

# Social Monitoring Report

---

Semestral Report  
Covering Period: July – December 2022  
April 2023

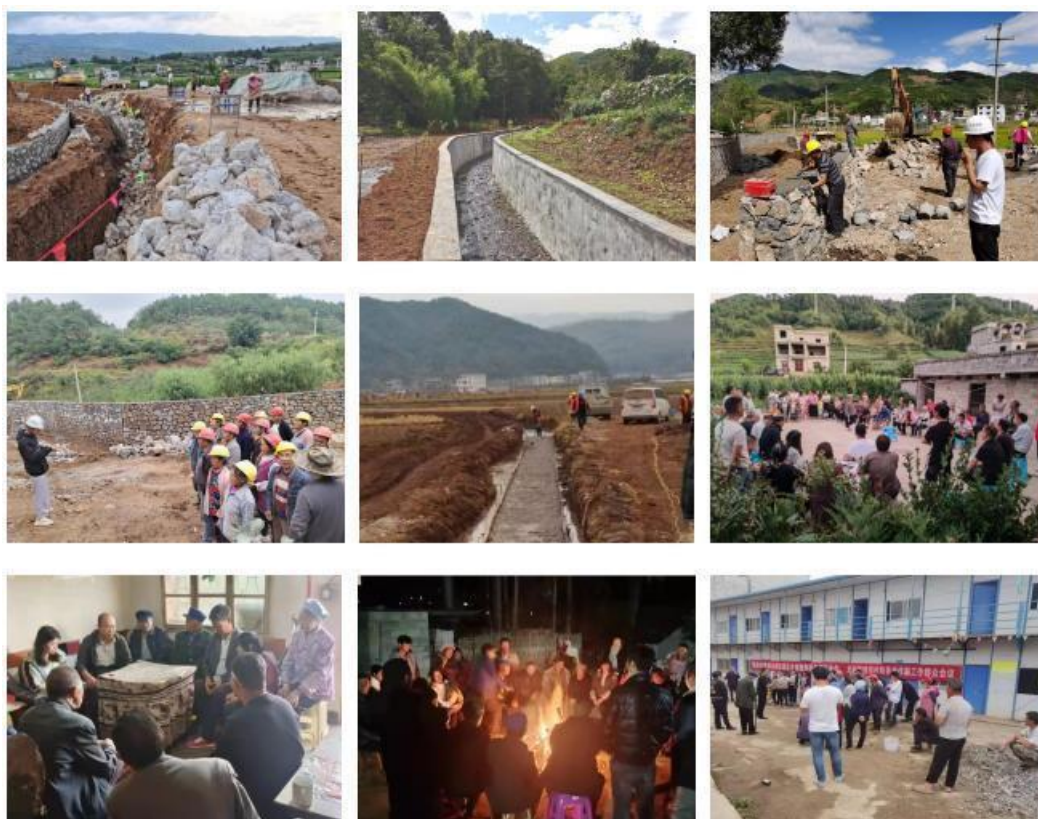
## People's Republic of China: Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco- Compensation Demonstration Project

This social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

**Asia Development Bank Financed  
Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and  
Eco-Compensation Demonstration Project**

**External Resettlement M&E Report  
(Phase III)**



**Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd.**

**January 2023**

## **ABBREVIATION**

ADB	Asia Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
CL	Cultivated Land
CNY	Chinese Yuan
COL	Collective Owned Land
EM	Ethnic Minority
HH	Household
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	Minimum Living Security
PCDI	Per Capita Disposable Income
PCCE	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	the People's Republic of China
RP	Resettlement Plan

# CONTENTS

<b>1. M&amp;E SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT PROGRESS .....	1
1.2 RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS .....	2
1.3 CHANGES IN COMPENSATION STANDARDS AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES .....	3
<b>2. PROJECT CONTENT AND IMPACT MONITORING .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 PROJECT CONTENT .....	4
2.2 PROJECT IMPACT MONITORING .....	5
2.2.1 <i>Permanent Land Acquisition</i> .....	5
2.2.2 <i>Temporary Land Use</i> .....	7
2.2.3 <i>Demolition</i> .....	8
2.2.4 <i>Affected Enterprises</i> .....	9
2.2.5 <i>Ground Attachment and Infrastructure</i> .....	9
2.3 ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE OR FORESTRY LAND USE .....	9
2.4 AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS .....	10
<b>3. COMPENSATION STANDARDS AND POLICY MONITORING .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR PERMANENT LA .....	12
3.2 COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY LAND USE .....	15
3.3 COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS .....	16
3.4 COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR HOUSE DEMOLITION .....	18
3.5 COMPENSATION FOR PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE .....	18
3.6 SUBSIDY STANDARD FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY LAND USE .....	18
3.7 OTHER FEES STANDARDS .....	19
3.8 RESETTLEMENT FUNDS DISBURSEMENT .....	19
<b>4. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 LAR MONITORING .....	20
4.1.1 <i>Monetary Compensation and Distribution</i> .....	20
4.1.2 <i>Agricultural Support Measures</i> .....	20
4.1.3 <i>Employment Assistance</i> .....	21
4.1.4 <i>Skills Training</i> .....	23
4.1.5 <i>Endowment Insurance</i> .....	24
4.2 RESTORATION FOR TEMPORARY LAND USE .....	24
4.3 MEASURES FOR AFFECTED WOMEN .....	25
4.4 ASSISTANCE MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS .....	25
4.5 AFFECTED PEOPLE SAMPLE SURVEY .....	26
4.6 AGREEMENT NEGOTIATION AND SATISFACTION SURVEY .....	27
<b>5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION &amp; GRIEVANCE REDRESS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....	29

5.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS .....	31
<b>6. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>33</b>
6.1 RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES .....	33
6.2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	34
<b>7. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
APPENDIX I: COMPREHENSIVE LAND PRICE OF LA IN YUNNAN PROVINCE (EXCERPT) .....	38
APPENDIX II: LA COMPENSATION DISTRIBUTION FORM (SAMPLES) .....	43
APPENDIX III: CONSENT FOR COLLECTIVE LAND USE IN LUDIAN COUNTY (SAMPLE) .....	44
APPENDIX IV: DOCUMENTS RELATED TO PROJECT ORGANIZATION SETTING .....	46

## List of Figures

Figure 2-1 Project Status .....	5
Figure 2-2 Confirmation Record of Physical Survey of Affected Ground Attachments .....	9
Figure 3-1 Zhaoyang District Land Category Rules .....	13
Figure 3-2 Ludian County Land Category Rules .....	14
Figure 4-1 Female Employment During Project Implementation .....	23
Figure 4-2 Entrepreneurship Training .....	23
Figure 4-3 The Social Security Payment Standard Publicity Materials Posted in the Affected Villages .....	24
Figure 4-4 Low-emission Agricultural Land Use Consultation Meeting Photos .....	28
Figure 5-1 Project LA Physical Quantity Survey Information Publicity .....	30
Figure 5-2 Public Participation During Implementation .....	30
Figure 5-3 Announcement on the Discussion Results on the Improvement of Living Environment in Jintang Community and the Management of Waste Removal and Transportation Charges ...	30
Figure 5-4 Public Information on Appeal Channels Posted Around the Project Construction Site .	32
Figure 6-1 Organization Chart of the Project .....	33

## List of Tables

Table 2-1 Summary of Permanent LA Area in the C18, C22 Sub-projects(as of January 2023) .....	6
Table 2-2 Detailed PLA Impacts of the C18, C22 Sub-projects(by sub-project, as of January 2023) .	7
Table 2-3 Detailed Temporary Land Use Impacts (as of January 2023) .....	8
Table 2-4 Ecological agriculture or forestry land use in Ludian County (as of January 2023) .....	10
Table 2-5 Vulnerable Groups Affected by PLA of the 1st Batch of Components .....	11
Table 3-1 Compensation Standard for Project LA of the 1st Batch of Components .....	14
Table 3-2 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Use .....	16
Table 3-3 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments .....	17
Table 3-4 Compensation Standard for Public Infrastructure .....	18
Table 3-5 Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee .....	19
Table 4-1 Employment Opportunities Offered During Project Construction (as of July 2022) .....	22
Table 4-2 Skills Training for APs in the Project Area (as of July 2022) .....	23
Table 4-3 Statistics of Survey Samples .....	26
Table 5-1 Public Participation During Project Implementation .....	30
Table 5-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress .....	32
Table 6-1 Institutional Capacity Building .....	35

# 1. M&E Summary

The external monitoring team have carried out monitoring work in January 2023. Through online meetings with resettlement IAs at all levels, telephone interviews, telephone sampling survey and other ways<sup>1</sup>, in-depth monitoring of the project progress, resettlement progress has been carried out. The following is the monitoring summary:

## 1.1 Project Progress

Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-Compensation Demonstration Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") includes four outputs. Output 1: Water pollution in the Sayu River Basin is reduced: 1) sewage treatment project; 2) solid waste management project; 3) pilot eco-village emission reduction project; 4) constructed wetlands to reduce non-point source pollution; 5) establishment of quantifiable soil and water conservation models; 6) promotion Low emission agriculture. Output 2: Water Pollution Prevention and Control Project in the Sayu River Basin: 1) establishment of a river protection model; 2) establishment of an integrated management platform for intelligent water affairs. Output 3: Ecological compensation mechanism in the Sayu River Basin: 1) Implementing the existing horizontal ecological compensation mechanism between Ludian County and Zhaoyang District, and establishing and implementing a horizontal ecological compensation mechanism between townships; 2) Establishing and implementing an ecological compensation fund to promote water pollution control during and after the project implementation. Output 4: Enhanced public education and capacity building and public awareness of water pollution control: 1) capacity building of government personnel on rural water pollution control and ecological compensation; 2) education on rural water pollution control and ecological compensation for students; 3) public awareness raising; 4) dissemination and replication of project activities.

On March 16 and April 10, 2022, the construction of the Project in Ludian County and Zhaoyang District respectively started. By the end of December 2022, the preliminary design approval of six sub-projects had been completed; The project has completed bidding and signed 16 contracts (10 for civil engineering and 6 for consulting services), accounting for 50% of the total number of contracts, and 7 are under bidding.

The sub-projects that have been started include: ecological river restoration in Longshu Town, Sayu Town, Leju Town, and Low-emission Agriculture in Ludian County, with a total investment of CNY 125.43 million, 77% of which have been completed.

---

<sup>1</sup> Affected by the COVID-19, there is a big risk in carrying out the on-site investigation, and it is impossible to carry out the on-site household survey. After asking for instructions from the Zhaotong PMO, the PMO agreed to carry out the external monitoring in this phase by means of online meetings, telephone interviews, and telephone sampling survey of the APs.



Among them, the Ecological River Restoration Project in Longshu Town (C18) completed 39,680 m<sup>3</sup> of earth excavation and 64,482.901 m<sup>3</sup> of stone masonry, with an investment of CNY 54 million; The ecological river restoration project in Leju Town (C22-1) completed 58,000 m<sup>3</sup> of earth excavation and 28,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stone masonry, with an investment of CNY 7.191 million; The ecological river restoration project in Sayu Town(C22-2) completed 33,000 m<sup>3</sup> of earth excavation and 17,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stone masonry, with an investment of CNY 13.3655 million. Ludian County's low emission agricultural demonstration project (C12) completed 32,909 m<sup>3</sup> of earth and stone excavation and 15,238 m<sup>3</sup> of mortar rubble, with a total investment of CNY 22.7 million.

Ludian County's low emission agricultural demonstration project (C12) is currently implementing the civil engineering related to farmland supporting facilities, and the land planting adjustment within the scope of the project is still under negotiation.

## **1.2 Resettlement Progress**

In January 2022, the resettlement external monitoring agency has completed the resettlement socioeconomic baseline survey and the first phase of external monitoring and submitted reports. In July 2022, the resettlement external monitoring agency completed the second phase of external monitoring and submitted reports.

As of January 2023, the LA work of C18 and C22 Sub-projects is completed, the signing of the LA agreement and LA compensation is completed, the actual affected quantity will be reconfirmed after the completion of project construction. According to the statistical results at this stage, the three towns have completed permanent LA of 211.58 mu, affecting 1,143 HHs and 4,109 persons. 100% of the total LA area for C18 and C22 in the 3 towns has been completed.

Judging from the current situation, the LA area is significantly less than that of the RP, because the planned LA area in RP included all the water area in the river, the actual LA area does not involve water area, and the land nature and usage of the water area will not be changed. The number of HHs and the number of persons affected by the permanent LA of the project has increased significantly compared with the RP, mainly because the ecological river restoration is a linear project, the width of the LA along the line is small, but the line is long. At present, the overall average permanent LA area is about 0.19 mu/household and 0.05 mu/person, which has little impact on the income of the affected people.

The sub-project of promoting low-emission agriculture in Ludian County (C12) does not involve permanent LA, but only involves land for ecological agriculture and forestry. As of January 2023, the land use area is 12,724 mu, all of which are collective land, involving 11 villages/communities in 3 towns of Ludian County, 986 HHs and 3,488 people.

### 1.3 Changes in Compensation Standards and Resettlement Policies

Compensation standards for part of the C18, C22 sub-projects have changed compared with the updated RP. The main reasons are:

1) At the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022, Ludian County and Zhaoyang District discussed and determined the current resettlement compensation standards in relevant government meetings respectively. Zhaoyang District confirmed that it is in accordance with the *Notice of Yunnan Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Announcement and Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Prices of Agricultural Areas in the Province* (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173) and *Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway*. Ludian County implements the *Detailed Implementation Rules for Compensation for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement of Shanjiaheba Reservoir Construction in Ludian County*. Some compensation standards have changed.

