



Social Monitoring Report

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People's Republic of China: Shanxi Inclusive Agricultural Value Chain Development Project

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Shanxi Inclusive Agricultural Value Chain Development Project

External Social Monitoring Report

(January-December 2021)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CPMO	County Project management office
EA	Executing Agency
GAP	Gender action plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing agency
IB	Inclusive Business
LUR	Land use right
LURT	Land use right transfer
MPMO	Municipal Project management office
PAC	Participating Agricultural Company/cooperative
PAP	Project affected people
PMO	Project management office
PPMO	Provincial Project management office
SDAP	Social development action plan
The PRC	The People's Republic of China
VC	Value Chain

Unit of exchange

1 kg = 2 jin

1 ha = 15 mu

USD1= CNY6.5

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I. Introduction

A. The Project

1. Shanxi is in the northern PRC, forming a highland with mountains in the east and south. In 2020, the provincial per capita disposable income of CNY 25,213 (equivalent to USD3,964) was among the ten lowest in the PRC. It was just 78% of the national average. Rural households have a per capita disposable income of CNY16,537 (USD2,600), that is 47.5% of the provincial urban households' per capita disposable income.

2. Shanxi is undergoing a significant transformation from a coal-dependent economy. The agriculture sector is the key to transforming the economy and addressing income disparity and poverty. Agriculture is an important means of livelihood for the rural population in Shanxi Province. However, low productivity and low value addition restrains development of the agriculture.

3. ADB supported Shanxi Inclusive Agricultural Value Chain Project (the project) is aligned with the following impacts: (i) all rural residents falling below the PRC's current poverty line and all poor counties lifted out of poverty, and poverty alleviation in all regions achieved; and (ii) rural-urban income disparity narrowed and the proportion of the population in the middle-income class increased.¹ Outcome of the project will be income generation opportunities (IGOs) from selected local specialty agricultural products increased. The outcome will be accomplished through two outputs: (i) agricultural value chains (AVCs) strengthened, and (ii) inclusive business mechanism piloted. These outputs will primarily be implemented (with government support) by project agribusiness companies (PACs) that are capable of leading value chains of different specialized agricultural products in different parts of the province. The PACs are divided into two groups: PACs that will be engaged to demonstrate model AVCs under output 1 (PAC1s), and PACs that will be engaged to demonstrate model inclusive business under output 2 (PAC2s).

B. The GAP, the SDAP, and the LURT

4. Implementation of the subprojects offers significant opportunities for promoting inclusive growth, gender equality, women's empowerment, and improving sustainable agricultural development.

5. To maximize these positive outcomes, a gender action plan (GAP) has been prepared. The project is designed to meet the ADB requirements for Effective Gender Mainstreaming categorization. The GAP features include focuses on ensuring women's

¹ Shanxi Provincial Government. 2016. Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of Shanxi Province. Taiyuan

equitable participation in the project-related public consultation; promoting women's access to the project created employment opportunities; and building EA/IA institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming. Negative gender impacts, if any, will be mitigated.

6. A social development action plan (SDAP) has been developed to enhance inclusive agricultural development and addressing various impacts caused by the project, The SDAP features focus on maximizing the project benefits to the poor and the low-income households and narrowing down the income gap between rural and urban residents in the project area.

7. Land use rights transferring (LURT) from farmer households to the PACs are common for the PACs to operate their business. In order to ensure that the LURT is transparent, voluntary, fare, and the consultation is inclusive, verification requirements and methods of the LURT requirements are prepared and shall be followed during the project implementation.

8. The project is required to implementation of the GAP and the SDAP, and the project implementation is required to meet the LURT requirements. For simplifying the writing, hereafter, the GAP, the SDAP and the LUTR requirements are collectively named social plans.

C. This Report

9. This report is the fourth external social monitoring report on implementation of the social plans. The report presents (i) implementation of the GAP, the SDAP, and the LURT; and (ii) the monitoring results for 2021. It also identifies issues and makes recommendations accordingly.

10. Major methods used for carrying out this monitoring include review of project documents, communication with the project management office (PMO), collection of social data related to implementation of the GAP, and clarification with the PACs' gender focal point on the data the PACs submitted, etc.

II. The Project Progress

A. The Project Scope

11. By the end of 2021, there were seven existing subprojects under the project which were going on, including three PAC1s and four PAC2s². The seven subprojects are geographically located in seven counties, cities or districts (hereafter collectively named counties) administratively belong to 6 municipalities (Table 1). There are also eight newly proposed subprojects which are under approving. Situation of the newly proposed subprojects will possibly be included in the next external social monitoring report.

² There were originally 19 PAC1s including 9 PACs and 10 PAC2s during the project preparatory stage in 2017.

Table 1: The Existing Subprojects and their Location

Name of PAC	County located	Municipality located	The subproject	
PAC-Jinlong	Jishan	Yuncheng	The proposed subproject is to build a new egg-laying chicken farm. The egg-laying chicken farm needs farmers to raise the hens for producing eggs. The company sells the eggs by middlepersons and/or through other channels. The company purchases part of the raw materials from local farm households.	PAC1
PAC-Lvheng	Quwo	Linfen	The proposed subproject is to build mushroom production base including greenhouses, and build mushroom cold storage and simple processing work for processing the mushroom	PAC1
PAC-Fuzhongyuan	Liulin	Lvliang	The proposed subproject is to upgrade and expand pig farms. The company will enlarge the pig production scale, which will need more farmer employees. The company will purchase raw materials from farmers' cooperatives and/or farm households	PAC1
PAC-Shude	Shilou		The proposed subproject is to build fruit-processing workshops. The company will buy fruits from farm households, process, and sell the processed products	PAC2
PAC-Lvhe	Heshun	Jinzhong	The proposed subproject is to purchase 1,500 cows. The company will sell the cows on credit to farm households together with technical and other necessary services. The company will buy-back the little pigs, and sell them pigs after being fatten	PAC2
PAC-Beiye	Guangling	Datong	The proposed subproject is to upgrade and/or build 6 mushroom production lines including necessary equipment The company will buy mushroom from farm households, process, and sell. The company may also provide technical and financial support for the farm households.	PAC2
PAC-Qinzhouhuang	Qinxian	Changzhi	The proposed subproject is to build one production line for producing millet powder and two package production lines for packaging the produces. The company will buy millet from farm households.	PAC2

Sources: PPMO and communications with the PACs between December 2020 and January 2021.

