	138.00	117.31
Temporary Occupied land in Preliminary Design	Mu	845.25	612.41	10.50	6.01	171.00	210.24	214.65	232.84	3.90	2.67	40.80	126.39	59.08
Temporary Occupied land in CD Design	Mu	794.59	556.99	10.50	6.01	171.00	210.24	159.24	237.60	3.90	2.67	40.80	126.39	63.84
Area reduced from FSR	Mu	211.51	142.50	0.75	0.74	0.00	10.26	130.75	69.02	0.30	3.03	0.60	11.61	53.47

Item	Unit	TTL	Longtian Town						Chentian town & Jingdu Town					
			Sub-ttl	Construction	Temporary earth	Temporary construction	waste disposal	water transmission	Sub-ttl	Construction	Temporary earth	Temporary construction	waste disposal	water transmission
Temporary Occupied land in FSR	Mu	759.18	368.46	6.00	3.68	42.00	107.25	209.53	390.73	5.18	4.07	32.72	171.99	176.76
Temporary Occupied land in Preliminary	Mu	719.86	338.58	6.00	3.40	39.60	97.54	192.04	381.28	4.80	3.70	32.40	170.29	170.09
Area reduced from PD	Mu	39.33	29.88	0.00	0.28	2.40	9.71	17.49	9.45	0.38	0.37	0.32	1.70	6.67



**Table 1-3 Temporary Land Usage Status Summary**

Item	Unit	TTL	Shikeng to Yangfencheng Part						Wugou Reservoir to Longxi WSP, Shikeng to Jingdu Part					
			Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route	Sub-ttl	Construction area	Temp. Soil Field	Temp. Construction Road	Waste Disposal Field	Water supply Pipeline Route
1. Temporary Land Usage	Mu	794.59	556.99	10.50	6.01	171.00	210.24	159.24	237.60	3.90	2.67	40.80	126.39	63.84
(1) Arable Land	Mu	100.57	35.91	7.35	4.20	24.36			64.65	3.90	2.67	28.56		29.52
① Paddy Field	Mu	53.41	15.39	3.15	1.80	10.44			38.01	2.34	1.60	12.24		21.83
② Dry Land	Mu	47.16	20.52	4.20	2.40	13.92			26.64	1.56	1.07	16.32		7.69
(2) Field	Mu	24.08	10.26	2.10	1.20	6.96			13.82			8.16		5.66
① Fruit Field	Mu	24.08	10.26	2.10	1.20	6.96			13.82			8.16		5.66
(3) Woodland	Mu	20.46	5.13	1.05	0.60	3.48			15.33			4.08		11.25
① Forest Land	Mu	20.46	5.13	1.05	0.60	3.48			15.33			4.08		11.25
(4) Industry and Mining Warehouse Land	Mu	336.63	210.24				210.24		126.39				126.39	
① Industrial Land	Mu	336.63	210.24				210.24		126.39				126.39	
(5) Transportation Land	Mu	312.84	295.44			136.20		159.24	17.40					17.40
① Road Construction Land	Mu	297.40	295.44			136.20		159.24	1.96					1.96
② Village Road	Mu	15.44							15.44					15.44

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

### 1.1.3 Resettlement Plan

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

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

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

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

According to the FSR, the waste disposal area occupies 1400m<sup>2</sup> locating inside the textile industry's circular economy industrial park in the open lowland between Jingtian Road and Shenshan Road. All land requisition related resettlement has been finished in the economy industrial park's project and there is no more charges required.

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

In practice, after the C3 and C5 combined, the new package's periods is within 15 months , the compensation standard is: **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.

**Table1-4: Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Occupation of Collective Land**

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

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

Construction of water supply pipeline also needs certain temporary occupation of state-owned land (green belts along the road). Compensation for temporary occupation of state-owned land and trees on the ground is shown in table1-5.

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

Influence Category	Unit	Compensation Standard
Road/Highway (tax occupied)	yuan/m	30 (diameter ≤30cm)A
Road/Highway (green belt occupied)	yuan/m <sup>2</sup> /day	3

Eucalyptus	yuan/a	100
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A: As for the pipe diameter which is above 30 cm, each additional 10 cm increase in diameter, compensation standard will be increased by 10%.

Resource: Chaonan Tap Water Company and local government.