2) On the basis of the Yunnan Provincial standard (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173), the implementation rules of comprehensive land price for area in Zhaoyang District and Ludian County were issued relatively late, and the provisions on land categories in the implementation rules were more detailed and accurate to the villages. When the RP was updated, the rules had not been issued yet, resulting in differences in land categories.

3) In the updated RP (2021), the category of land region of the affected villages in Leju Town and Longshu Town is not specified. Due to the differences in the category of land region, the actual implementation standards of Leju Town in Zhaoyang District and Longshu Town in Ludian County are inconsistent with the updated RP standards.

See Chapter 3 for the specific changes and reasons of the compensation standard of the project.

The C12 sub-project does not involve compensation and resettlement for permanent LA, and the families involved in ecological agriculture and forestry land can also enjoy the livelihood restoration measures and employment opportunities provided by the local government and the Project, similar to those affected by permanent LA, which is consistent with the RP.

## **2. Project Content and Impact Monitoring**

### **2.1 Project Content**

Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco- Compensation Demonstration Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") includes four outputs and is implemented in Zhaoyang District and Ludian County, Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province, China. The Sayu River Basin is an important ecological protection area in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River; it is the only centralized drinking water source in Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province. On September 29, 2020, the Executive Board of the Asian Development Bank (hereinafter referred to as ADB) approved the project. The total investment of the project is CNY 1.629 billion, of which USD 100 million is loaned from ADB. The loan term is 25 years, including a 6-year grace period. The project is expected to be completed by June 2026.

On March 16 and April 10, 2022, the construction of the Project in Ludian County and Zhaoyang District respectively started. By the end of December 2022, the preliminary design approval of six sub-projects had been completed; The project has completed bidding and signed 16 contracts (10 for civil engineering and 6 for consulting services), accounting for 50% of the total number of contracts, and 7 are under bidding.

(C18) The Ecological River Restoration Project in Longshu Town was constructed by Anhui Shui'an Construction Group Co., Ltd., C18 involves a total of 11 ecological river channels: Gengjiawan Sand Ditch, Miaozi Ditch, Liyuan Sand Ditch, Guzhai Shenjiawan, Dazhaizi Sand Ditch, Baishuiyan Sand Ditch, Niujiaying Sand Ditch, Tangfang River, Anjia Ditch, Muguachong River and its tributaries. As of December 31, 2022, 70% of the total project has been completed.

(C22) The project involves 5 small rivers, including Jule River and ZhaiziShang Sand Ditch in Sayu Town, Xinhe Small River, Feijiachong Sand Ditch and Shangying Sand Ditch in Leju Town. The Leju Town Ecological River Restoration Project (C22-1) was undertaken by Hunan Deyu Construction Co., Ltd., and the Sayu Town Ecological River Restoration Project (C22-2) was undertaken by Zhaotong Yulong Mechanization Engineering Co., Ltd. By December 2022, 90% of the total project has been completed.

(C12) Ludian County low-emission agricultural demonstration project was signed in July 2022, and the construction of farmland supporting facilities began in October 2022. As of December 31, 2022, 32,909 m<sup>3</sup> of earth and stone excavation and 15,238 m<sup>3</sup> of mortar rubble have been completed, accounting for 50% of the total project.



C18 Project



C22 Project



C12 Project

Figure 2-1 Project Status

In addition to the above sub-projects, the rest of the sub-projects are not yet under implementation.

## 2.2 Project Impact Monitoring

### 2.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

According to the draft RP, the project will permanently acquire 743.38 mu of collective land, including 530.76 mu of CL (71.4%), 57.85 mu of garden land (7.8%), 115.57 mu of forest land (15.5%), 27.41 mu of grassland (3.7 %), 10.57 mu of industrial and mining land (1.4%) and 1.22 mu of transportation land (0.2%). Permanent LA will affect 7 towns in Zhaotong City (Sujia Township, Sayu Town, Leju Town and Dazhaizi

Township in Zhaoyang District, and Shuimo Town, Xinjie Town and Longshu Town in Ludian County). It will directly impact 1,257 HHs in 108 villager groups, 23 villages (communities), with a total affected population of 4,386 people.

According to the updated RP, the permanent LA and temporary land use of the first batch of components will affect 1 township, 5 villages (communities) in Ludian County, and 2 townships, 2 villages in Zhaoyang District. A total of 633.76 mu of collective land will be acquired for the project, affecting 735 HHs and 2,796 persons. See Table 2-1 for details.

As of this monitoring period, the LA for C18 and C22 Sub-projects is completed, the signing of the LA agreement and the LA compensation work is completed. The completed quantities reported in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 are the data at the current stage, and the accurate data will be provided after the statistical confirmation is completed.

Judging from the current situation, 1) The permanent LA area of the C18, C22 sub projects is only 33% of the RP planned area, because the planned area included the area of the original river water area, but the land ownership and land use type of the original river water area does not need to be changed, and does not involve permanent LA. 2) the number of HHs and the number of persons affected by the permanent LA of the project has increased significantly compared with the RP, mainly because the ecological river restoration is a linear project, the width of the land acquisition along the line is small, but the line is long. The current permanent LA area is about 0.19 mu/household and 0.05 mu/person, which has little impact on the income of the affected people.

**Table 2-1 Summary of Permanent LA Area in the C18, C22 Sub-projects(as of January 2023)**

District/Country	Township	Village/Community	Data Type	AHHs (HH)	APs (person)	Permanent LA (mu)					
						Total	Sub-total of CL	CL		Other agricultural land	Other non-agricultural land
								Paddy	Dry land		
Zhaoyang	Sayu	Jule	RP	80	280	43.73	1.02	9.11	33.6	43.73	1.02
			Completed	141	497	23.78	23.78	0	0	23.78	23.78
	Leju	Xinhe	RP	288	1,027	74.02	23.46	7.05	43.51	74.02	23.46
			Completed	270	1,023	42.28	42.28	0	0	42.28	42.28
Ludian	Longshu	Tangfang	RP	116	482	108.44	26.76	6.98	74.7	108.44	26.76
			Completed	138	539	30.12	30.12	0	0	30.12	30.12
		Guzhai	RP	37	142	24.48	1.23	1.63	21.62	24.48	1.23
			Completed	24	79	4.27	4.27	0	0	4.27	4.27
		Jintang	RP	87	356	133.23	62.58	3.7	66.95	133.23	62.58
			Completed	329	1,153	68.01	68.01	0	0	68.01	68.01
		Zhaobi	RP	43	178	191.62	4.4	34.84	152.38	191.62	4.4
			Completed	58	201	11.23	11.23	0	0	11.23	11.23
		Xinle	RP	84	331	58.24	18.32	6.36	33.56	58.24	18.32
			Completed	183	617	31.89	31.89	0	0	31.89	31.89

Distric t/Cou nty	Towns	Village/ commu nity	Data Type	AHs (HH)	APs (person)	Permanent LA (mu)					
						Total	Sub-tot al of CL	CL		Other agricult ural land	Other non-agricu ltural land
								Paddy	Dry land		
		Subtotal	RP	367	1,489	516.01	113.29	53.51	349.21	516.01	113.29
			Completed	732	2,589	145.52	145.52	0	0	145.52	145.52
Total			RP	735	2,796	633.76	137.77	69.67	426.32	633.76	137.77
			Completed	1,143	4,109	211.58	211.58	0	0	211.58	211.58

Source: Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), investigation in January 2023

Note: The completed permanent LA was all compensated according to the compensation standard for cultivated land, so all the land was counted as cultivated land. The above completed data are statistical results at the current stage, and accurate data will be provided after the statistical confirmation is completed.

**Table 2-2 Detailed PLA Impacts of the C18, C22 Sub-projects (by sub-project, as of January 2023)**

Component s	District/Cou nty	Townships	village/co mmunity	Data Type	Permanent LA			
					Total Area (mu)	AHs(HH)	APs (person)	
Ecological River Restoration	Zhaoyang	Sayu	Jule	RP	43.73	80	280	
				Completed	23.78	141	497	
		Leju	Xinhe	RP	74.02	288	1,027	
				Completed	42.28	270	1,023	
		Subtotal		RP	102.82	345	1,216	
				Completed	66.06	411	1,520	
	Ludian	Longshu	Tangfang	RP	108.44	116	482	
				Completed	30.12	138	539	
			Guzhai	RP	24.48	37	142	
				Completed	4.27	24	79	
			Jintang	RP	133.23	87	356	
				Completed	68.01	329	1,153	
			Zhaobi	RP	191.62	43	178	
				Completed	11.23	58	201	
			Xinle	RP	58.24	84	331	
				Completed	31.89	183	617	
		Subtotal		RP	516.01	367	1,489	
				Completed	145.52	732	2,589	
		Total			RP	633.76	735	2,796
					Completed	211.58	1,143	4,109

Source: Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), on-site investigation in January 2023.

Note: The above completed data are statistical results at the current stage, and accurate data will be provided after the statistical confirmation is completed.

## 2.2.2 Temporary Land Use

The temporary land use for this project refers to the temporary land involved in the reconstruction of river management, artificial wetlands, construction access roads, stockpiles, temporary construction roads and irrigation canals in the agricultural demonstration area during the project implementation. According to the draft RP, the project needs to temporarily occupy a total of 4,828.06 mu, including 3,829.02 mu of

cultivated (garden) land and 999.04 mu of woodland. Distributed in the project areas in the 7 townships of the two districts/counties. A total of 3,206 HHs with 13,774 persons will be affected.

According to the updated RP (the 1st batch), due to construction sites, construction access roads, etc., the first batch of components will temporarily occupy 551.69 mu of collective land, affecting 478 HHs and 1,905 people.

As of the current monitoring, the temporary land use that has occurred in the Zhaoyang District project is 40.48 mu, see Table 2-3 for details. The Ludian County project does not involve temporary land use temporarily, and the subsequent temporary land use will continue to be followed up in each monitoring phase.

Up to now, Since only the ecological river restoration project involve temporary land use, the temporary land use area is small, and due to the long project line, the actual number of AHs and APs has increased significantly, and the impact per HH and per capita has been significantly reduced.

**Table 2-3 Detailed Temporary Land Use Impacts (as of January 2023)**

Component s	District/Cou nty	Townships	Village/co mmunity	Data Type	Temporary Land Use		
					Total Area (mu)	AHs(HH)	APs (person)
Ecological River Restoration	Zhaoyang	Sayu	Jule	RP	27.08	24	94
				Completed	19.06	110	389
		Leju	Xinhe	RP	131.94	114	455
				Completed	21.42	132	513
		Subtotal		RP	159.02	138	549
				Completed	40.48	242	902
	Ludian	Longshu	Tangfang	RP	104.84	90	362
				Completed	0	0	0
			Guzhai	RP	42.52	37	147
				Completed	0	0	0
			Jintang	RP	76.88	67	266
				Completed	0	0	0
			Zhaobi	RP	96.72	84	333
				Completed	0	0	0
			Xinle	RP	53.21	46	184
				Completed	0	0	0
		Subtotal		RP	374.17	324	1,292
				Completed	0	0	0
	Total			RP	533.19	462	1,841
				Completed	40.48	242	902

Source: Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), on-site investigation in January 2023. The above completed data are preliminary statistical results, and accurate data will be provided after the statistical confirmation is completed.

### 2.2.3 Demolition

According to the draft RP, the updated RP (the 1<sup>st</sup> batch) and this monitoring site

survey, the project does not involve any housing and business house demolition.

2.2.4 Affected Enterprises

According to the draft RP, the LA of this project will affect one enterprise, namely Shengyuan Stone Factory, Shuimo Town, Ludian County. As of this monitoring period, no enterprises have been affected by the resettlement of this project.

2.2.5 Ground Attachment and Infrastructure

As of this monitoring period, the Ecological River Restoration Project has started, the affected ground attachments have been counted and the compensation payment is in progress, but the statistics have not yet been completed. The project of promoting low-emission agriculture in Ludian County does not involve the impact of ground attachments. The project implementation will build and improve the field infrastructure in the project area, and does not involve the impact of other infrastructure.

The actual affected ground attachments and infrastructure will be understood and followed up in the follow-up monitoring.