B. The Project Institutional Arrangement

12. Shanxi Provincial Government (SPG) is the executing agency (EA), responsible for overall guidance, coordination, supervision, and management of the project implementation.

13. Provincial project management office (PPMO) was set up under Shanxi Poverty Alleviation and Development Office (SPADO). On behalf of the SPG, the EA, the PPMO is responsible for overall coordination and supervision of the project implementation. The seven county project management offices (CPMOs) were set up under the Rural Development Administration of the counties who are responsible for undertaking the day-to-day management activities during the project implementation. The seven PACs are the project implementation units, who are carrying out the subprojects for their own.

C. Gender/social Focal Points

14. PPMO, each CPMO, and each PAC appointed one focal person (Table 2), who are responsible for facilitating implementation of the GAP, the SDAP, the LURT and collecting sex-disaggregated data. Of the seven subprojects, three of the seven gender focal points changed in 2020 and 2021.

Table 2: Gender Focal Points in 2021

Institution	County	Municipality	Name of focal point	Sex	Phone
PPMO			FENG Zhirong	M	18603473266
PAC-Jinlong	Jishan	Yuncheng	HUANG Jianyun	F	15333060552
PAC-Lvheng	Quwo	Linfen	LU Haiyun ³	F	13753715519
PAC-Fuzhongyuan	Liulin	Lvliang	LI Jinsheng ⁴	M	13994813830
PAC-Shude	Shilou	Lvliang	HE Li ⁵	F	15534333639
PAC-Lvhe	Heshun		ZHANG Xinjie ⁶	F	13934561469
PAC-Beiye	Guangling	Datong	WANG Yaxiong	M	15536249842
PAC-Qinzhouhuang	Qinxian	Changzhi	LI Reyu	M	13835591766
CPMO-Jishan	Jishan	Yuncheng	WEI Hong	F	13603591158
CPMO-Quwo	Quwo	Linfen	ZHU Xiaoyu	F	13623431686
CPMO-Liulin	Liulin	Lvliang	LIU Nulian	F	13753354489
CPMO-Shilou	Shilou	Lvliang	FANG Huiping	F	15003580004
CPMO-Heshun	Heshun	Jinzhong	SONG Baozhen	F	15803448364
CPMO-Guangling	Guangling	Datong	WANG Yan	F	15935501067
CPMO-Qinxian	Qinxian	Changzhi	YANG Haixia	F	13015393235

Source: PPMO and the PACs in December 2020 and January 2021.

D. The Project Progress

15. As of 31 December 2021, the project progress is shown in Table 3. Lvheng Company in Quwo County has completed its construction of the project cold-storages workshop and 151 mushroom greenhouses have been put into place; Lvhe Company in Heshun County has purchased 1,500 heads of cows, and 999 of the cows were contracted to 48 individual farmer households. The other project companies have not yet completed their civil work or just completed the construction work and have not yet started the operations.

³ It was Mr. TIAN Wuchen in 2019, Mr. ZHAO Hui in 2020, and changed to Ms. LU Haiyun in 2021.

⁴ It was Mr. ZHANG Zhiping in 2020, and changed to Mr. LI Jinsheng in 2021.

⁵ It was Ms. CUI Xia last year.

⁶ It was Mr. LI Wuyan in 2019, LI Jian in 2020, and changed to He Li in 2021.

Table 3: The Project Progress

PAC	County	Municipality	Project progress (as of 31/12/2021)
Jinlong	Jishan	Yuncheng	The subproject construction completed by the end of 2021, and has not yet been put into operation.
Lvheng	Quwo	Linfen	The civil work for the proposed cold storage and upgrade of the mushroom greenhouses completed in 2020. 151 upgraded mushroom greenhouses were put into operation in 2021
Shude	Shilou	Lvliang	The civil work has completed by the end of 2021
Fuzhongyuan	Liulin		About 80% of the civil work was conducted
Lvhe	Heshun	Jinzhong	The subproject purchased 1,500 cows. Of which, 99 cows were contracted to 48 farm households, and the others were kept in the company and would be contracted to farmer households when everything is ready.
Beiye	Guangling	Datong	The civil work has been conducted about 70%
Qinzhouhuang	Qinxian	Changzhi	The civil work has not yet completed

Sources: PPMO, and communications with the PACs in January 2022.

E. Trainings on Implementation of the Social Plans

16. On 28 May 2018 in Taiyuan City, the external social monitoring specialist provided trainings to PMOs at different levels and all the PACs on gender and inclusive development with a total 80 participants including 38 females. The specialist explained to them in details the social plans, discusses with them and suggested to them some effective ways to implement the social plans. In addition, the specialist advised the PACs face-to-face during monitoring fieldwork in 2018 and 2019, and communicated with them over phone and via WeChat from time to time in the year of 2020 and 2021, to increase the PACs' capacity in implementing the social plans.

III. Major Findings

A. The Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement

17. The project has been classified as category C for involuntary resettlement following ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). As of 31 December 2021, all the seven subprojects did not involve any land acquisition and resettlement. The seven subprojects used a total of 9,522.63 mu (634.8 hectares) land. Among which, 9,458.43 mu are villager collectively-owned farmland rented by the subprojects and 64.2 mu are state-owned industrial land purchased by the subprojects⁷. All the land used are in compliance with relevant ADB and domestic policies.