#### 1.1.4 Feedback to The 2<sup>nd</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation:

##### **Suggestion (1) Speed up the pipeline route design, speed up the temporary land occupation approval to ensure the implementation of the project:**

In the Output 2 of the project, it needs to temporarily occupy the land in total of 2,271.16 mu for laying pipelines, piling construction materials, stacking dregs and construction of temporary road construction. This temporary land use is currently under the design or approval procedures. which should be speeded up in order to complete the project on due time.

##### **Suggestion (2) continue to implement positive measures conducive to social development plans, Help achieve social and gender action plan index**

In order to comply with the social safeguard requirements, SAP and GAP have been officially attached to all the construction contracts , especially focus on the employment of locals and report quarterly the updated employment status. However, the awareness to recruit females is still needed to be improved. In the current record of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016, the female employment rate is much less than the GAP requirement of 30% (there are only 23 females in the two construction sites in the rate of 12.6%, greatly decreased from that of last quarter, 41.67%), The local employment is in the total number of 114, in the rate of 61.6%, lower than the requirement of 65% in SAP; but the number of the poor has reached 106, 57.3%, which has met the requirement of SAP.

#### 1.2 External Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation

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

##### 1.2.1 Scope of this M&E

According to the latest procurement plan of the Project, by the end of June 2016, the implementation process of resettlement work follows the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, in line with the ADB "Safeguard Policy Statement" (2009) requirements, in a fair, open and orderly manner. Among them, resettlement work for construction of three water supply plants that acquire a total of 79.33 mu of permanent land has been completed. The scope of this external M&E focuses on land acquisition and resettlement of this 44.33 mu and the waste disposal area, Continuously tracking the affected families and resettlement

compensation and economic recovery, at the same time, in terms of temporary land acquisition design institute has a clear statement during last monitoring that there is no temporary land use in this construction. Therefore, in the external monitoring and assessment report does not make specific updating on the temporary land use for Longxi WSP project.

The other two water plants, Qiufeng and Jinxi Water Plant, will respectively occupy permanent land of 25 mu and 10 mu. Even though the Preliminary Design of Qiufeng WSP is under the approval state, this area of permanent land requisition has been delimited clearly in the design and will not affect other any land requisition.

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

### **1.2.2 Procedure and Methodology of this M&E**

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> external monitoring and evaluation. Our team has followed up with the updated information and compared the migrants' status after the resettlement has arranged, from which we reviewed the findings in this two M&E again for the newly discovered issues and the corresponding suggestions. The external resettlement M&E of the Project is conducted in the following procedure:

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

### **1.2.3 Scope of this Report**

This report is the 4th external independent monitoring and evaluation report on Guangdong Chaonan water resources protection and utilization demonstration project , with the purpose that by the end of June 2016 summarizes the resettlement plan implementation, and project action plan for social and gender action plan to carry out the situation, according to the

on-the-spot investigation to track the permanent land affected family relocation compensation and the economic recovery, according to analysis of employment in the construction contract, monitoring the realization of gender and social development indicators, according to the deficiency existing in corresponding solution measures are put forward, build monitoring and evaluation mechanism as well as in the discovery and countermeasures in the process of monitoring and evaluation, etc.

#### 1.2.4 Schedule of this M&E

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

## 2 Resettlement Implementation

### 2.1 Compensation Payment on the Permanent Acquired Collective Land

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

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

Land Used Project	Address	Land Acquisition Area (Mu)	Comprehensive Compensation Fee	Resettlement Compensation Fee
Newly-built Longxi Water Plan	Longtian Dongbo Neighborhood Committee	44.33	354.64	15
Expanded Qiufeng Water Plant	Liangying Gucuo Neighborhood Committee	25	192.5	0
Renovated Jinxi Water Plan	Xiancheng Shenxi Neighborhood Committee	10	59	0
Total	3 Neighborhood Committee	79.33	606.14	15

Resource: Chaonan PMO

### 2.2 I Status of the Two Affected Households

#### 2.2.1 Income Restoration Status:

By the end of 2014, the PMO has completed the 44.33 acres of permanent land acquisition

for the construction of the Longxi plant. Dongbo Village of Shenxi Town and two affected families signed the agreement, and according to the impact, some compensation was given before formal construction of the Longxi plant. Currently, the project has started. Two affected families had received the land acquisition notification before the construction started, and they decided not to rent the land after Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 2015.