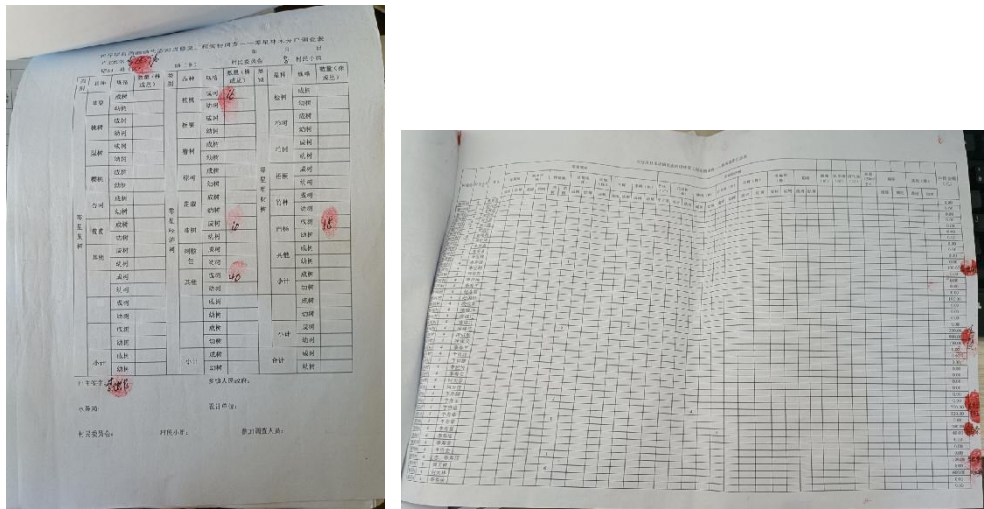


Figure 2-2 Confirmation Record of Physical Survey of Affected Ground Attachments

2.3 Ecological Agriculture or Forestry Land Use

Ecological agriculture or forestry land use refers to the change of traditional high-fertilizer and high-pesticide input planting methods, the implementation of conversion of farmland to forest or the promotion of low-emission agricultural planting through negotiation between the project owner and farmers, without changing the collective land ownership and farmers' contract rights, and on the premise of both parties' willingness. At the same time, the plots to be converted from farmland to



forest will be included in the scope of ecological compensation, and the demonstration areas to promote low-emission agriculture will be provided with complete field infrastructure by the project, which can ensure that the income of farmers will not be reduced. The sub-projects involving land use agreement for ecological agriculture or forestry include "quantifiable soil and water conservation model" and "promotion of low-emission agriculture", with a total planned land area of 25,765.59 mu. Among them, the total area of land for the low-emission agriculture in Ludian County is 16,802.54 mu, involving 949 HHs and 4,354 people in 11 villages/ communities in 3 towns.

As of January 2023, the sub-project of promoting low-emission agriculture in Ludian County, which has been started, involves 12,724 mu of collective land, involving 986 HHs and 3,488 people in 11 villages/communities in 3 towns in Ludian County. See the following table for details:

**Table 2-4 Ecological agriculture or forestry land use in Ludian County (as of January 2023)**

Components	Township s	Village/com munity	Land area (mu)		Planed impact		Actual impact	
			RP	Actual	AHs(HH)	APs (person)	AHs(HH)	APs (person)
Promoting Low-emissio n Agriculture in Ludian County	Shuimo	Shuimo	2,623.21	1,889	92	425	110	435
		Tiechang	1,000	1,000	43	200	80	312
		Xinpeng	760.97	748	28	132	51	197
	Longshu	Longxiang	3,009.81	1,077	188	847	103	326
		Guzhai	1,028.1	1,028	49	227	106	391
		Xinle	1,632.66	1,236	106	491	141	562
		Jintang	986.3	986	41	192	78	273
		Zhaobi	1,686.66	686	124	571	46	165
	Xinjie	Shanqiao	473.25	473	38	175	35	122
		Xinjie	2,751.08	2,751	170	771	169	496
		Jiufang	850.5	850	70	323	67	209
Total			16,802.54	12,724	949	4,354	986	3,488

**Data source:** draft RP, January 2023 survey. The above data are preliminary statistical results, and accurate data will be provided after statistical confirmation.

The actual land use area of the Ludian County low-emission agriculture sub-project is 4,078.54 mu less than the planned area, mainly because before the implementation of the sub-project, part of the land has been used in other projects, or the land use plan has been changed, and no longer participate in the construction of the project.

## 2.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

In this project, no vulnerable group HHs are significantly affected, that is, losing more than 10% of their household income or moving their residences.

According to the detailed physical quantity survey and affected population census during the RP update period, 50 HHs and 224 persons affected by permanent LA were identified as vulnerable groups. The current monitoring survey shows that the project LA has little impact on the income of vulnerable groups, and the situation of vulnerable groups affected by LA is shown in the table below:

**Table 2-5Vulnerable Groups Affected by PLA of the 1st Batch of Components**

District/C ounty	Township s	village/com munity	Updated RP			As of July, 2022		
			AHs	MLG / ORPH	Disabled	AHs	MLG / ORPH	Disabled
Ludian	Longshu	Tangfang	17	17	0	17	17	0
		Xinle	9	8	1	19	18	1
		Zhaobi	8	8	0	9	9	0
		Guzhai	4	4	0	4	4	0
		Jintang	10	10	0	21	21	0
Zhaoyang	Sayu	Jule	0	0	0	7	7	0
	Leju	Xinhe	2	2	0	5	5	0
Total			50	49	1	82	81	1

Note: MLG - Minimum living guarantee; ORPH - Originally Registered Poor Household;

Source: Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), on-site investigation in July 2022. The above completed data are preliminary statistical results, and accurate data will be provided after the statistical confirmation is completed.

The ecological river restoration that has been started is a linear project. The number of AHs and APs by permanent LA has increased significantly compared with the Updated RP, so the number of affected vulnerable groups has also increased. However, the affected area of these vulnerable groups is very small, and the per capita LA area is Less than 0.05 mu, accounting for less than 3% of the original per capita cultivated land.

There are no vulnerable groups affected by the ecological agriculture and forestry land use at this stage.

### 3. Compensation Standards and Policy Monitoring

#### 3.1 Compensation Standard for Permanent LA

##### (1) Zhaoyang District

The basis for the actual implementation of the compensation standards for the first batch of components in Zhaoyang District includes:

1) *The Notice of Yunnan Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Announcement and Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Prices of Agricultural Areas in the Province* (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173). See Appendix I for details.

2) *Minutes of the Meeting of the People's Government of Zhaoyang District, Zhaotong City - Minutes of the Special Meeting on the Site of the Land Acquisition Work of the Yejiahaizi Reservoir in Zhaoyang District* (January 10, 2022)

3) *Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway* (Z.Q.Z.T [2018] No.9)

The relevant details are:

On December 15, 2021, Tie Xuemei, deputy head of the Zhaoyang District Government, presided over the on-site office meeting for the land acquisition of Yejiahaizi Reservoir in Zhaoyang District. The meeting decided that in the LA of relevant water conservancy projects in Zhaoyang District, the land price for permanent LA shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant standards of Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173 document. According to the above requirements, the actual compensation standards and planned standards for permanent LA in Sayu Town and Leju Town in Zhaoyang District, which have already started, are shown in Table 3-1 below.

Sayu Town: The actual compensation standard for permanent LA is consistent with the updated RP.

Leju Town: According to the Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173 document, most areas of Leju Town belong to the IV category of land region, and the permanent LA of cultivated field will be compensated at the standard of CNY 46,000 per mu. However, Xinhe Village, which is actually affected by the Project in Leju Town belongs to the V category of land region, and the compensation for permanent LA of cultivated land is CNY 33,100 per mu. In the Updated RP(2021), the category of land region division of the affected villages in Leju Town is not specified, and the compensation is all based on CNY 46,000 per mu. In actual implementation, Xinhe Village can only use the compensation standard of V category, which is lower than the compensation standard in the Updated RP. For details, see Figure 3-1.

区片 编号	区片范围描述
I	凤凰街道办事处: 双院子社区、南温泉社区、迎丰社区、和平社区、龙山寨社区、黑泥地社区、母鹿社区、学庄社区、荷花社区、凤凰社区、石头塘社区; 旧圃镇: 土城
II	龙泉街道办事处: 龙泉路社区、环城北路社区、巩固社区、官坝社区、白坡社区、长利社区、集中社区; 太平街道办事处: 太平社区、富强社区、环东路社区、桃源社区、水平社区、石渣河社区、平安社区、黄竹林社区、永乐社区、水塘坝社区、金江社区
III	北闸镇: 红路、邓子村民委员; 小龙洞回族彝族乡: 龙汛
IV	旧圃镇: 旧圃、沙坝、后海、锦屏、三棵树、红泥、三善塘、大村; 永丰镇: 新民、海边、小闸、青坪、绿荫、元龙、三甲; 北闸镇: 北闸、新田、海坝、白坡塘、塘房、岩脚、海子、箐门; 靖安镇: 洪家营、小堡子; 酒渔镇: 三台、联合、大桥、白鹤、巡龙、居乐; 乐居镇: 上街、乐居、中河、仁和; 苏家院镇: 苏家院、逸那、双河、坪子; 布嘎回族乡: 布嘎、白石、新街、花鹿坪、迎水; 守望回族乡: 水井湾、卡子、八仙营、葫芦坪、甘河、刘家海子、马贵坝; 小龙洞回族彝族乡: 小龙洞、中营
V	酒渔镇: 弓河、新立、新海; 乐居镇: 新河; 苏家院镇: 顺山; 盘河镇: 大花、新店、油榨房、放马坝、新华、头寨、三寨、五寨、冷家坪; 靖安镇: 龙潭、大坪子、百顺、五星、大耆老、碧海、碧凹、松杉、长寨; 大山包镇: 合兴、马路、车路、大山包、老林; 炎山镇: 炎山、松乐、庙湾、小田、大沱、屋角、中寨、大沟; 小龙洞回族彝族乡: 小米、宁边、小脑包; 青岗岭回族彝族乡: 青岗岭、白沙、新桥、乐德古、大营、沈家沟、金瓜; 苏甲乡: 苏甲、布初、鱼坝、桂花箐、水井村名委员会、车鲁、井底、小松树、布兴、梨园、新店子、瓜寨; 大寨子乡: 大寨、雨霏、车德、卜鲁期、铁池、钢厂、窝肉、新林; 田坝乡: 田坝、水屯、二坪、酒房、木厂、凉山

Figure 3-1Zhaoyang District Land Category Rules

## (2) Ludian County

During agricultural land acquisition, the original land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy rate shall be adjusted to the compensation rate determined by the comprehensive land price of the area. The comprehensive land price of Ludian County has been approved by the Yunnan Provincial People's Government and announced and implemented by the Provincial Department of Natural Resources in the Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173 document. According to the Minutes of the 78th Executive Meeting of the 16th People's Government of Ludian County (November 1, 2021), the compensation standards for LA of this project refer to the *Implementation Rules for Land Acquisition and Demolition Compensation for Shanjiaheba Reservoir Construction in Ludian County*. In the latest category of land region classification, Longshu Town in Ludian County is located in III Category(see Figure 3-2), while the compensation standard of Longshu Town in the Updated RP is close to the standard of I Category, which is higher than the actual situation. The actual compensation standard for permanent LA is the latest policy implementation standard of the town, which is CNY 150 per mu lower than the Updated RP standard. See Table 3-1 for details.

区片编号	区片范围描述
I	文屏镇: 石桥社区、文昌宫社区、民富社区、保健社区、卧龙社区、太阳湖社区、小冲社区、阳光社区、崇文社区、联合、砚池山、安阁、岩洞、普芝噜、马鹿沟; 桃源回族乡: 鸭子塘社区、桃源社区、箐门、拖姑、铁家湾、大水塘、岔冲; 茨院回族乡: 茨院社区、和谐社区、葫芦口、沿闸、板板房、田合; 江底镇: 坡脚、箐脚;
II	小寨镇: 大坪社区、小寨、梨园、赵家海; 龙头山镇: 龙泉社区、骡马口社区、沿河、沙坝、光明、营盘、八宝、龙井、翠屏、新民、银屏、西屏; 梭山镇: 梭山社区、新田社区、黑石、查拉、密所、挖水、黑寨、埂底、妥乐、甘田; 乐红镇: 官寨社区、红布、利外、关溜、新林、乐红、施初、对竹; 江底镇: 江底社区、大水井、仙人洞、洗洋塘、水塘;
III	新街镇: 新街社区、酒房、闪桥、转山包、坪地营; 水磨镇: 铁厂社区、嵩屏、营地、黄泥寨、滴水、黑鲁、新棚、岩头、水磨、拖麻; 龙树镇: 龙树社区、龙翔社区、古寨社区、金塘社区、新乐、照壁、塘房; 火德红镇: 火德红社区、鹤落、李家山、银厂、南筐、机车;

Figure 3-2Ludian County Land Category Rules

Table 3-1Compensation Standard for Project LA of the 1st Batch of Components

Unit: CNY/mu

District/Cou nty	Township s	Draft RP			Updated RP		Actual		Remarks
		Cultivate d and Garden Land	Collective Forestland (Timber Forest)	Collective Forestland (Shrubber y)	Cultivated and Garden Land, Homesteads	Forestland and Grassland	Cultivate d and Garden Land	Forestla nd and Grasslan d	
Zhaoyang	Sayu	43,550	7,500	4,500	46,000	13,800	46,000	13,800	According to the latest document, Xinhe Village of Leju Town should belong to the V Category, and the Updated RP standard is the standard of the IV Category
	Leju	43,550	7,500	4,500	46,000	13,800	33,100	9,930	
Ludian	Longshu	32,604	7,500	4,500	37,750	11,400	37,600	8,250	According to the latest document, Longshu Town should belong to the III Category. The Updated RP standard is close to the standard of the I Category, which is CNY 38,000 per mu for cultivated land and CNY 11,400 per mu for forest and grassland.

Source: Draft RP, Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), on-site investigation in July 2022.

To sum up, some of the compensation standards of the project have changed compared with the updated RP (batch 1). The main reasons include:

- 1) At the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022, Ludian County and Zhaoyang

District discussed and determined the current resettlement compensation standards in relevant government meetings respectively. Zhaoyang District confirmed that it is in accordance with the *Notice of Yunnan Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Announcement and Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Prices of Agricultural Areas in the Province* (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173) and *Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway*. Ludian County implements the *Detailed Implementation Rules for Compensation for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement of Shanjiaheba Reservoir Construction in Ludian County*. Some compensation standards have changed.

2) On the basis of Yunnan Provincial Standard (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173), the implementation rules of comprehensive land price for area in Zhaoyang District and Ludian County were issued later, and the provisions on land category in the implementation rules were more detailed and accurate to villages.