⁷ 35.2 mu for Shude, 9 mu for Qinzhouhuang, and 20 mu for Beiye.

18. **Two subprojects completely use state-owned land.** Of the seven subprojects, Shude and Qinzhouhuang subprojects used state-owned land. The two subprojects have already bought their land use rights for 50 years, Shude for 2019-2069, and Qinzhouhuang is for 2017-2057.

19. **Beiye subproject partly use state-owned land and partly use collective land.** Of the 98.8 mu land used by Beiye subproject, 20 mu were state-owned which is used for mushroom sticks production. The company has already bought the land use rights for 50 years from 2017-2057. The other land was villager collectively-owned land. The company has signed the LURT contract and paid the due rent.

20. **Five subprojects use collective land and signed LURT contracts.** The companies have already signed the LURT contracts. All contract durations of the project related LURT are valid. All due rents for the project land were paid as stated in the contracts (Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3). Detailed payment information is presented in (Table 4).

Table 4: Status of the project LURT payment

	Land leased (mu)	The land Type	Lease terms	Payment frequency	Due payment	VC ⁸ received the rent	Farmer received rent
Jinong	130	Farmland	2020.7.4-2050.7.3	Annually	2021	NA	Jun. 2021
Lv-heng	216.63	Farmland	2016.5.23-2028.12.30	Annually	2021	2020	Feb.2021
	693	Farmland	2014.1.1-2028.12.30	Annually	2021	2020	Feb.2021
Fuzhongyuan	40	Wasteland	2020.4.7-2040.4.6	Every five years	2025	NA	NA
Lvhe	8,300	8,000 mu of wasteland & 300 mu of low-productivity land	2012.4.25-2082.4.24	Every five years	2022	NA	NA
Beiye	78.8	Farmland	2014.3.15-2029.3.14	Every five years	2024	NA	NA

VC: village committee

Sources: the project documents, the PACs in January 2022.

B. Implementation Progress of the GAP

21. As of 31 December 2021, two subprojects (Lvheng and Lvhe) have started operation of the subprojects. The others have not yet completed their civil work or just completed their civil work and have not yet started their operations.

The project construction created 388 jobs in 2021. Among them, 29 jobs (7.5%) were taken by women, and 7 jobs (1.8%) taken by people from poverty households (Table 7).

⁸ The PACs of Beiye signed the LURT contracts with the village committees which on behalf of the relevant households, while rents were paid by the PACs to the township financial division, and the division transferred the rents directly to the households.

The project operation generated 263 jobs in 2021. Of which, 178 jobs (68%) and 57 jobs (22%) were taken by women and the poor respectively. The operation of the PAC1 (output 1) in 2021 created 7 full-time jobs and 153 part-time jobs respectively. Among them, 4 jobs (57.1%) and 126 jobs (82.4%) were taken by women (

22. Table 8). While women's share of the jobs met the targets in the GAP, both the numbers of the full-time and part-time jobs have not yet met the targets in the GAP. The operation of the PACs (output 2) generated 103 full-time jobs in 2021. Among them, 55 jobs (53.4%) were received by women. The PAC2 have not yet generated part-time jobs. While the women's share of the jobs reached the target in the GAP, both the number of the full-time jobs and part-time jobs have not yet met the targets in the GAP. Detailed jobs created by each of the PACs are presented in Table 5 and Table 6. Detailed situation is shown in A-Table 1.

Table 5: Jobs created by the PAC1 in 2021

PAC1	Project Construction (person)			Project Operation (person)					
	Total	Women	The poor	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Women	The poor	Total	Women	The poor	Total	Women	The poor
Jinlong	240	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lvheng	0	0	0	7	4	0	153	126	10
Fuzhongyuan	27	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	267	9	1	7	4	0	153	126	10
	100%	3.4%	0.4%	100%	57.1%	0.0%	100%	82.4%	6.5%

Sources: PPMO, PACs etc

Table 6: Jobs created by the PAC2 in 2021

PAC2	Project Construction (person)			Project Operation					
	Total	Women	The poor	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Women	The poor	Total	Women	The poor	Total	Women	The poor
Lvhe	0	0	0	103	48	47	0	0	0
Qinzhouhuang	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beiye	59	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shude	45	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	20	6	103	48	47	0	0	0
	100%	16.5%	5.0%	100%	46.6%	45.6%	100%	0.0%	0.0%

Sources: PPMO, PACs etc.

23. For the project construction, women were mainly engaged in sanitation work, cooking and other less-labor work, while men mainly took heavy-labor work such as moved earth. For the project operation, men were mainly engaged in developing mushroom sticks, while women in picking up mushroom. Raising cows were taken by both women and men. Equal pay was for equal value of work.

24. There are no ethnic minority (EM) people living in the project area and no EM people was employed by the project.

Table 7: Jobs Created by the Project Construction (2021)

		Total Jobs				Skilled Jobs						Unskilled Jobs							
		Total Jobs	F	EM	The Poor	Jobs			Type of job		Average wage		Jobs			Type of job		Average wage	
						Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
Output 1	person	267	9	0	1	179	177	2	砌砖、支模、安装钢架	钢筋工等	6,000	5,500	88	81	7	转运材料、拉沙	打杂、做饭、卫生	4,500	3,200
	%	100	3.4	0	0.4	100	98.9	1.1					100	92.0	8.0				
Output 2	person	121	20	0	6	62	57	5					59	44	15				
	%	100	16.5	0	5.0	100	91.9	8.1					100	74.6	25.4				
Output 3	person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	person	388	29	0	7	224	217	7					147	125	22				
	%	100	7.5	0	1.8	100	97.1	2.9					100	85.0	15.0				

Table 8: Jobs Created by the Project Operation (2021)