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

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

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

At the beginning of 2015, the family got RMB 130,000 yuan as the direct financial

compensation through compensation agreement, because of the permanent land acquisition. There are 6 people in the family, among whom, two people are responsible for the construction material business's operation and management. After the land compensation, the family has signed the contract with the Dongbo Village Neighborhood Committee for a vacant land of 7-8mu to continue the sand and stone business, with new operated land cost is about RMB 100,000 yuan. With the expansion of construction material business, the income is predicted to add more than RMB 50,000 yuan per year; by far, it is a transitional period, the surplus of land acquisition compensation is RMB 30,000 yuan, which is enough to support the normative living standard, and ensure it will not degrade. During the monitoring this time, we found that there are 14 trucks in capacity of 30cubic meters each for construction material transport. The site change has brought some inconvenience to process the sand and stone, but the business itself has not been affected since most of the materials are sold to the neighborhood people who are going to build houses. 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 with on complaints.



Figure 3: Visiting the affected family and interviewing Mr. Zheng Yongxiong on July 1<sup>st</sup> 2016

### 2.2.2 Resettlement Compensation Status

On December 1st, 2014, neighborhood commission of Dongbo Village Longtian Town signed the Land Acquisition Resettlement Compensation Agreement with the first affected household Zheng Yongxiong (planting fruit trees), 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. The payment of compensation to these two families has been both effected on June 4<sup>th</sup> 2015.

### **2.2.3 Evaluation**

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

### **2.3 Endowment Insurance:**

According to the RP, PMO is obliged to pay the endowment insurance for 77 people from the three villages affected by the permanent requisition. This full payment of totally 693,000yuan (see the Figure 4) has been effected by Finance Bureau of Chaonan District directly to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau on Dec. 23th, 2011 and Oct. 30, 2012, and then will be paid directly into the individual's account once the Village Neighborhood Committee submits the name list, in the use of 15-year endowment insurance for the land-requisitioned farmers with the standard of 50 RMB/person/month. So endowment insurance to each land-requisitioned farmer will be in total amount of 9000yuan per person. According to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau, the 45 villagers in Dongbo Village affected by the Longxi WSP construction, has all received the endowment insurance in their individual account. The insurance for the other two villages has also been paid to the Chaonan Social Security Bureau by the Chaonan Financial Bureau., but the payment cannot be effected to any individual accounts since there are neither beneficiary individual namelist nor official approval by Human Resource and Social Security Bureau or Land Resource Dept.provided to the Social Security Bureau so far.

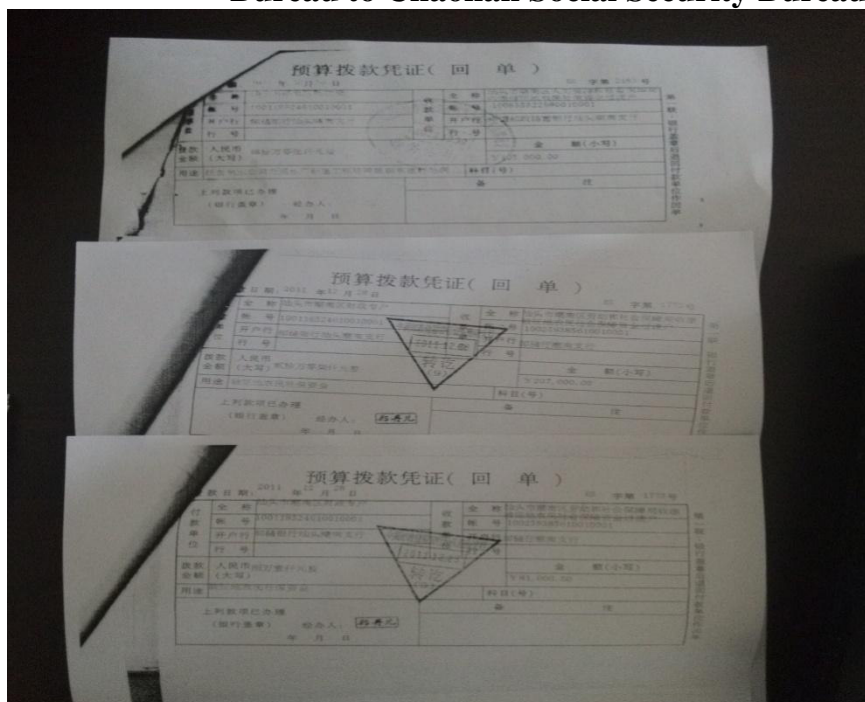
The village head, Mr. Zheng, of Dongbo Village said that the beneficiary's namelist of 45 villagers (with 22 females) are determined by the neighborhood committee and village committee in order to put the poorest who need this the most in the namelist. The list has been advertised to the public before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