3) As the implementation rules of Zhaoyang District and Ludian County have not been issued during the preparation of the updated RP (the 1st Batch), the land category of affected villages in Leju Town and Longshu Town is not clear in the updated RP. Due to the different land category, the actual implementation standards of Leju Town in Zhaoyang District and Longshu Town in Ludian County are inconsistent with the standards of the updated RP.

### **3.2 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Use**

According to the Draft RP, the compensation for young crops is based on the unified annual output value standard and the comprehensive land price compensation standard for LA in Yunnan Province issued in 2014, which has now been abolished. On November 9, 2020, the *Notice of Yunnan Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Announcement and Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Prices of Agricultural Areas in the Province* (Y.Z.R.Z. [2020] No. 173) was officially issued. In accordance with the latest legal regulations and the relevant documents of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Natural Resources Department of Yunnan Province organized the province to formulate the "Comprehensive Land Price for Agricultural Areas in Yunnan Province". The original LA compensation standard of "unified annual output value(UAOV)" plus "regional comprehensive land price" is canceled, and unified as "regional comprehensive land price". The compensation for young crops in the RP is calculated based on the UAOV, Since Yunnan Province no longer implements the UAOV standard, the compensation standards for temporary land use are implemented according to the requirements of the policy documents determined at the latest special meeting, specifically:

**Zhaoyang District:** According to the meeting minutes of the Yejiahaizi Reservoir land acquisition work site meeting in Zhaoyang District (January 10, 2022), the compensation for attachments on the affected land and the temporary land use for related water conservancy projects in Zhaoyang District are all refer to relevant

compensation standards in the *Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway*(Z.Q.Z.T [2018] No.9) for implementation. Compensation for temporary land use is CNY 2,000/mu. The standard does not distinguish between cultivated land and garden land, and is higher than the compensation standard in RP for cultivated land and lower than the compensation standard in RP for garden land. As the affected garden land mainly grows apples, the average production per mu is about 1,500kg, affected by the market price, the current average purchase price is CNY 1.3/kg. The current annual output value is CNY 1,950/mu. CNY 2,000 /mu is enough to make up for the loss of temporary use of the actual local planted garden.

**Ludian County:** As of the current monitoring period, Ludian County does not involve temporary land use temporarily, and the actual implementation standards will be listed in the table below after the temporary land use agreement is signed.

**Table 3-2 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Use**

Types	Items		Ludian	Zhaoyang		Remarks
			Longshu	Sayu	Leju	
RP	Land Category		Cat. III	Cat. II	Cat. II	The UAOV standard and the comprehensive land price for LA in Yunnan Province issued in 2014 have been abolished, the compensation for attachments and temporary land use for projects in Zhaoyang District are all refer to relevant compensation standards in the <i>Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway</i> (Z.Q.Z.T [2018] No.9) for implementation.
	Young Crops Compensation Fee (CNY/mu)	Cultivated Land	1,304	1,742	1,742	
		Garden Land	2,608	3,484	3,484	
Actual	Land Category		Cat. III	Cat. IV	Cat. V	
	Compensation for Temporary Land Use (CNY/mu)		-	2,000	2,000	

Source: Draft RP, Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), on-site investigation in July 2022, "-" indicates that the data is not available for the time being.

In addition to the compensation fee for young crops, the project implementing unit needs to pay the land reclamation fee to the contractor responsible for land reclamation. The land reclamation fee is included in the comprehensive unit price of the civil construction contract and is not regarded as a separate payment item. The actual temporary land use will be returned after the reclamation is completed. Since the specific amount of the relevant expenses cannot be determined for the time being, it will be followed up after the reclamation is completed.

### 3.3 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments

**Zhaoyang District:** According to the meeting minutes of the Yejiahaizi Reservoir land acquisition work site meeting in Zhaoyang District (January 10, 2022), the compensation for attachments on the affected land such as trees in Zhaoyang District are refer to relevant compensation standards in Z.Q.Z.T [2018] No.9 document for

implementation. In the process of resettlement implementation, if there is any dispute, a third-party market assessment method will be used to determine the final compensation standard. Compared with the compensation standards of the updated RP, some types of fruit trees and economic trees have lower compensation standards, and some types of economic trees and most types of timber trees have higher compensation standards. At the same time, the compensation standard for the cement-made grape trellis poles has been added. From January 2022, the LA of related water conservancy projects in Zhaoyang District will be implemented according to this standard. See Table 3-3 for details.

The change of the compensation standard for the affected trees is adjusted based on the change of the market price. For example, the apple tree with the largest number of affected trees, due to the increase in the number of trees planted, the price of apples and apple trees decreases, and the current market price is low, and the compensation standard is consistent with the current market price level. Although the actual compensation standard of some kinds of trees is lower than the planned standard, it can meet the replacement cost according to the current market price.

**Table 3-3 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments**

District/County	Category	Name	Updated RP Price (CNY)			Current implementation standards Price (CNY)		
			Spanning tree		Sapling	Spanning tree		Sapling
			I	II		I	II	
Zhaoyang	Fruit tree	Apple	200	100	15	150	100	15
		Peach	150		15	100		20
		Pear	200		20	100		10
		Cherry	100		20	150	100	10
		Apricot	150		15	40		10
		Grape	200	100	15	80	40	10
		Grape trellis poles (Cement)	-			35		
		Others	20		5	20		5
	Economic tree	Walnut	260	160	20	150	50	30
		Chinese chestnut	200	100	5	90	40	10
		Chinese toon tree	20		2	50		5
		Palm Tree	20		2	30		2
		Sichuan peppercorn	60		10	150	50	10
		Others	20		5	20		5
	Timber tree	Pine	5		1	45		5
		Cypress	5		1	30		5
		Chinese parasol	5		1	30		5
		White poplar	5		1	10		5
		Fir	5		1	30		5
		Bamboo	8 元/m <sup>2</sup>			8 元/m <sup>2</sup>		
		Others	3		1	3		1

Source: Updated RP(the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), Compensation Plan for Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement in Construction of Zhaoyang Section of Duxiang Expressway and West Ring Expressway(Z.Q.Z.T [2018] No.9)



**Ludian County:** The actual implementation of the compensation standards for affected trees and other ground attachments has not yet been confirmed in this phase of monitoring, and the specific situation will be followed up in the next phase of monitoring.

### 3.4 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

Not involved in this project.

### 3.5 Compensation for Public Infrastructure

According to the Updated RP, the latest compensation standard is applicable to public facilities, etc. The compensation standard is calculated according to the replacement cost, see Table 3-4 for details. As of the current monitoring period, no public infrastructure has been affected by the project, and the actual implementation standards will be listed in the table below after the public infrastructure compensation agreement is signed:

**Table 3-4 Compensation Standard for Public Infrastructure**

No.	Name	RP Price (CNY/km)	Actual Price (CNY/km)
1	Power line (10KV)	6	-
2	Iron tower (10KV)	5	-
3	Power line (35KV)	8	-
4	Iron tower (35KV)	6	-
5	Power line (110KV)	16	-
6	Power line (110KV)	12	-
7	Optical cable (Telecom, Mobile, Unicom)	4	-
8	Telecommunication line	1.5	-
9	Cable for radio and television	4	-
10	Civil power line	1.5	-

Source: Updated RP (the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), the actual standard will be supplemented by follow-up monitoring.

### 3.6 Subsidy Standard for Ecological Agriculture and Forestry Land Use

The subsidy standard for ecological agriculture and forestry land will be determined according to the negotiation results with farmers and village groups involved. As the civil works are still being implemented, the specific planting patterns, subsidy methods and standards after each village are still under negotiation.

### 3.7 Other Fees Standards

See Table 3-5 for other fees standards. Since the related expenses have not been incurred, the actual implementation standards will be listed in the table below after the related expenses are incurred:

**Table 3-5 Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee**

Item	Rate	Policy Basis	Disbursement Procedure	Remarks
Forest vegetation restoration fee In RP	Woodland 10 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , Shrubland 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Notice on Adjusting Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee Standard and Encouraging Forestland Conservation (November 18, 2015) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the National Forestry Bureau, and Notice on Adjusting Forest Vegetation Restoration Fee Policy (No.34, 2015) issued by the Yunnan Provincial Finance Department and the Yunnan Provincial Forestry Bureau	The Zhaotong City Government disburses the fee to the Zhaotong PMO; and then, the PMO disburses the tax to the Zhaotong Forest Bureau based on the actual PLA; or the Zhaotong City Government deducts the tax from the total investment and disburses it to the Zhaotong Forest Bureau directly.	There will be no other taxes and fees for PLA of river embankment improvement and wetland construction, since the acquired land for these components will be still owned and managed by town governments as town-level collective land, rather than state-owned land.
Actual Forest vegetation restoration fee	-	-	-	-

Source: Updated RP (the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch), the actual standard will be supplemented by follow-up monitoring.

### 3.8 Resettlement Funds Disbursement

The project LA compensation funds allocation channels in 2022 are: (1) Zhaoyang District: allocated by the District Land and Resources Bureau(LRB) to the District Water Affairs Bureau(WAB), the District WAB allocated to the township finance office, and then by the township finance office in accordance with the approved list allocated to the AHs. (2) Ludian County: allocated by the County Finance Bureau to the County WAB, the County WAB allocated to the township finance office, and then by the township finance office in accordance with the approved list to the AHs.

As of this monitoring period, the disclosure of the resettlement impact investigation data has been completed, the payment of compensation funds has been basically completed. See Appendix II for the sample of compensation distribution form. The compensation for LA has been paid about CNY 9.35 million, including CNY 6.15 million in Ludian County, CNY 3.2 million in Zhaoyang District.

## **4. Resettlement Monitoring**

### **4.1 LAR Monitoring**

Due to the different social and economic development status of each village, the impact of the project LA on each village is also different. Therefore, the resettlement and income restoration plan for the affected farmers needs to be formulated based on the degree of impact, the actual characteristics of each village and the wishes of the affected people. During the Draft RP and Updated RP, different resettlement and income restoration programs were determined based on detailed field investigation and public consultation. During the current site survey, the survey team interviewed the affected villages where the project has started, and completed the sampling survey of the affected people. The resettlement methods and restoration measures that have been implemented and are being implemented are as follows:

#### **4.1.1 Monetary Compensation and Distribution**

Families slightly affected by LA (the HH's income loss less than 10%) will receive cash compensation in accordance with the current relevant regulations and compensation policies. The specific compensation standards are shown in Chapter 3.

The distribution plan for land compensation is determined by the villagers committee on the basis of full consultation and discussion among village representatives, and is reported to the town/township for approval and implemented after public announcement. After consultation with the affected village groups, all the compensation for young crops is paid directly to the AHs, and the village collective will not keep them. At present, the compensation for contracted collective land in the 7 affected villages of the first batch of components is directly paid to the AHs in full, and no land adjustment will be carried out in the villages.

#### **4.1.2 Agricultural Support Measures**

Even for the AHs significantly affected by land acquisition, most of them will still have much remaining land, agricultural development will be an important means to promote their livelihood restoration. Zhaotong Municipal Government and local governments provides various assistance (small loan support, tax exemptions, entrepreneurial services and subsidy) for local farmers who engage in local characteristics industry, agricultural technology, energy saving and emission reduction, green economy, circular economy, modern service industry and high-tech technology industries.

Following agricultural development measures will be taken to support affected HHs to increase their agricultural incomes, and it is expected that AHs with remaining

farmland will benefit from these measures, which are based on consultations with the severely AHs during RP updating. The local PMOs and IAs will further verify the list of severely AHs and inform the list to local agriculture and rural affairs bureaus and relevant township governments. Though such means, priority will be given to these severely AHs during RP implementation.

**1) Land use right transfer:** Since many local villagers work or do business outside, they have contracted their land to other villagers. Local governments encourage land use right transfer (LURT) actively to prevent land from being laid idle and increase land utilization rate. It is learned that the average price of land use transfer is 400-800 CNY/mu/year, the price is negotiated according to the actual farming conditions and fertility of the land. For example, in 2022, villagers in Jintang Community of Ludian County have transferred their land use right to large tobacco growers, and they can get a transfer fee of CNY 500-700/mu, at the same time, villagers (mostly female villagers) can work for large tobacco growers during the planting period and receive CNY 80 per day as labor remuneration.

**2) Soil improvement:** The AHs may improve soil quality by such means as formulated fertilization with the assistance of local township agrotechnical stations to increase agricultural output and income.

**3) Crop restructuring:** After LA, the AHs may switch to commercial crops to increase agricultural income, since more intensive labor force can be input into remaining land. In the promotion of low pollution agriculture component of the project, technical methods related to agricultural planting structure and organic and green fertilizers will be introduced to farmers in the project area. The farmers will receive detail technical and skill training to master the planting methods. The purpose of the component is to reduce non-point pollution. However, by introducing cash crops such as Chinese herbs and improvement of agricultural planting structure, the farmers' income is expected to increase after implementation of the project. The training will be provided to affected farmers with a priority to assist them in livelihood restoration in the project implementation.

**4) Enhanced field management:** Agriculture related departments will organize crop management team with around 10 technicians to conduct investigation, offer training and technical guidance on crop management and pest control, and distribute relevant technical information in townships. This will improve agricultural efficiency and land utilization rate, thereby increasing agricultural income.