		Total Jobs				Full-time Jobs						Part-time jobs							
		Total jobs	F	EM	the Poor	Job			Type of Work		Average wage		Job			Major work		Average wage	
						Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
Output 1	person	160	130	0	10	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	153	27	126	Develop mushroom sticks	pick up mushroom	0	0
	%	100%	81.3%	0%	6.3%	100%	42.9%	57.1%					100%	17.6%	82.4%				
Output 2	person	103	48	0	47	103	55	48	Raising cows	Raising cows	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,500
	%	100%	46.6%	0	45.6%	100%	53.4%	46.6%											
Output 3	person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	person	263	178	0	57	110	58	52	0	0	0	0	153	27	126	0	0	0	0
	%	100%	67.7%	0%	21.7%	100%	52.7%	47.3%					100%	17.6%	82.4%				

Notes: F-female, M-male, EM-ethnic minority.

Sources: PPMO, PACs etc.

C. Implementation Progress of the SDAP

25. Of the 267 employments created by the PAC1 subprojects' construction, 1 (0.4%) were taken by the poor. No poor people was engaged in the seven full-time. Of the 153 part-time employments, 10 (6.5%) were offered to the poor (Table 5).

26. The PAC2 subprojects' construction created a total of 121 jobs, with 6 taken by the poor. Of the 103 full-time jobs, 47 jobs (45.6%) were offered to the poor (Table 6). Achievements of other targets stated in the SDAP is under the way and is shown in A-Table 1.

D. Trainings Conducted by the Project

27. The PPMO and the PACs organized and conducted 14 trainings in 2021, with a total of 612 participants including 60% of women. Over 95% of the participants were satisfied with the trainings (Table 9).

Table 9: Trainings/meetings Conducted related to the Project in 2021

	Organizer	Time	Venue	Major Contents	TOTAL Participant (persons)	Female participant (persons)	Times of training	Satisfaction (%) & the methods
Output 1	Lvheng	During 2021	Lveheng	Techniques related to mushroom	246	188	3	NA
	Jinong	End of 2021	Jishan	Orientation trainings to newly recruited employees	149	87	4	NA
	Sub-total							
Output 2	Lhe	During 2021	Heshun	Ways to raising cows	103	48	5	NA
Output 3	PPMO	Mar 25-26	Taiyuan	Explained project FSR, preliminary design, procurement, contract etc.	55	20	1	95%, questionnaire in the end of the training
	PPMO	Sep 25-27	Taiyuan	Project procurement, management, financial issues etc.	59	24	1	96%, questionnaire in the end of the training
Total					612	367	14	

Sources: PPMO, and the PACs in Jan. 2021.

E. Consultations

28. The project conducted 12 consultations on the subproject implementation in 2021, with a total of 498 person-times participants including 323 (64.8%) of women (Table 10).

Table 10: Consultations on the Project Implementation in 2021

	Organizer	Time	Venue	Major Contents	TOTAL Participant (persons)	Female participant (persons)	Times of training
Output 1	Lvheng	During 2021	Lveheng	Techniques related to mushroom	246	188	3
	Jinong	End of 2021	Jishan	Orientation trainings to newly recruited employees	149	87	4
Output 2	Lhe	During 2021	Heshun	Ways to raising cows	103	48	5
Total					498	323 (64.8%)	12

Sources: the two PACs.

F. The Project Beneficiaries

29. The project benefited a total of 651 people including 1,149 farmers and 114 project management related people in 2021. Of which, 574 are female, 104 were people from poverty households (Table 11).

Table 11: the Project Beneficiaries (2021)

	Beneficiary Household	Beneficiaries (person)				Benefits
		总人数	妇女	少数民族	贫困户	
Output 1	427	822	414	0	31	Participation in employments and trainings
Output 2	224	327	116	0	73	
Output 3		114	44	0	0	Attended trainings
Total	651	1263	574	0	104	

Sources: PPMO, PACs

G. The Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

30. The project was classified as C following ADB's Safeguard Policy (2009). As of 31 December 2021, all the seven subprojects did not affect any ethnic minority farmers.

H. Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

31. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been developed during the project preparation stage for the social related activities especially for the LURT requirements. The external social specialist provided trainings and guidance to the PMOs at different

level and the PACs in implementation of the GRM face to face in May 2018, over phone, and through other ways from time to time between 2019 and 2021.

32. The GRM was publicized to the local farmers. As of 31 December 2021, no complain was from farmers.

IV. Major Issues and the Proposed Solutions

33. One of the issues is that the gender focal points of the PACs often changed. For example, the gender focal points of Lvheng, Shude, and Lvhe subprojects changed in 2020, and 2021. The new gender focal points have relatively less knowledge on gender and the GAP and SDAP. The quality of the social data submitted is not good. After getting the social data, the external social monitoring specialist have to spend much time to clarify and correct with each of the subprojects.

V. Focuses of Monitoring Work in 2022

34. The monitoring work in 2022 will focus on capacity of new gender focal points, and mainstreaming gender into the newly added eight subprojects, which did not receive training on gender.

VI. Major Conclusions

35. By the end of 2021, although the project civil work was delated, targets in the GAP and the SDAP were almost realized compared with the project progress. There are some issues that need enough attention as stated in the above sessions.

VII. Major Recommendations or Plans

36. It is planned to provide more gender trainings to new gender focal points of the existing PACs and the newly proposed PACs, in order for all subprojects to fully understand and meet the requirements and targets stated in the GAP and the SDAP.