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

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

Resource: Chaonan PMO

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

## 2.4 Land Use Plan for the Village Collective Reserved Land

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

**Table 2-3: Land Use Plan for Reserved Lands**

<b>Land Project</b>	<b>Used</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Reserved Land area (Mu)</b>	<b>Land Status</b>	<b>Use Plan</b>
Newly-built Longxi Water Plan		Longtian Dongbo Neighborhood Committee	6.65	House Site	Farmer's Apartment
Expanded Qiufeng Water Plant		Liangying Gucuo Neighborhood Committee	3.51	House Site	Te be decided
Renovated Jinxi Water Plan		Xiancheng Shenxi Neighborhood Committee	1.5	House Site	Te be decided
Total		3 Neighborhood Committee	11.66		

## 2.5 Conclusion:

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

## 3 Social Development and Gender Action Plan Implementation

By the end of Dec. 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.

The project management consulting service has been mobilized by the consulting firm on July 2016. The social and gender development expert in the consulting team has conducted several trainings to the EAs, Client, and the contractors in order to strengthen their awareness on social and gender development, especially the attention to the vulnerable

groups. On the July 7<sup>th</sup>, the specialist has conducted a special training themed on SAP, GAP and PPMS framework.

Currently, GS-C10 All Village Connect Project (first phase of water pipelines underneath roads) financed by NBF has been started by Guangdong Shantou Sanling Municipal Engineering Company, is and the Longxi WSP is constructed Guangdong 2nd Construction Company and Guangdong Tap Water Construction and Installation Company. According to the positive measures and requirements in respect of gender and social safeguards in PAM, the employment indicator has decreased in the 2nd quarter of 2016, with 75 of local labor (41% of the 183 employment), with 23 females (12.6% of the 183 employment), which is much lower than 30% required in the GAP, and 30 of them are from poor households (16.4% of the 183 employment), which is higher than 15% required in SAP. During project construction, the ration of females and the poors need to be geately improved. Details see the Table 3-1 & 3-2:

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. By end of June 2016, the native material used in the project has been added up to RMB 2,575,761.90yuan;

(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.

(5) On July 7 2016, the On the July 7<sup>th</sup>, the specialist has conducted a special training themed on SAP, GAP and PPMS framework, especially on the issues occurred in the previous stages.

**Table 3-1 Employment Status of Longxi WSP (2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016)**

Project Name:		1 <sup>st</sup> Phase Construction Longxi WSP Construction			Remarks
Contract Code:		C4			
Non-technical Labor	Category	Item	Unit	No. s	
	Gender	Male*	(person)	137	
		Female*	(person)	13	
	Nationality	Minority	(person)	42	
		Han Chinese	(person)	108	
	Poor	Poor labor *	(person)	24	
		Non-poor labor*	(person)	126	
	Citizen	Local labor*	(person)	53	
		Non-local labor	(person)	97	

**Table 3-2 Employment Status of**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Phase for Village Connection Pipe Network (2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016)**

Project Name:		1 <sup>st</sup> Phase Construction for Village Connection Pipe Network			Remarks
Contract Code:		C10			
Non-technical Labor	Category	Item	Unit	No. s	
	Gender	Male*	( person )	23	
		Female*	( person )	10	
	Nationality	Minority	( person )	—	
		Han Chinese	( person )	33	
	Poor	Poor labor *	( person )	6	
		Non-poor labor*	( person )	27	
	Citizen	Local labor*	( person )	22	
Non-local labor		( person )	11		



## 4 Findings and Suggestions

### 4.1 Findings

#### (1) Implementation of the suggested action plan in the first 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> M&E Report

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

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

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D eadline	tracking
1	Resettlement implementation (To speed up the pipeline route design, and the temporary land acquisition examination and approval)				
1.1	Temporary construction land route design	2271.16mu of land ( Used for laying pipeline, piling construction materials, abandon slag and temporary construction roads, etc)	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Design Institute	March 2016	Actively implement. The waterlines will be measured accurately after its detailed design completed. Waste disposal area, 1400 m <sup>2</sup> , has all the land requisition completed in the economic industrial park

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D deadline	tracking
					project, so this land can be used directly with no requisition issues.
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
2	Adopt friendly resettlement compensation measures				
2.1	Keeping tracking of Land acquisition compensation and economy restoration of 2 affected households in Dongbo Village Longtian Town	2 affected households	Chaonan Tap Water Company, Chaonan District Government, Neighborhood committee of Dongbo Village Longtian Town	Keep tracking	Compensation paid to them. Their living and production conditions keep normal, with no decline in living standards.