#### **4.1.3 Employment Assistance**

This project will facilitate the livelihood recovery of APs by providing more employment opportunities. Including: 1) Provide employment consultation, employment guidance, vocational training, job introduction and other services for the affected farmers, so as to promote them to achieve employment as soon as possible; 2) Provide labor market job opportunities for the affected people; 3) During the project construction period, temporary employment opportunities will be provided

to local people, and APs will have priority to obtain these employment opportunities. As of January 2023, the statistics of employment opportunities and average daily wage provided during the project construction are shown in Table 4-1. At present, 100% of the construction units can ensure equal pay for equal work for men and women, and have paid more than CNY 2.5 million to local female workers in total, with an increase of CNY 7,800 per capita for female workers.

**Table 4-1 Employment Opportunities Offered During Project Construction (as of January 2023)**

Job Type	Total Employees	Among them						Average Daily Wage (CNY/person/day)
		Female	Female Proportion	Low-income	Low-income Proportion	EM	EM Proportion	
Output 1: Water pollution sources in the Sayu River basin reduced								
Skilled	101	21	20.79%	18	17.82%	35	34.65%	230
Manage	10	2	20.00%	0	0.00%	2	20.00%	250
Transport	24	2	8.33%	2	8.33%	5	20.83%	230
Tiler, maintainer, documenter, etc	67	17	25.37%	16	23.88%	28	41.79%	220
Non-skilled	184	78	42.39%	42	22.83%	83	45.11%	140
Cleaning, site security, etc	21	11	52.38%	9	42.86%	9	42.86%	120
Construction workers	163	67	41.10%	33	20.25%	74	45.40%	150
Subtotal	285	99	34.74%	60	21.05%	118	41.40%	
Output 2: Water bodies in the Sayu River basin protected from pollution								
Skilled	327	68	20.80%	53	16.21%	76	23.24%	230
Manage	32	5	15.63%	0	0.00%	5	15.63%	250
Transport	67	9	13.43%	8	11.94%	13	19.40%	230
Tiler, maintainer, documenter, etc	228	54	23.68%	45	19.74%	58	25.44%	220
Non-skilled	374	155	41.44%	94	25.13%	205	54.81%	140
Afforesting workers	69	56	81.16%	16	23.19%	32	46.38%	140
Cleaning, site security, etc	73	34	46.58%	19	26.03%	34	46.58%	120
Construction workers	232	65	28.02%	59	25.43%	139	59.91%	150
Subtotal	701	223	31.81%	147	20.97%	281	40.09%	
Total	986	322	32.66%	207	20.99%	399	40.47%	

Source: provided by construction units



Figure 4-1 Female Employment During Project Implementation

#### 4.1.4 Skills Training

According to the RP, on the basis of monetary compensation for the farmers affected by LA, the APs with basic cultural quality will be provided with skills training opportunities. The resettlement commissioner of the IAs will work closely with local agriculture and rural bureaus, human resources and social security bureaus, women's federations and other agencies to provide timely training and employment information for APs, and give priority to APs in employment and training. The progress of these livelihood restoration measures will be reflected in subsequent external monitoring reports. Some skills training for APs in the project area is shown in the following table.

Table 4-2 Skills Training for APs in the Project Area (as of January 2023)

Time	Location		Training content	Total	Female	Low-income	EM
June, 2022	Zhaoyang	Sayu Town	Green prevention and control of apple diseases and insect pests	41	27	12	2
August, 2022		Leju Town	Chinese cook	40	21	13	3
August, 2022	Ludian	Shuimo Town	Potato planting techniques	59	34	17	5
September, 2022		Xinjie Town	SYB Entrepreneurship training	27	19	5	4
October, 2022		Jintang Community, Longshu Town	Fruit tree management technology	43	23	15	5
Total				210	124	62	19



Figure 4-2 Entrepreneurship Training

#### 4.1.5 Endowment Insurance

The endowment security fund from the permanent LA of the project will be used as a subsidy paid by the government to the individual endowment security account. Affected people who meet the following conditions can enjoy the endowment insurance for land-lost farmers: 1) The per capita CL area after LA is less than 0.3 mu; 2) They are over 16 years old. The actual number of APs who meet the conditions for endowment insurance will be determined during the implementation of LA. The list of persons included in the endowment insurance shall be nominated and announced by the villager group meeting. For the APs who choose to participate in the endowment insurance, they need to pay individual part to their individual account of endowment insurance, and then the government pays CNY 1,000 to their individual accounts every year. In addition, like other urban and rural residents, the government will provide endowment insurance subsidies (75 CNY/year). APs who are not eligible to be included in the endowment insurance for land-lost farmers can participate in the endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and can choose the payment level by themselves, but they cannot receive special government subsidies of CNY 1,000 per person per year. The progress of the implementation of social security measures will be reflected in the follow-up external monitoring report.

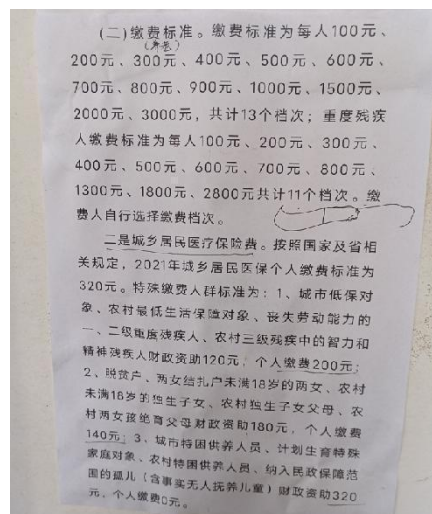


Figure 4-3 The Social Security Payment Standard Publicity Materials Posted in the Affected Villages

#### 4.2 Restoration for Temporary Land Use

For the temporary land occupation, the IA and local PMOs will provide compensations for land occupation (one-year compensation for one-year occupation), the compensation for young crops, forest and attachments will be made in one time. Generally, the occupation will not exceed one year. In case of occupation extension, the compensation will be made from the second year based on AAOV until reclamation. In addition to the young crops' compensation fee, land reclamation fee in 5,502.5

yuan/mu will be paid by IAs to the contractors who are responsible for the land reclamation. The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractors through consultation with under the supervision of local natural resources bureaus and affected villages and HHs. As of this monitoring period, the Project temporary land is still in use, and the restoration progress will be reflected in the follow-up external monitoring report.

#### **4.3 Measures for Affected Women**

During the implementation of the RP, in addition to the above resettlement and restoration measures, in order to safeguard the rights and interests of women, the local PMO and relevant agencies will take the following measures:

1) The project will meet the needs of women for skills training and local employment. The project resettlement focal persons will collaborate with township human resource and social security center to collect women's needs and prioritize them for relevant employment opportunities.

2) Provide employment opportunities for women during the implementation and operation of the project. During the construction of the project, 322 employment opportunities have been provided to women, accounting for 32.66% of the total employment opportunities.

3) Women's microloans. According to the introduction of Zhaotong City Women's Federation, if local women are willing to start their own business or with others, the Women's Federation will provide financial support. Women can apply for micro-loans through the Women's Federation. Such businesses include opening clothing stores, handicrafts, and catering. Loans can be up to CNY 100,000 per person. The Women's Federation can also provide women with entrepreneurial guidance.

Up to now, the implementation of women's development measures will be explained in the implementation of the GAP of this project. See the EMDP and Social Development M&E Report for this project

#### **4.4 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups**

1) Giving priority to them during RP implementation, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in receiving skills training, taking public welfare jobs and jobs generated by the Project, and applying for small-amount secured loans; In 2022, during the implementation of the project, the overall employment of low-income groups has reached 40.47%.

2) Including eligible vulnerable groups in the MLS system; According to the MLS policy for urban and rural residents in Zhaotong City, the eligible population of vulnerable groups affected by this project has been included in the MLS system. At present, the minimum living allowance is divided into 3 categories, and the guarantee



standards are 375, 275 and 230 CNY/person/month respectively, which will ensure that the income of APs is not less than 2,760 CNY/year.

3)Offering urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups.

During RP implementation, additional assistance will be provided to these vulnerable groups on basis of the actual difficulties and needs of them, with a manner of “case by case”. And any additional necessary cash assistance to vulnerable groups will be expended from the contingencies in resettlement budget. During the project implementation stage, the PMO and the local government will pay special attention to vulnerable groups, and various recovery measures will give priority to vulnerable groups (such as employment, training and other support).

## 4.5 Affected People Sample Survey

The monitoring team conducted a sampling survey of 4 villages/communities in 3 towns affected by LA by telephone interview. A total of 50 sampled HHs were completed, of which 50% were female respondents and 26% were low-income population. The investigation situation is shown in Table 4-3.

The average household population of the 50 sampled HHs was 3.82 the average age of the respondents was 48.39 years old, 10 ethnic minorities, accounting for 20%. The education level was mainly primary school, accounting for 62%, junior high school accounting for 28%, senior high school accounting for 8%, and college degree or above for 2%. The villagers interviewed in Jule Village, Sayu Town mainly plant apples, and the agricultural income accounts for a relatively high proportion, accounting for about one-third of the total per capita income, and the income from employment accounts for about 55.4%. The agricultural income of the other 3 villages accounts for a small proportion, mainly from labor income, accounting for 68%-85%. All the interviewees indicated that before and during the project LA, they or their family members had participated in the relevant meetings organized by the village for several times, and had seen the disclosed information posted in the village, and had no opinion on the project LA compensation and resettlement.

**Table 4-3Statistics of Survey Samples**

District/County	Towns	Village/co mmunity	AHs	APs	Per HH cultivated land area (mu)		LA ratio	Per capita annual income in 2022 (CNY)	Average family housing area (m <sup>2</sup> )
					Before LA	LA area			
Zhaoyang	Sayu	Jule	13	51	11.5	0.30	2.61%	13,499	73.1
	Leju	Xinhe	13	46	7.11	0.06	0.84%	10,730	95.3
Ludian	Longshu	Zhaobi	10	39	11.3	0.29	2.57%	9,950	116.7
		Xinle	14	55	6.65	0.14	2.04%	9,755	131.4
Total	3	4	50	191	8.96	0.19	2.12%	11,029	103.92

Source: January 2023 survey

According to the sampling survey and telephone interview, the annual per capita income of the surveyed families in 2022 is generally slightly lower than that in 2021, which is mainly due to the impact of the COVID-19. In 2022, the time for local villagers to go out to work is relatively shorter than 2021. During the period of severe epidemic, there is a decrease in short-term income. This situation will be improved after the relief of the epidemic.

#### 4.6 Agreement Negotiation and Satisfaction Survey

The land for ecological agriculture and forestry shall follow the principle of voluntary consultation, not change the collective ownership of rural land, respect the wishes of the contracted farmers, and not damage the rights and interests of farmers. The agricultural infrastructure construction project implemented by the sub-project is a public welfare project. Before the implementation of the project, the scope of the project land use was determined on the basis of comprehensive consideration of the needs of the basin governance planning, the planting structure of collective land, the current situation of land, the wishes of the village collective and farmers. Through holding village group meetings, villagers' representative meetings and other forms, full consultation was conducted. After discussion at the meeting and obtaining the consent of the villagers involved, the village committee signed an agreement on the use of collective land for the project in the form of collective land to confirm the land use method and scope of the project. See Appendix III for the sample of consent form for collective land use in Ludian County.

According to the current negotiation results: farmers voluntarily participate in the project; The subproject started civil engineering in mid October 2022, and the construction will be completed during the slack season as much as possible<sup>2</sup>; Farmers have harvested crops by themselves before the construction unit entered the site, without compensation for young crops and ground attachments. After the implementation of the project, the cultivated land is still owned by the village collective, and the completed tractor roads, flood drainage ditches, irrigation facilities, etc. are used for agricultural production in the village. The specific land use mode and planting plan after the completion of civil works are still under negotiation.



<sup>2</sup> The actual completion time will be followed up in the next monitoring period



Figure 4-4 Low-emission Agricultural Land Use Consultation Meeting Photos

The external monitoring team conducted telephone interviews with 24 villagers (12 women, 10%) on their satisfaction with land use negotiation. The villagers interviewed all expressed satisfaction with the land use negotiation process and the negotiation results. They believed that the land use negotiation process was open and fair, and the negotiation results fully respected the wishes of the participants. The villagers participating in the project recognized the way of voluntary participation, and expressed their gratitude for the financial support given by the project to the local agricultural development.

## **5. Public Participation & Grievance Redress**

### **5.1 Public Participation**

According to the relevant policies and regulations of China and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the APs, reduce complaints and disputes, and achieve the goal of proper resettlement, extensive public consultation was conducted during the project preparation and implementation stages, and encouraged the active participation of the APs is very necessary. During the preliminary design, detailed physical quantity survey and RP update, information disclosure and public participation activities have been carried out in the affected villages/communities, and APs have been consulted during these processes.

During the implementation of the project, the municipal/district/county PMO, the project township and the project village have organized many public participation activities, including symposiums, village group consultation meetings, publicity and training sessions, on the topics of training program, land use consultation, water pollution control, and project detailed design, etc.

In the ecological demonstration village, the cleaner groups and environmental supervision groups including female representatives have been set up and kept in good operation. There are 41 people participating in this activity, including 28 women (68%), 9 low-income people (22%) and 27 ethnic minorities (66%).

Interviews and HH surveys conducted by external monitoring agencies are also one of the public participation ways for the APs to understand the project and their personal rights and interests. In January and July 2022, the external monitoring agency visited the project site, visited the project owner, the personnel of the resettlement agencies and the project affected people, and learned about the project implementation progress, RP, EMDP, SDAP&GAP implementation progress. In January 2023, the external monitoring agency investigated and understood the views and satisfaction of key insiders, affected people and villagers participating in the project, as well as their impact or benefits through online meetings with resettlement agencies at all levels, telephone interviews, telephone sampling survey of affected people, etc.