VIII. Appendices

A. Implementation Progress of the SDAP

A-Table 1: The SDAP Implementation Progress

Key Objectives	Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets	Achievements
Output 1: Agricultural Value Chains Strengthened			
Employment generation to local population	1.1 Provide full-time (FT) employment to the local people in the operation of the project agribusiness companies and cooperative (PACs)	Target: Additional 571 new FT jobs, including 48 jobs for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 7 FT employees, no one is from poor household. These people were the managers of the mushroom production
Employment generation to local population	1.2 Provide part-time (PT) employment to the local people in the operation of the PACs	Target: Additional 648 new PT jobs, including 36 jobs for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 153 PT employees, including 10 from poor HHs. They collected mushroom for the project, selected out bad mushroom etc.
Generate additional income to farmers	1.3 Engage local farmers in contractual farming (e.g., buy-back guarantee) with the PACs	Target: Additional 5,160 people (1,720 HHs) benefiting from contract farming, including 144 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	0 So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not involve contractual farming. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
Generate additional income to farmers	1.4 Engage farmers as raw material suppliers to the PACs	Target: Additional 5,850 people (1,950 HHs) benefiting, including 141 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not get raw material from individual farmers. The company purchased raw materials from other companies outside Quwo County where the company is located. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
Generate additional income to farmers	1.5 Provide farmers with goods and services (e.g., agricultural inputs, technical advice, etc.) by the PACs	Target: Additional 3,345 people (1,115 HHs) recipients of goods and services, including 49 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	0. So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not provide goods or services to farmers. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
Employment Generation to local population	1.6 Engage local people as construction workers during project construction	Target: Additional 2,050 new jobs for construction workers, including 128 for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 267 new jobs for construction workers, including 1 from poor households.
Generate additional	1.7 Develop and implement the partnerships with farmers and	Target: 100% or all agreements are verified,	Complied. During the project implementation, only Jinlong

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Key Objectives	Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets	Achievements
income to farmers	villagers to rent land by the PACs	confirming that agreed rents and/or benefits have been provided. Baseline: 0	subproject rented land. All the involved households signed the LURT agreement by both spouses, and verified by the township government.
Generate additional income to farmers	1.8 Other benefits from the PACs to the farmers, e.g., the PAC signs a buy-back or material-collection contract with a farmer cooperative, then the latter signs a contract with the farmer HHs.	Target: Additional 3,279 beneficiaries (1,093 HHs) will gain from 'other benefits' from companies, including 57 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	0. So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company only employed workers and did not involve farmers cooperatives. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
Compliance with labor laws	1.9 The PACs will (i) comply with labor laws and core labor standards, including no child labor, minimum wages, equal pay to equal work, and occupational health and safety; and (ii) provide training to workers on job- related skills and relevant health and safety practices.	Target: Ensure the compliance of all labor standards. Baseline: N/A	The PACs complied with all labor standards in the project related work. No child labor.
Output 2: Inclusive Businesses Mechanism Piloted			
Employment generation to local population	2.1 Provide FT employment to the local people in the operation of the PACs	Target: Additional 1,180 new FT jobs, including 115 for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 103 FT new jobs, including 48 from poor HHs. Both men and women were raising cows purchased by the subproject.
Employment generation to local population	2.2 Provide PT employment to the local people in the operation of the PACs	Target: Additional 332 new PT jobs, with minimum 19 for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	0. So far, only Lvhe Subproject started its operation, who did not hire part-time workers. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
Generate additional income to farmers	2.3 Engage local farmers in contractual farming (e.g., buy-back guarantee) with the PACs	Target: Additional 95,079 people (31,693 HHs) benefiting from contract farming, including 2,335 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 184 people (46 HHs) benefiting from contract farming, including 20 poor HHs. Lvhe subproject contracted 762 cows to 41 farmer households with 172 people for raising. The subproject will buy back the heifers when they are as heavy as 230 kg
Generate additional income to farmers	2.4 Engage farmers as raw material suppliers to the PACs	Target: Additional 2,205 people (735 HHs) benefiting from supplying raw materials, including 51 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	Additional 176 people (44 HHs) benefited from supplying raw materials including 2 poor HHs. Lvhe subproject bought feed and forage from 44 farmers households with 176 people for raising the cows kept by the subproject
Generate	2.5 Provide farmers with goods	Target: Additional 13,440	Additional 56 people (28 HHs)

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Key Objectives	Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets	Achievements
additional income to farmers	and services (e.g., agricultural inputs, technical advice, etc.) by the PACs	people (4,480 HHs) will benefit, including 129 poor HHs. Baseline: 0	benefit from provision of the PACs' goods and services, including 16 poor HHs. Lvhe subproject provided trainings on raising cows to couples of over 28 farmers households
Employment generation to local population	2.6 Engage local people as construction workers during project construction	Target: Total 1,370 construction workers, of which 87 for poor HHs. Baseline: 0	121 construction workers, including 6 from poor HHs. Women did cook, cleaning, less-labor work such as moving small items, while men did labor heavy tasks, such as transport sand, bricks, etc.
Generate additional income to farmers	2.7 Develop and implement the partnerships with farmers and villagers to rent land by the PACs	Target: All agreements are verified, confirming that agreed rents and/or benefits have been provided. Baseline: 0	No additional land rented since the project implementation. Land rented were all verified and signed by both couples
Generate additional income to farmers	2.8 Other benefits from the inclusive business company to farmers, e.g., the inclusive business company signs a buy-back or material- collection contract with farmer cooperatives, then the latter signs contract with farmer HHs.	Target: Additional 75,960 people (25,320 HHs) gaining 'other benefits' from the IB companies, of which 1,790 are poor HHs. Baseline: 0	0 This kind of activities have not yet started
Compliance with labor laws	2.9 The PACs will (i) comply with labor laws and core labor standards, including no child labor, minimum wages, equal pay to equal work, and occupational health and safety; (ii) provide training to workers on job-related skills and relevant health and safety practices.	Target: Ensure the compliance of all labor standards. Baseline: N/A	The PACs complied with all labor standards in the project related work. No child workers
Project Management Support (Including Consultation and Participation)			
Ensure the implementation of the gender action plan (GAP), the land use rights transfer (LURT) agreements, the social development action plan (SDAP), and other social aspects	3.1 Appoint a focal person within the provincial project management office (PPMO), each CPMO, and each PAC who are trained to ensure the effective implementation of the GAP, the LURT agreements, the SDAP, and other social aspects, such as the grievance redress mechanism	Target: At least one focal person at the PPMO, each CPMO, and each PAC. 100% of the CPMO, PAC, and PPMO staff will receive training on the GAP, the LURT, the SDAP, etc. Baseline: 0	One focal person is from the PPMO, each CPMO, and each PAC since 2018 100% of the CPMO, PAC, and PPMO staff were trained on the GAP, the LURT, and the SDAP in Taiyuan on 28 May 2018, during monitoring fieldwork, and over phone and via WeChat for a large number of times since 2018
	3.2 Collect baseline data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and geographic region	Target: Disaggregated data by sex, ethnicity, and geographic region collected within 3 months	Sex-disaggregated data were collected.