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Department	Progress/D deadline	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	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	The current archives is divided into three parts, which are all in charged by specially-assigned persons. The specialist has trained the local archive management team with improvement suggestions.

**(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 and poor employees (totally 183 employees in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016, with 23 females in the rate of 12.6%, 30 from the poor in the rate of 16.4%, and 75 locals in the rate of 41%). The employment indicators of the female and the



local in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016 have not reached the requirement in SAP & GAP but the rate of the poor has reached the requirement. Chaonan PMO has attached great importance to the SAP & GAP in the project implementation, and made the SAP & GAP the official appendix as an integrated part of the contract with the same effectiveness. PMO has assigned a staff to be responsible for the implementation of SAP and GAP, and there is one female staff especially in charge of the gender-related affairs in the PMO office.

## **4.2 Suggestions**

### **(1) Speed up approval procedure to 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 approval and relevant impact scope survey. All the lands related to temporary land requisitions needs to be accurately measured with PMO and owner's company after the detailed design finished, in order to define the scope of tangible impact.

### **(2) continue to implement positive measures conducive to social development plans, Help achieve social and gender action plan index**

These positive actions should be vigorously promoted in the implementation of the contract in the future, on the premise to guarantee the project's smooth implementation, and try the best to consider the local residents, especially minority residents, and provide public participant and job opportunities for women and, make a positive contribution to balance gender economy.

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

In Sub-project 4 of Output 2, the water supply pipe network will cover 9 towns of Chaonan District in the total length of about 1000km. Currently, the preliminary design of pipeline construction in Chengtian Town, Jingdu Town and Longtian Town has just finished, but that of the rest 6 towns has not been finished yet, which means that the project construction will be in the spotlight of the public in 9 towns. It is suggested by the external monitoring expert that it is necessary to conduct the public participation activities before and during the design and construction stage with complete record of the meeting such as the organizer's information, time and place, male and female participants (attendance book), participants opinions and suggestions, design revisions based on the suggestions, and so on. It is important to reflect the females participation in the activity. All the written record, pictures and media information should be well archived.