Figure 5-1Project LA Physical Quantity Survey Information Publicity



### Figure 5-2Public Participation During Implementation

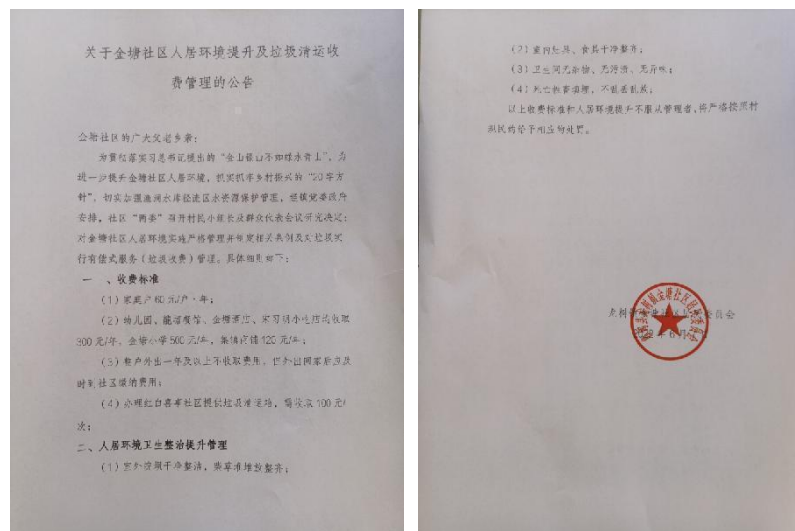


Figure 5-3 Announcement on the Discussion Results on Living Environment Improvement and Management of Waste Removal and Transportation Charges in Jintang Community

**Table 5-1Public Participation During Project Implementation**

District/ County	Location	Content	Time	Number of participants	Female	Low-income	Main participation results
Zhaoyang, Ludian	7 affected township governments and 7 affected villages/communities including Jule Village, Xinhe Village, Tiechang	Baseline Survey, public opinion survey	January 10-12, 2022	151	62	21	Baseline survey data collection, public willingness consultation

District/ County	Location	Content	Time	Number of participants	Female	Low-income	Main participation results
	Community, Xinlin Village, Xinjie Community, Buchu Village and Tangfang Village						
Ludian	Longshu Town Jintang community and other 5 villages / communities	Improvement of living environment and waste collection and transportation fee management	June, 2022	105	47	32	Project public consultation on detailed design and related fee management
Zhaoyan g, Ludian	Jule Village, Shanyu Town Xinhe Village, Leju Town Jintang Community, Longshu Town	Sample survey and public opinion consultation	July 11-13, 2022	50	24	12	Collect relevant information about the APs, understand the impacts and the progress of LAR, public consultation
Zhaoyan g, Ludian	All project villages/communities	Detailed design consultation of drainage basin sewage management and pollution control	June-December, 2022	1940	960	703	Public consultation on the detailed design and relevant fee management opinions
Zhaoyan g, Ludian	Jule Village, Sayu Town Xinhe Village, Leju Town 5 villages/communities in Longshu Town	Public consultation on water resources management	March-October, 2022	573	275	115	Understand the needs and opinions of men and women
Ludian	11 villages/communities in Shuimo Town, Longshu Town and Xinjie Town	Detailed design consultation, land use consultation and listen to villagers' opinions	August-December, 2022	1400	842	325	Determine the scope and implementation time of ecological agriculture and forestry land use
Zhaoyan g, Ludian	Jule Village, Sayu Town Xinhe Village, Leju Town Zhaobi Village and Xinle Village in Longshu Town	Sample survey and public opinion consultation	January, 2023	50	25	13	Collect relevant information about the APs, understand the affected degree and compensation and resettlement progress, consult with the public, and investigate the satisfaction of land use negotiation

## 5.2 Grievance Redress

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed in the draft RP continues to be



effective. The PMO, IAs and relevant responsible agencies have designated special personnel to be responsible for collecting and accepting the grievances and appeals (if any) of APs, see Table 5-2 for details. As of this monitoring period, no complaints have been received.

**Table 5-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress**

	Agencies	Name	Phone Number
Zhaotong PMO	Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office	Xiong Yongying	15096552777
	Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office	Wang Qi	13638811311
	Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office	Cui Yuanlei	13648706065
ZhaoyangPOM	Water Bureau of Zhaoyang District	Zhangguangwen	13887084810
	Leju Town Water Management Station	Heyun	13638865988
	Sayu Town Jule Village	Xu Xingqiang	13400834206
	Sujia Township Water Management Station	Jiang Shihua	13908709748
	Dazhaizi Township Water Management Station	Lv Zhicong	13887104497
Ludian PMO	Water Bureau of Ludian County	Wu Jingjiang	13648703276
	Women's Federation, Women and Children's Working Committee of Ludian County	Liu Linjun	13887017456
	Xinjie Town Water Management Station	He Jijun	13887040445
	Shuimo Town Rural Revitalization Center	Li Lejin	15094264599
	Longshu Town People's Government	Shen Jichao	13887076566



**Figure 5-4 Public Information on Appeal Channels Posted Around the Project Construction Site**

## 6. Organization and Management

### 6.1 Resettlement Agencies

Since resettlement work is a work with a wide coverage, it needs the assistance and cooperation of various departments. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of this project, the project has set up necessary resettlement agencies to implement the planning, coordination and monitoring of resettlement activities. The agencies responsible for LAR for this project are as follows:

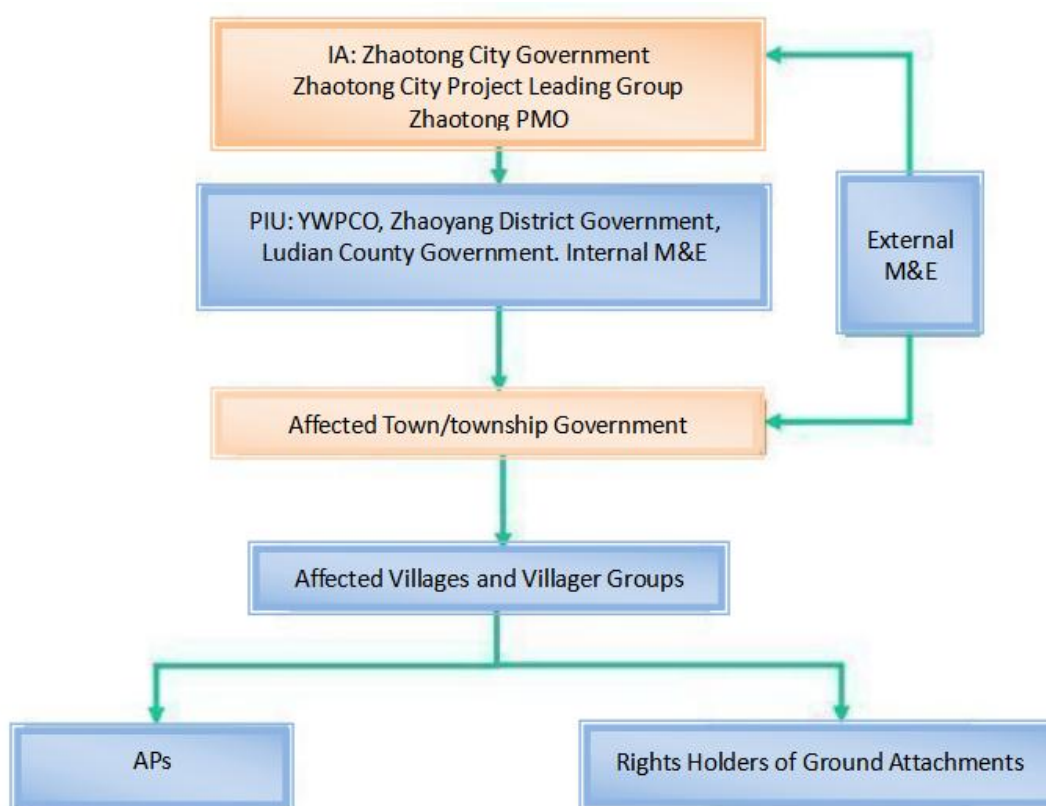


Figure 6-1 Organization Chart of the Project

The agencies responsible for LAR in this project are:

- ✓ Zhaotong City Project Leading Group: the leading organization responsible for the project, and it conducts the overall deployment of the project, coordinates and solves major problems.
- ✓ Zhaotong PMO (Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office, YWPCO): under the leadership of the Project Leading Group, coordinate the resettlement work of each sub-project office, summarize the resettlement work plan and progress of each sub-project office, and report regularly to the ADB.



- ✓ Zhaoyang District PMO and Ludian County PMO: Under the unified coordination of the Zhaotong PMO, responsible for the organization, management, coordination, supervision, guidance, quality assurance and annual plan of the district's and county's respective projects, as well as the tracking and monitoring of the implementation of the plan; and regularly report to the Zhaotong PMO;
- ✓ Zhaotong Natural Resources Bureau, Zhaoyang District Natural Resources Bureau and Ludian County Natural Resources Bureau: comprehensive, timely and accurate disclosure of LA information, promote standardized and orderly implementation of LA work
- ✓ Relevant LA offices in Sujia Township, Sayu Town, Leju Town, Dazhaizi Township, Shuimo Town, Xinjie Town and Longshu Town: Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the town; responsible for land compensation funds payment and management; supervise LAR; report LA and resettlement to the district/county PMO; coordinate and handle conflicts and problems in the work.
- ✓ Administrative village/community committees and related villager groups: participating in socioeconomic and project impact investigations; organizing public consultations to publicize LAR policies; organizing the implementation of agricultural and non-agricultural production resettlement activities; reflecting the resettlement's opinions and suggestions to relevant higher-level departments.
- ✓ Resettlement external M&E agency: observes all aspects of the RP and implementation, monitors and evaluates the resettlement work and implementation effects and the social adaptability of APs, and provides resettlement M&E reports to ADB through the project resettlement office. Provide technical advice to the project resettlement office in terms of data investigation and processing.

The specific composition and responsibilities of the project work leading group are detailed in Appendix IV.

## **6.2 Institutional Capacity and Responsibilities**

In March 2021, during the update of the RP, the resettlement social experts during the project start-up stage provided training for the project office staff, implementing agencies and relevant departments for the detailed physical quantity survey, internal monitoring and evaluation and appeal handling mechanism.

In July 2022, resettlement external monitoring experts and relevant experts from the project management company have provided training on project management, RP, SDAP&GAP, and EMDP implementation and monitoring for the PMO, IAs, and construction units.

In August 2022, the resettlement and social experts of the project management company provided training for the relevant staff of the PMO, IAs, towns and

construction units.

As of this monitoring period, the project management personnel of Zhaotong PMO have participated in the training of project management, safeguards policy, contract management, bidding and procurement, financial management, etc. for 8 times and 60 class hours (more than 400 person-times), including online training of ADB and offline training of invited experts, and the comprehensive ability of project management personnel has been improved.

See Table 6-1 for details.

**Table 6-1 Institutional Capacity Building**

Time	Training times	Participant			Training content
		Total number	Number of female	Number of Minority	
2021	11	214	41	29	Physical quantity survey, internal monitoring and evaluation, and GRM; ADB SPS; bidding and procurement, project management, etc.
2022	10	240	53	43	Project management, RP, SDAP and GAP, EMDP implementation and monitoring, and other contents
Total	21	454	94	72	
Proportion		100%	20.70%	15.86%	

Note: The above table includes the capacity building training of municipal, district and county PMOs.

As of the current monitoring period, the owner of the project mainly plays a role in coordinating work at all levels, and the resettlement agencies cooperate with each other to ensure the normal development and advancement of resettlement work.

## 7. Resettlement Monitoring Conclusions

On March 16 and April 10, 2022, the construction of the Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-Compensation Demonstration Project in Ludian County and Zhaoyang District respectively started. As of January 2023, the 4 sub-projects that have been started include ecological river restoration in Longshu Town, Sayu Town, Leju Town, and low-emission agriculture in Ludian County, and 77% of them have been completed.

Among the sub-projects that have been started, only the ecological river restoration project (C18, C22) involves permanent LA. The low-emission agricultural project in Ludian County(C12) only involves ecological agriculture and forestry land use.

As of January 2023, the LA work of C18 and C22 Sub-projects is completed, the signing of the LA agreement and the LA compensation work is completed. The actual affected quantity will be reconfirmed after the completion of project construction. According to the statistical results at this stage, the three towns have completed permanent LA of 211.58 mu, affecting 1,143 HHs and 4,109 persons. 100% of the total LA area for C18 and C22 in the 3 towns has been completed.

Judging from the current situation, the LA area is significantly less than that of the RP, because the planned LA area in RP included all the water area in the river, the actual LA area does not involve water area, and the land nature and usage of the water area will not be changed. The number of HHs and the number of persons affected by the permanent LA of the project has increased significantly compared with the RP, mainly because the ecological river restoration is a linear project, the width of the LA along the line is small, but the line is long. At present, the overall average permanent LA area is about 0.19 mu/household and 0.05 mu/person, which has little impact on the income of the affected people.

In the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022, Ludian County and Zhaoyang District re-discussed and determined the current resettlement compensation standards in relevant government meetings, and some of the compensation standards of the project have changed compared with the Updated RP. See Chapter 3 for specific changes and reasons.