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Key Objectives	Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets	Achievements
		of project implementation. Baseline: N/A	
	3.3 Recruitment of an external social specialist for regular monitoring and support to the PPMO and the CPMOs	Target: Hire a consultant for regular monitoring and support to the PPMO and the CPMOs, etc. Baseline: 0	An external social specialist has been hired in 2018 for regular monitoring and support to the PPMO, the CPMOs, and the PACs etc.
Conduct monitoring and evaluation on the GAP and the SDAP	3.4 Monitoring on the GAP and the SDAP will be reported annually.	Target: annually. Baseline: N/A	Three consolidated external social monitoring reports for the year of 2018, 2019, and 2020 have been submitted
Reduce risks of conflicts between the PACs and the farmer HHs	3.5 Agreements between the farmer HHs and the PACs will be verified and monitored to ensure that they will be implemented as signed between the two parties.	Target: 100% of LURT agreements will be verified and monitored. Baseline: 0	Additional land rented was verified and monitored. Only Jinlong subproject rented farmland. The company signed the LURT agreements with the involved village committee who were commissioned by couples of all involved households.
Ensure the regular information disclosure about the implementation progress	3.6 Disclose the project contents and information locally, including the (i) participation of the farmers and the PACs in the project area in the implementation of the project; (ii) cooperation mechanism of the famers and the PACs; (iii) employment opportunities; and (iv) project training and information	Target: 80% of the farmers are aware of the project activities. Baseline: N/A	The PACs disclosed the project information locally. 80% of farmers surrounding the project sites are aware of the project activities.
Establish the participation mechanism	3.7 Identify participating HHs and villages who will cooperate with the PACs and develop the partnership and/or cooperation mechanism; and establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, and publicize it to the stakeholders.	Target: All the PACs will develop a cooperation and/or partnership with the local villages and/or farmers. Baseline: N/A	Lvheng and Lvhe PACs have already established the participation mechanisms. The other project will finish the mechanisms immediately after the civil works have been completed.
Ensure ongoing consultation and participation	3.8 Ensure the consultation with and participation of local farmers during project implementation through focus group discussions, etc. to obtain and incorporate their views in the project design and implementation.	Target: 100% local HHs will attend the focus group discussions through their representatives, including 40% being women; and at least 10% from poor HHs. Baseline: N/A.	100% of local HHs with land rented to the PACs attended the focus group discussion through their representatives. Of the participants, over 50% are women, and over 10% were from poor HHs.

Sources: Feasibility study reports of the PACs, the project progress reports for 2020, and communications with the PPMO, the PACs between December 2020 and January 2021.

A. Implementation Progress of the GAP

A-Table 2: The GAP Implementation Progress

Activities	Targets	Achievements (As of 31/12/2021)
Output 1: Agricultural Value Chains Strengthened		
1.1 Due to investment in agricultural facilities, the project agribusiness companies and cooperative (PACs) will create additional full-time (FT) employment in their operations.	Targets: Additional 571 people employed FT employment in operations, including minimum 40% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 7 people were employed at full-time base. Of which, 57% are women. Both women and men are managers of the mushroom production
1.2 Create part-time (PT) employment in operations of the PACs.	Targets: Additional 648 people employed PT, including minimum 50% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 153 people employed in PT, with 82% being women. Both men and women collected mushroom for the subproject.
1.3 Engage farmers in contractual farming (e.g., buy-back guarantee) with the PACs, by ensuring spouses consenting to the scheme.	Targets: Additional 5,160 people benefiting from contractual farming, including minimum 45% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	0 So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not involve contractual farming. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
1.4 Engage farmers (men and women) as raw material suppliers to the PACs.	Targets: Additional 5,850 people benefiting from supplying raw materials, including minimum 45% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	0. So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not get raw material from individual farmers. The company purchased raw materials from other companies outside Quwo County where the company is located. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
1.5 Provide farmers (men and women) with goods and services (e.g., agricultural inputs, technical advice, etc.) by the PACs.	Targets: Additional 3,345 people being recipients of goods and services from the PACs, including minimum 40% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	0 So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company did not provide goods or services to farmers. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
1.6 Engage local people as construction workers during project construction.	Targets: Additional 2,050 people will be hired as construction workers, of which minimum 30% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 267 people were hired as construction workers. Of which, 3.46% are women. Women usually did less-labor work, such as cleaning, cooking, sanitation, and moving small items, while men did heavy labor work, such as transporting soil, bricks, sand, etc.
1.7 Regarding land use rights	Target: 100% or all agreements	Yes, complied.