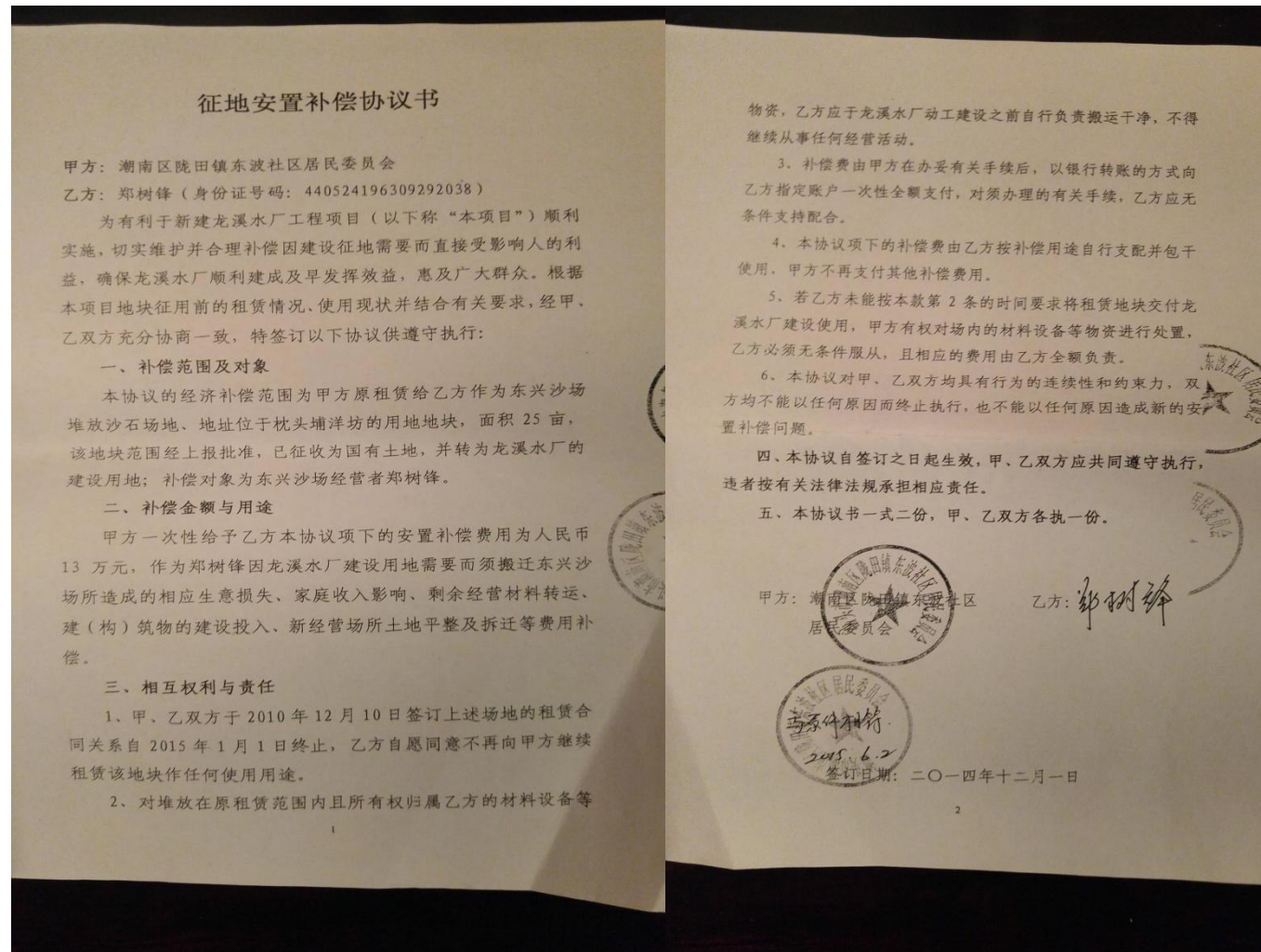


## 5 Appendixes

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

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>征地安置补偿协议书</b></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><b>一、补偿范围及对象</b></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><b>二、补偿金额与用途</b></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20万元，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><b>三、相互权利与责任</b></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租赁该地块作为经济作物种植。</p>	<p>经济作物。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><b>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。</b></p> <p><b>五、本协议一式二份，甲、乙双方各执一份。</b></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 郑永在																						
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	邮储银行潮南支行	汇入行名称	邮储银行潮南支行																						
金额	人民币 (大写) 贰万元正	支付密码	20150604																						
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>亿</td><td>千</td><td>百</td><td>十</td><td>万</td><td>千</td><td>百</td><td>十</td><td>元</td><td>角</td><td>分</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table>		亿	千	百	十	万	千	百	十	元	角	分					2	0	0	0	0	0	0
亿	千	百	十	万	千	百	十	元	角	分															
				2	0	0	0	0	0	0															
汇出行签章 (Signature)		附加信息及用途: 征地安置补偿费 复核: _____ 记账: _____																							

10 (公厘0.4) 国家邮政局印制有限公司印刷 175 × 85mm

此联为电汇凭证的回单



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

□普通 □加急 委托日期 2015 年 6 月 4 日 粤 00608590

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 潮南区		汇入地点	广东省 汕头市/县 潮南区	
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		
			附加信息及用途	征地安置补偿费	

此联汇出行给收款人的回单

汇出行签章

复核: 记账:

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

01 1003

存折号码: 册A 8104013548

账号 603864013220229090

户名 郑永雄

币种 元

密印标志 0000

开户日期 2008/06/26

加办其他 0000

账户类型 个人结算账户

开户网点 20086537

开户网点名称 中国建设银行 汕头龙田支行

储蓄专用章 (1)

日期	摘要	支出	存入	余额	操作
20140506	折现金取	9,000.00		2,315.46	20110606671
20140611	折现金取	2,300.00		15.46	20070605151
20141221	利息结清		1,747.69	1,763.15	20140216121
20150321	利息		1.04	1,764.19	0
20150321	收现金存		21,000.00	21,764.19	20130723000
20150321	折现金取	21,700.00		64.19	20140216121
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					

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

10 储1003 存折号码: 8158191506

账号: 605864013220209485 户名: 郑树峰

卡标志: 无 开户日期: 2006/05/09

账户类型: 结算账户 开户网点名称: 汕头市

业务专用章 (4)

20150605	转入			20,830.25	20080551951
20150218	利息压账	20,111.00	9.71	728.96	20080551951
20150318	结扣	3.00		725.96	999999999999
20150321	利息		0.64	726.60	0
20150418	结扣	3.00		723.60	999999999999
20150518	结扣	3.00		720.60	999999999999
20150604	收取款项		130,000.00	130,720.60	20130723603

日期 摘要 支出 存入 余额 操作