In the project area, the agricultural resettlement, employment resettlement, skill training and other resettlement and income recovery measures for the people affected by LA are being implemented, and the support measures for women and vulnerable groups are also being implemented as planned.

The sub-project of promoting low-emission agriculture in Ludian County (C12) involves ecological agriculture and forestry land use, As of January 2023, the land use area is 12,724 mu, all of which are collective land, involving 11 villages/communities in 3 towns of Ludian County, 986 HHs and 3,488 people. The land for ecological agriculture and forestry follows the principle of voluntary consultation, not change the collective ownership of rural land, respect the wishes of the contracted farmers, and

not damage the rights and interests of farmers. Before implementation, the project land use scope was determined on the basis of comprehensive consideration of the needs of the basin governance planning, the planting structure of collective land, the current situation of land, the wishes of the village collective and farmers. Through holding village group meetings, villagers' representative meetings and other forms, full consultation was conducted. The satisfaction survey results show that the villagers interviewed are satisfied with the land use negotiation process and negotiation results.

Public participation in the project is extensive and diverse, including formal meetings, symposium, group consultation, home interviews and questionnaires, etc. The channels for project complaints and appeals are unblocked, and institutions and personnel to solve problems can be found at any time.

The government has established a strong organizational structure with experienced staff, with particular emphasis on coordination and work efficiency among various departments. At the same time, the municipal and local PMOs also pays great attention to the training of relevant personnel, and has organized many times to study the involuntary resettlement policy and safeguard policy requirements of the ADB, as well as relevant domestic laws and regulations.

# 云南省自然资源厅文件

云自然资〔2020〕173号

## 云南省自然资源厅关于公布实施全省 征收农用地地区片综合地价的公告

各州、市、县、区人民政府，省直各委、办、厅、局：

2020年1月1日施行的《土地管理法》规定：征收农用地的土地补偿费、安置补助费标准由省、自治区、直辖市通过制定公布区片综合地价确定。经省人民政府同意，现将《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》予以公布实施，并就有关事项通知如下：

### 一、高度重视，切实做好征地补偿标准实施工作

新《土地管理法》将征收农用地地区片综合地价规定为征收农用地的唯一补偿形式。《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》是在综合考虑土地原用途、资源条件、产值、区位、供求关系以及人口、

经济社会发展水平等因素的基础上测算得出的，具备科学性、合理性、现势性的特点，与我省现阶段国民经济和社会发展相适应。施行征收农用地地区片综合地价，有利于我省加强和改进征地管理，切实维护被征地农民和农村集体经济组织的合法权益，切实维护社会和谐稳定，切实保障我省经济社会持续健康发展。各地、各有关部门要充分认识实施征收农用地地区片综合地价的重要性，加强宣传力度，营造良好的实施氛围。

## **二、理解政策，准确把握征收农用地地区片综合地价的适用范围**

征收农用地地区片综合地价是测算征收集体农用地的土地补偿费和安置补助费的补偿标准，不含青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费，不包括被征地农民社会保障费用。云南省行政区域范围内征收集体土地的土地补偿费和安置补助费测算，均按本标准执行。

1.征收农用地地区片综合地价在明确征收集体农用地补偿标准的基础上，同时对征收集体建设用地与集体未利用地补偿标准做出了规定。

2.涉及其他农用地的补偿标准，各地区片综合地价已经确定的，按照相关标准执行；区片综合地价未确定的，参照相邻集体农用地地类补偿标准执行。

3.林木补偿费用和森林植被恢复费，按照国家有关规定的标准执行。

4.使用国有农用地的补偿标准可参照相邻集体农用地同地类

补偿标准执行。

### 三、精心组织，做好征收农用地区片综合地价与征地统一年产值标准的衔接工作

本征收农用地区片综合地价自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起执行。按照《自然资源部办公厅关于新〈土地管理法〉实施后在审建设项目用地审查报批有关问题的通知》（自然资办函〔2020〕328 号）规定，2019 年 12 月 31 日前，国务院和省级人民政府已经受理的建设项目用地，征地补偿标准按原《土地管理法》和原我省规定执行。2020 年 1 月 1 日至本征收农用地区片综合地价公布实施期间，各地征地补偿标准暂按《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省十五个州（市）征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2014〕27 号）、《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省昆明市征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2015〕109 号）执行的，须在本征收农用地区片综合地价公布实施后 60 日内补齐差价。各地、各部门要高度重视征地补偿安置工作，做好征收农用地区片综合地价与原征地补偿标准的衔接及相关工作，加强政策宣传解释，妥善解决实施过程中的有关问题，防止引发社会矛盾，确保征收农用地区片综合地价顺利实施。

本征收农用地区片综合地价公布实施后，《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省十五个州（市）征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2014〕27 号）、《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省昆明市征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2015〕109 号）同步废止。

#### 四、强化监督，确保征地补偿标准贯彻落实

征地补偿工作涉及广大农民切身利益，政策性强，社会关注度高，各级人民政府要加强对新征地补偿标准工作的组织领导，各级监察、财政、自然资源、人力资源和社会保障、农业农村部门要按照各自职责，加强监督检查，确保贯彻落实到位，防止弄虚作假和侵害被征地农民合法权益的情况发生。《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》在云南省人民政府重点领域信息公开（<http://www.yn.gov.cn>）和云南省自然资源厅网站（<http://dnr.yn.gov.cn/>）上公布。省人民政府将按照《土地管理法》要求，适时对区片综合地价进行修订，至少每三年调整或者重新公布一次。

附件：云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价表



云南省自然资源厅办公室

2020年11月9日印发



州(市)	县(市、区)	区片编号	区片标准 (元/亩)	土地补偿费、 安置补助费比例	地类调整系数								
					农用地							集体建设用地	未利用地
					耕地			园地	林地	草地	其他农用地		
					水田	水浇地	旱地						
保山市	腾冲市	-	-	-	1.25	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	-	1.9	0.3
		I	70590	4:6	88238	70590	70590	70590	35295	35295	-	134121	21177
		II	40000		50000	40000	40000	40000	20000	20000	-	76000	12000
		III	35000		43750	35000	35000	35000	17500	17500	-	66500	10500
昭通市	昭阳区	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	-	1	0.3
		I	70000	4:6	70000	70000	70000	70000	21000	21000	-	70000	21000
		II	67000		67000	67000	67000	67000	20100	20100	-	67000	20100
		III	58000		58000	58000	58000	58000	17400	17400	-	58000	17400
		IV	46000		46000	46000	46000	46000	13800	13800	-	46000	13800
		V	33100		33100	33100	33100	33100	9930	9930	-	33100	9930
	鲁甸县	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	-	1	0.3
		I	38000	4:6	38000	38000	38000	38000	11400	11400	-	38000	11400
		II	30000		30000	30000	30000	30000	9000	9000	-	30000	9000
		III	27500		27500	27500	27500	27500	8250	8250	-	27500	8250
	巧家县	-	-	-	1.02	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.3
		I	57800	4:6	58956	57800	57800	57800	28900	28900	57800	57800	17340
		II	47000		47940	47000	47000	47000	23500	23500	47000	47000	14100
		III	40000		40800	40000	40000	40000	20000	20000	40000	40000	12000
		IV	35000		35700	35000	35000	35000	17500	17500	35000	35000	10500
	盐津县	-	-	-	1.1	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	-	1.2	0.3
		I	40300	4:6	44330	40300	40300	40300	28210	28210	-	48360	12090
		II	38900		42790	38900	38900	38900	27230	27230	-	46680	11670

## Appendix II: LA Compensation Distribution Form (samples)

并行项目酒滩镇生态河道修复工程——耕地补偿花名册										
村	组	户名	永久用地(亩)		临时用地(亩)	补偿金额(元)	身份证号	银行账号	户主签字	备注
			耕地	青苗						
居乐村	3	杨	0.035	35		1645.00	532	6210	杨	
居乐村	3	杨	0.022	22		1034.00	532	730	杨	杨和永
居乐村	3	严	0.079	79		3713.00	532	73000	严	杨和永
居乐村	3	严	0.051	51		2397.00	53	6210	严	父亲
居乐村	3	杨	0.04	40	0.035	1950.00	532	730	杨	
居乐村	3	杨	0.015	15		705.00	532	730	杨	
居乐村	3	杨	0.013	13		611.00	532	73000	杨	
居乐村	3	赵	0.096	96	0.099	4710.00	532	730	赵	
居乐村	6	严	0.136	136	0.287	6966.00	532	623	严	
居乐村	8	刘	0.041	41	0.079	2085.00	5321	623	刘	
居乐村	6	严	0.033	33	0.065	1681.00	532	03000	严	
居乐村	6	严	0.014	14	0.023	704.00	532	73000	严	

居乐村	6	严	0.03	30	0.045	1500.00	5321	730	严	
居乐村	4	严	0.078	78	0.087	3840.00	532	6231	严	
居乐村	5	严	0.067	67	0.089	3327.00	532	6210	严	
居乐村	4	严	0.156	156	0.157	7646.00	5321	6231	严	
居乐村	4	刘	0.038	38	0.068	1922.00	5321	6231	刘	
居乐村	3	严	0.168	168	0.066	8028.00	5321	73000	严	
居乐村	3	严	0.062	62		2914.00	5321	6231	严	
居乐村	3	严	0.126	126		5922.00	5321	6231	严	
居乐村	3	严	0.149	149	0.142	7287.00	5321	6231	严	父亲
居乐村	6	严	0.079	79	0.085	3883.00	5321	73000	严	
居乐村	6	严	0.338	338	0.443	16772.00	5321	730	严	
居乐村	5	严	0.082	82	0.137	4128.00	5321	6210	严	
居乐村	3	严	0.299	299	0.494	15041.00	5321	6231	严	
居乐村	3	赵	0.129	129	0.119	6301.00	5321	6231	赵	

Appendix III: Consent for Collective Land Use in Ludian County (sample)

附件1 “一事一议”项目使用集体土地同意书

鲁甸县 龙树（镇） 新庄村

本村村民代表按“一事一议”程序，召开了亚行项目用地讨论会，20名代表经过讨论协商，同意“云南洒渔河流域农村水污染治理与生态补偿示范工程项目”在我村实施的子项目（1）C12 鲁甸县高原特色农业面源污染治理示范工程（农业）；（2）C11 水土流失治理林草种植示范（林业）；（3）C7 龙树镇村容村貌整治示范点；涉及生产道路、公共绿地、公共设施占用的土地，将直接使用集体土地2.465亩。由于项目实施直接受益于本村农户，属于项目支持本村的发展和建设，项目用地由村集体无偿提供，如项目公益性用地涉及农户承包土地，由各个村民小组自行协商用地方案，（如调地、内部补偿或农户自愿提供），并得到被占地农户签字同意。

会议时间：2022.7.18 会议地点：新庄村

参会村民代表20人；其中：

同意20人； 弃权0人； 反对0人；

会议照片：附后



### 参会代表意见及签名

[illegible]



Appendix IV: Documents Related to Project Organization Setting

昭通市亚行贷款长江上游云南西渔河  
流域生态补偿示范项目办公室文件

昭亚办通（2022）1号

昭通市亚行项目办公室关于  
调整充实内设机构和人员建立工作机制的通知

各有关单位：

亚行贷款已于2021年4月落地生效，工作重心转入招标采购和工程建设管理。为便于工作开展，决定调整充实亚行贷款项目办公室内设机构和人员。现通知如下：

一、行政部

部长：李兴贵（渔洞管理局水质水情科科长）

副部长：王忠东（市国家保密局办公室主任）

龙梅（渔洞管理局综合管理科副科长）

工作人员：孙雯雯（渔洞管理局水质水情科工作人员）

王倩（渔洞管理局水质水情科工作人员）

卢慧芳（渔洞管理局综合管理科工作人员）

主要职责：

（一）负责处理项目办日常工作，抓好重要事项的督查督办，文秘、宣传、档案、统计报表、后勤保障等工作。

（二）负责与亚行及中国区项目管理官员的沟通联络，做好项目所有文件和合同文本翻译、项目办内外综合协调沟通工作。

（三）负责组织开展内外交流与学习、考察工作，制定完善内部管理规章制度。

（四）负责生态补偿咨询团队的管理，配合开展生态补偿机制建立相关工作。

（五）负责亚行咨询合同招标采购工作。

（六）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

二、财务部

部长：陈照云（渔洞管理局综合管理科科长）

副部长：吴道奎（市财政局外经科科长）

李鸿邦（市发改委财金与利用外资科科长）

张洪燕（渔洞管理局资产财务科副科长）

工作人员：马苑环（渔洞管理局资产财务科工作人员）

主要职责：

（一）负责财务管理，制定完善项目财务管理规章制度。

（二）负责组织编制年度项目支付计划，做好支付管理、审计配合。

（三）负责审核市（县、区）提款报账凭证，项目市（县、区）会计报表的汇总上报工作。

（四）联系省、市、县区财政，指导市、县区做好财务管理工

作；

- 1 -

- 2 -

（五）按《会计档案管理办法》规定，做好亚行项目会计档案的归档、保存、使用和注销工作。

（六）负责生态补偿资金筹集与管理。

（七）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

三、采购与工程技术部

部长：王兴福（渔洞管理局灌区管理科副科长）

副部长：张孝永（渔洞管理局工程技术科副科长）

吕国操（市自然资源和规划局国土利用科科长）

张献忠（市农业农村局农田建设科科长）

王波（市林业和草原局生态修复科科长）

熊朝坚（市水利局政策法规科科长）

工作人员：蒋洪梅（市住建局村镇科工作人员）

王从勇（渔洞管理局规划发展科工作人员）

卢仕伟（渔洞管理局灌区管理科工作人员）

万正金（渔洞管理局水库管理科工作人员）

主要职责：

（一）负责项目设计、施工、安全等管理工作，严格做好工程项目的进度控制、质量控制、投资控制，加强工程项目合同、信息管理，确保项目顺利实施。

（二）负责设计院、质检公司、监理公司、招标代理公司、项目管理咨询团队的管理。

（三）负责项目初步设计批复、水保、矿压、地灾、用地规划许可证、工程规划许可证等开工前置条件的办理工作。

（四）制定完善项目工程管理和采购管理规章制度。

- 3 -

（五）负责招标文件管理，指导实施单位做好招标文件的初审、报批工作。

（六）按照招标程序和指南，负责招标过程的监督工作。

（七）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

四、安保部

部长：熊永英（渔洞管理局规划发展科科长）

副部长：王兴（市生态环境局水生态环境科科长）

工作人员：崔元磊（渔洞管理局规划发展科工作人员）

王琦（渔洞管理局规划发展科工作人员）

黄梅（渔洞管理局水质水情科工作人员）

主要职责：

（一）负责社会政策、环境政策管理，加强与亚行安保咨询专家和团队、设计单位、昭鲁县区亚行项目办环境、社会和移民专家的沟通、协调、联络、对接，参与项目建设的环境保护、社会和移民相关工作，制定完善项目安保管理规章制度。