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Activities	Targets	Achievements (As of 31/12/2021)
transfer (LURT) agreements, develop and implement partnerships with farmers and villagers to rent land by the PACs.	are verified, including consent of both spouses and confirmation that agreed rents and/or benefits have been provided. Baseline: 0%	During the project implementation, only Jinlong subproject rented land. All the involved households signed the LURT agreement by both spouses, and verified by the township government.
1.8 Other benefits from the PACs to farmers, e.g., company signs a buy-back or material-collection contract with farmer cooperatives, then the latter signs contract with farmer households.	Targets: 3,279 additional people receiving other benefits from the PACs, of which 50% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	0. So far, only Lvheng subproject is in its operation, and the company only employed workers and did not involve farmers cooperatives. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
1.9 Ensure that women have equitable access to toilet, shower, and washroom facilities at project work stations; and these facilities are separated for men and women.	Target: Toilet and washroom (shower) facilities provided by the PACs for men and women at project work stations. Baseline: 0	Yes. The companies have toilets at project work stations for both men and women
1.10 Develop a comprehensive training program on the agricultural value chain for government officials and agribusiness companies.	Target: A comprehensive training program developed and delivered to government officials and agribusiness companies involved in the project, including at least 40% participants being women. Baseline: 0, 0%	A total of 612 person-times were trained related to the project, including 60% of women. The project recruited a consulting agency, who developed a training program on agricultural value chain for gov't officials and agri. Companies involved in the project. Detailed information please see relevant reports prepared by the agency
1.11 Strengthen farmer cooperatives with greater management capacity for better production, financial management and contracting arrangements.	Targets: Four farmer cooperatives, with at least 40% women executives, strengthened. Baselines: 0, 0%	0 This activity has not yet started
Output 2: Inclusive Business (IB) Mechanism Piloted		
2.1 Due to investment in agricultural facilities, the PACs will create additional FT employment in their operations with a target or priority for women.	Targets: Additional 1,180 people employed FT, including 50% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 103 people employed as FT for the operation of Lvhe subproject, including 46.6% of women. Both men and women were raising cows purchased by the subproject.
2.2 Create additional PT employment in operations of the PACs with a target or priority for women.	Targets: Additional 332 people employed PT, including minimum 50% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	0 So far, only Lvhe Subproject started its operation, who did not hire part-time workers. The other subprojects have not yet started their operation
2.3 Engage farmers in contractual	Targets: Additional 95,079 people	Additional 96 farmers benefiting

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Activities	Targets	Achievements (As of 31/12/2021)
farming (e.g., buy-back guarantee) with the PACs by involving both men and women in the scheme.	benefiting from contractual farming, including minimum 45% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	from contractual farming, including 50% of women. Lvhe subproject contracted 999 cows to 48 farmer households with 96 people for raising. The subproject will buy back the heifers when they are as heavy as 230 kg
2.4 Engage farmers, including women, as raw material suppliers to the PACs.	Targets: Additional 2,205 people benefiting from supplying raw materials, including minimum 45% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 184 people benefiting from supplying raw materials, including 50% of women. Lvhe subproject bought feed and forage from 46 farmers households with 184 people for raising the cows kept by the subproject.
2.5 Provide farmers, including women, with goods and services (e.g., agricultural inputs, technical advice, etc.) by the PACs.	Targets: Additional 13,440 people benefiting from goods and services from the PACs, including minimum 45% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Additional 56 people benefiting from goods and technical training from the PACs, including 50% of women. Lvhe subproject provided trainings on raising cows to couples of 28 farmers households
2.6 Engage local people, including women, as construction workers during project construction.	Targets: 1,370 people will be hired as construction workers, of which minimum 30% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	About 121 farmers including 16.5% of women were engaged in project construction.
2.7 Regarding LURT agreements, implement partnerships with farmers and villagers to continue renting land by the PACs; and benefiting men and women.	Target: 100% or all agreements are verified, including consent of both spouses and confirmation that agreed rents and/or benefits have been provided. Baseline: 0%	No additional rented land since the project implementation. Land rented were all verified and signed by both couples
2.8 Other benefits from the PACs to farmers, e.g., the company signs a buy-back or material-collection contract with farmer cooperatives, then the latter signs contract with farmer households benefiting women and men.	Targets: 75,960 people benefiting from 'other benefits' from the PACs, of which 50% of the beneficiaries being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	This kind of activities have not yet started
2.9 Ensure that women have equitable access to toilet, shower, and washroom facilities at project work stations; and these facilities are separated for men and women.	Target: Toilet and washroom facilities are provided by the PACs for men and women at project work stations. Baseline: 0	Yes, complied. The PACs built toilets for men and women separately.
2.10 Organize a training program on the IB approach for agribusiness companies.	Targets: A training program on the IB approach organized for agribusiness companies, including	A total of 612 person-times were trained related to the project, including 60% of women.

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Activities	Targets	Achievements (As of 31/12/2021)
	at least 40% participants being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	The project recruited a consulting agency, who developed a training program on inclusive business for gov't officials and agri. Companies involved in the project. Detailed information please see relevant reports prepared by the agency.
Project Management Support and Capacity Building		
3.1 Assign local staff at the CPMO and the PACs to collect relevant sex-disaggregated data. The CPMO will recruit one external consultant to carry out monitoring of implementation of the gender action plan (GAP) and the social development action plan.	Targets: At least one local staff at each CPMO and each PAC; one external social consultant; and at least 30% of the staff being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	One local staff at each CPMO and each PAC was signed to collect relevant sex-disaggregated data since 2018. One external social consultant was recruited since 2018 As of 31/12/2021, of the 17 staff of the project gender focal points, 76% are women
3.2 Ensure the consultation and participation of local farmers, including female farmers and villagers, to obtain their views in the project design and implementation	Target: Female participants will be 50% of the total participants. Baseline: 0%	498 farmers were consulted for design and implementation of subprojects. Of the consultants, 64.8% are women.
3.3 Internal monitoring on the GAP will be reported annually, and monitoring will be conducted and supported by the social consultant.	Target: Annual monitoring reports produced. Baseline: 0	Internal monitoring on the GAP implementation is included in the project progress reports.
3.4 Appoint a focal person within the CPMO, the PACs, and the PPMO who are trained to ensure the effective implementation of the contents of the GAP, the LURT agreements, the social development action plan, and other social aspects	Targets: Appointed focal person in each CPMO, each PAC, and the PPMO; and at least 30% of the staff being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	A focal person in each of the CPMO, the PAC, and the PPMO was appointed. Of the 17 focal persons, 76% are women
3.5 Provide training on gender mainstreaming of agricultural investments so that employment and income benefits ensure equality of investment.	Targets: Training provided to each CPMO and the PACs, and at least 30% of the participants being women. Baseline: 0, 0%	Training on gender mainstreaming on agricultural investments was provided to each CPMO and the PACs in May 2018. Of the 80 participants, 38 (47.5%) are women. Trainings on gender mainstreaming were provided to relevant staff of the PACs, and especially the focal persons of the PACs several times by face-to-face method during fieldworks in 2018, 2019 and 2020 and over phone call in from time

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Activities	Targets	Achievements (As of 31/12/2021)
		to time in 2021
3.6 Capacity building of the PACs	Targets: Training provided to each CPMO and the PACs, and at least 30% of the staff being women. Baseline: 0, 0%	612 person-times were trained, including 60% of women. The training topics include IB, agricultural value chain, procurement, project management, cow raising, etc. organized by PMOs at different levels, and PACs.
3.7 Provide leadership training to farmer cooperatives and enterprises, targeting female executives and/or staff at managerial roles	Targets: Training provided to 361 executives and/or staff at managerial roles, including 40% being women. Baselines: 0, 0%	Will be organized in the rest time of the project

Sources: Feasibility study reports of the PACs, the project progress report for Jul-Dec 2019, and communications with the PPMO, the PACs .

B. Records for LURT Payments

**稷山县化峪镇佛峪口村
农户土地出租租金发放明细表**

2021年6月30日至2022年6月29日

序号	户主姓名	身份证号	土地面积 (亩)	租金	签字
1	原慧廷	14272719660316453X	5.87	4109	原慧廷
2	原克俭	142727197502054512	2.7	1890	原克俭
3	原根胜	142727195103144511	1	700	原根胜
4	原前利	142727195509144511	5.3	3710	原前利
5	原胜来	142727194904134511	14.5	10150	原胜来
6	原吉民	142727195903184511	2.5	1750	吉民
7	原四胜	142727194812104518	5.97	4179	原四胜
8	原金凯	142727198006124512	0.5	350	原金凯
9	原新强	142727198404064535	0.5	350	原新强
10	原胜利	142727196011094155	2.19	1533	原胜利
11	孙加法	142727196205144533	3	2100	孙加法
12	原水占	142727196705204512	21.5	15050	原水占
13	原回法	142727196810064515	1.32	924	原回法
14	姚凯斌	142727198701084532	2	1400	姚凯斌
15	姚会斌	142727198103024513	2	1400	姚会斌
16	姚武彦	142727196505074530	4.7	3290	姚武彦
17	姚康杰	142727198601284510	2.13	1491	姚康杰

2022/01/07 08:10

- 2nd column: Name of the LURT payment receivers
- 3rd column: ID number of the receiver
- 4th column: Land size rented
- 5th column: Amount of the rent
- 6th column: Signature of the receiver

Figure 1: Examples of LURT payments to individual farmers by Jinlong Company in Jun 2021

网上银行电子回单

山西省农村信用社 SHANXI RURAL CREDIT UNION 网上银行电子回单

电子回单号: 20210208-01467084-000002

付款人	户名	曲沃县绿恒农业发展有限公司	收款人	户名	曲沃县高显镇安居村村民委员会
	账号	607103010300000013591		账号	14042201200000079326
	开户银行	曲沃农村商业银行营业部		开户银行	曲沃农村商业银行安居支行
金额		人民币(大写): 壹佰壹拾玖万肆仟叁佰伍拾元整 ￥1,194,350.00元			
商户名称					
交易摘要		网银本行转账	用途	土地补偿款	
备注		无			
			交易状态	成功	
			交易时间	2021年02月08日	
			交易编号	20210208-01467084-000002	
			打印日期	2022年01月07日	

Title: Record of LURT payment
 Payer: Lvheng Company
 Receiver: Anju Village Committee
 Amount paid: CNY1,194,350.00
 Date of payment: 8 February 2021

Figure 2: Payment record for LURT for Lvheng Subproject in 2021

单位编号: 23697 单位名称: 山西曲沃农村商业银行股份有限公司 1,077,937.00

总人数: 396 总金额: 1,077,937.00

2021.02.09

帐号	姓名	金额	用户号
6072410101000007794	朱静云	1,000.00	6230516073100269696
6072410101000009989	朱静云	500.00	6230516073100446609
6072410101000000000	朱静云	1,800.00	6230516073100443184
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,610.00	6230516073100683292
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,290.00	6230516073100316828
6060150010000000000	朱静云	1,530.00	6228820060000156888
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,780.00	6230516073100290643
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,600.00	6230516073100241588
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,200.00	6230516073100241588
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,140.00	6072310101000000506785
6072410101000000000	朱静云	1,980.00	6230516073100329011
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,080.00	6230516073100289165
6072410101000000000	朱静云	2,470.00	6230516073100242057
6072410101000000000	朱静云	3,670.00	6230516073100362046
6072110101000000000	朱静云	2,380.00	6230516073100289462
6072110101000000000	朱静云	1,590.00	607231010100000050678
6060400100000012055	朱静云	3,170.00	6215806071000196209
	朱静云		6230516070000062791

Figure 3: Payment of Lvheng subproject related land rent from Anju Village Committee to Individual Households on 9 Feb 2021