（二）负责社会、环境咨询专家和团队的管理，完成各类社会、环境报告的审查上报等。

（三）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

五、建立机制，推进工作落实

（一）建立定期研究机制。各部每半月召开一次推进会，查找问题，解决问题。市亚行项目办原则上主持各部每月召开一次工作推进会，总结当月工作，查找问题、解决问题，安排次月任务。市亚行项目办主任、副主任每季度召开一次主任联席会，同时昭鲁县区政府分管领导、昭鲁县区亚行办主任和技术负责

- 4 -

人、市亚行项目办各部部长及副部长参加，听取季度工作报告，研究解决问题，推进下步工作。

（二）建立沟通汇报机制。加强与省市县区相关领导和部门的工作汇报，建立与亚行、县区政府、县区亚行项目办、内设各部的沟通联系，了解掌握工作状况。同时将工作中好的做法、经验，工作亮点，工作进展等制作成工作简报抄送亚行、省市县区相关部门和领导，原则上每季度不少于一期。

（三）建立责任落实机制。各部工作职责已明确，要增强责任意识，树立一盘棋的思想，不能推诿扯皮。各部负责人要切实履行主体责任，带头作为，示范引领，凝聚合力；要制定每项工作的责任人、时间表，做到任务一布置、马上抓落实，工作一部署、马上去推动，工作一完成、马上就反馈。

昭通市亚行项目办公室  
(昭通渔洞水库水资源保护委员会办公室代章)  
2022年2月23日

抄送：市发改委、市财政局、市自然资源和规划局、市住建局、市生态环境局、市农业农村局、市林草局、市水利局，昭鲁县区亚行项目办，市亚行办各部。

昭通市亚行项目办公室 2022年2月23日印发

- 5 -

# 昭通市昭阳区人民政府办公室文件

昭区政办通〔2021〕3号

## 昭阳区人民政府办公室关于调整充实亚行贷款 长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范 项目工作领导小组及项目办公室 的通知

有关乡、镇人民政府，区直有关部门：

为实施好亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目相关工作，进一步理顺工作关系，明确职能职责，扎实有效推进施工工作，确保亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目的落实及相关工作顺利开展。经区人民政府研究，决定调整充实亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目工作领导小组及项目办公室。现将有关事项通知如下：

### 一、领导小组组成人员和工作职责

组 长：张 洁 区委常委、副区长

副组长：马昌化 区水务局局长  
 邓光涛 区发改局局长  
 杨 斌 区财政局局长  
 成 员：龙树毅 区民宗局副局长  
 周 俊 区公安分局党委委员、政治处主任  
 董学梅 区民政局副局长  
 吕建华 区人社局副局长  
 龙建良 区自然资源局副总督察  
 刘宪春 区生态环境分局副局长  
 陈明勇 区住建局副局长  
 万棉忠 区农业农村局党组成员  
 黄开云 区水务局主任科员  
 曾家发 区文旅局副局长  
 周 杰 区林草局副局长  
 李怀勇 区统计局副局长  
 陈 斌 区扶贫办副主任  
 马培富 区信访局副局长  
 赵乙谦 区公共资源交易中心副主任  
 马 莲 区妇联副主席  
 罗正能 洒渔镇镇长  
 谭亚翔 乐居镇镇长  
 熊 雷 苏甲乡乡长  
 张 灵 大山包镇镇长

徐国权 大寨子乡乡长

领导小组负责全面统筹昭阳区亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目建设工作，下设领导小组办公室在区水务局，办公室主任由马昌化同志兼任，负责领导小组日常事务及协调亚行项目相关工作，成员从相关单位抽调。

各成员单位在区人民政府的统一领导下，积极与对口上级部门联系，加强沟通协作，切实履行职责，认真做好项目申报审批，严格按照项目要求组织实施，统筹协调解决项目推进中出现的问题。

## 二、项目办公室、科室组成人员和主要职责

亚行项目办公室设在区水务局，办公室主任由马昌化同志兼任，办公室副主任由区水务局主任科员黄开云同志、区生态环境分局副局长刘宪春同志、区住建局副局长陈明勇同志、区农业农村局党组成员万棉忠同志兼任，成员从相关单位抽调，具体负责项目审贷所需资料的收集、整理、上报、项目实施等相关工作。

### 项目办公室主要职责：

- （一）负责区级利用亚行贷款长江上游洒渔河流域生态补偿建设示范区全面工作；
- （二）负责落实区委、区政府对亚行贷款相关工作的决策部署；
- （三）负责研究制定亚行贷款项目重大决策；
- （四）负责与区级领导的联系汇报工作；
- （五）负责与区级相关部门的沟通联系。

项目办公室下设5个科室：工程技术科、财务科、采购管理科、综合科和社保科；2个特设岗位：移民和社会专家、环境专家。

### 1.工程技术科

科 长：王郑棋 区水务局高级工程师  
 副科长：范锦标 区生态环境分局工作人员  
 成 员：阳廷雍 区水务局高级工程师  
 王应军 区水务局工程师  
 李佳兴 区住建局村镇科科长  
 李 俊 区农业农村局工作人员

#### 主要职责：

- （1）负责行业主管单位相应项目工程建设的管理，并联系对接项目顾问专家团队；
- （2）负责制定工程施工管理方案及施工组织计划书，审定施工单位编制的施工进度计划及施工阶段各类技术资料的归集管理；
- （3）负责施工现场的质量技术监督、业主与施工单位协调、工程签证的审批以及组织工程验收和竣工报告的审查；
- （4）负责工程施工进度管理和安全管理，督促亚行贷款项目参建单位建立完善工程建设安全管理体系，确保不出现重大安全事故；
- （5）负责工程项目的技术管理，审核项目的技术方案，指导新技术、新材料的运用；



- (6) 负责组织项目立项可研申报、项目评审、项目招投标；
- (7) 负责组织施工图自审、会审，施工项目技术管理；
- (8) 负责工程造价管理、造价审查。

## 2.财务科

科 长：李章祥 区水务局财务科会计  
 成 员：刘明涵 区水务局财务科会计  
         范沛莲 区水务局财务科出纳  
         鄢 燕 区生态环境分局财务科会计  
         阳 庆 区农业农村局财务科会计  
         周明慧 区住建局计财科科长

### 主要职责：

- (1) 负责行业主管单位项目的计划编制和财务管理，组织落实项目办财务核算管理，会计记账、账务处理，编制财务报表；
- (2) 项目财务分析，组织编制年度项目支付计划，项目办财务收支的各项支出；
- (3) 负责审核项目提款报账凭证，项目会计报表的汇总上报等工作；
- (4) 联系市区财政，指导项目财务核算管理工作；
- (5) 负责基本建设投资的会计核算，参与基本建设投资项目的招投标和合同审查，办理工程竣工结算和交付使用固定资产的登记等业务工作；
- (6) 按《会计档案管理办法》规定，做好亚行项目会计档案的归档、保存、使用和注销工作。

## 3.综合信息科

科 长：马才勇 区水务局副局长科员  
 成 员：马 坤 区水务局工作人员  
         李 玮 区水务局工作人员  
         伍维叶 区生态环境分局生态科科长  
         李佳兴 区住建局村镇科科长  
         李 俊 区农业农村局工作人员

### 主要职责：

- (1) 负责处理项目办及各行业主管单位相应项目的日常综合性政务、事务，制定内部管理规章制度，重要事项的督查督办，文秘、宣传、档案、保密以及外事、接待和后勤保障等工作；
- (2) 负责与昭通市亚行贷款长江上游酒渔河流域生态补偿建设先行示范项目办公室的沟通联络，以及项目办内外部沟通及衔接工作；
- (3) 搭建项目办内部交流合作平台，组织开展内外交流、培训学习等工作；
- (4) 负责与项目单位的联络沟通和指导。

## 4.采购管理科

科 长：李章祥 区水务局财务科工作人员  
 工作人员：阳廷雍 区水务局高级工程师  
         范锦标 区生态环境分局工作人员  
         李佳兴 区住建局村镇科科长  
         李 俊 区农业农村局工作人员



**主要职责：**

(1) 负责项目办对应行业部门的招标采购管理工作，制定内部采购管理规章制度；

(2) 指导、监督行业主管部门按照亚行政策和程序开展采购管理工作，联系协调亚行采购专家、咨询公司、招标代理机构，做好前期采购管理工作，复核检查招标文件和评标报告；

(3) 加强项目办与行业主管部门实施单位对招投标文件、档案资料的管理；

(4) 积极参与亚行对相关人员采购政策学习培训；

(5) 监督公共资源交易中心等管理机构，加强对招标采购全过程的监督检查工作。

**5. 社保科**

科 长：张广文 区水务局安检科科长

工作人员：姚 健 乐居镇自然资源所所长

秦明伟 酒渔镇自然资源所所长

崔佩文 苏甲乡自然资源所所长

孔令扬 大寨子乡自然资源所所长

**主要职责：**

(1) 负责处理征地拆迁、移民、征地、社会矛盾、信访、少数民族、妇女儿童和劳动人事保障，以及文秘、宣传、档案、制定内部管理制度等工作；

(2) 负责与市亚行办及亚行北办社会、移民等独立专家的沟通联络；

(3) 负责与亚行项目所涉及的公安、交通、国土、移民、信访、征地、民宗、劳动人事、妇联、文旅和教体等相关单位的联络沟通。

**6. 特设岗位**

根据亚行项目实施程序与需要，设立两个项目特设岗位：

(1) 移民和社会专家：马琼 区妇联发展科负责人

**主要职责：**加强与亚行技援团、设计单位、乡镇的沟通、协调、联络、对接和参与项目建设的社会和移民相关妇女、少数民族权益落实、资料收集上报等工作。

(2) 环境专家：雷恒源 区生态环境分局环境监测站站长

**主要职责：**加强与亚行技援团、设计单位、乡镇的沟通、协调、联络、对接参与项目建设的环境保护监测评估及资料收集上报等相关工作。



# 鲁甸县人民政府文件

鲁政发〔2021〕11号

## 鲁甸县人民政府关于调整鲁甸县亚行贷款 长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿 示范项目领导组的通知

各乡镇人民政府，县直各有关单位：

为认真做好鲁甸县亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目相关工作，使贷款项目管理科学化、规范化、制度化，切实提高贷款使用效益，因人事变动，县人民政府决定调整鲁甸县亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿示范项目领导组。现将有关事项通知如下：

### 一、领导组成员

- 组 长：**杨绪春 县委副书记、县长
- 副组长：**张 虎 县委副书记  
杨 斌 县政府党组成员、县副处级领导
- 成 员：**黄 坤 县委办副主任、县档案局局长  
陈富荣 县政府办主任  
马敏桥 县发改局局长  
  
陈朝祥 县民宗局局长  
纳才相 县教体局局长  
冯 靖 县民政局局长  
晏银林 县财政局局长  
刘平爱 县自然资源局局长  
雷 旭 市生态环境局鲁甸分局局长  
王咏宇 县住建局局长  
王富坤 县农业农村局局长  
杨贵勇 县水务局局长  
夏举崇 县应急管理局局长  
米高林 县审计局局长  
邓益虎 县林业和草原局局长  
王文杰 县扶贫办主任  
徐 薇 县政务服务管理局长  
胡万友 县投资服务中心主任  
郎德锐 县妇联常务副主席  
马黎娅 团县委书记  
沈吉超 龙树镇镇长  
唐亚东 新街镇镇长  
蒋开谋 水磨镇镇长

领导组下设办公室在县投资服务中心，内设行政部、财务部、工程部、安保部、采购部五个工作部。杨斌兼任办公室主任，蔡寿玺兼任办公室副主任（专职），胡万友兼任办公室副主任，项目办工作人员从相关单位抽调组成，主要负责研究和制定亚行贷

款项目的相关政策和各项管理制度，做好项目申报前期准备工作和建设期对外联络、组织协调等具体工作，对亚行项目的实施进行监督、管理。

## 二、行政部

**部 长：**胡万友 县投资服务中心主任  
**副 部 长：**李才猛 县投资服务中心副主任  
臧永强 县国有林场副场长（专职人员）  
**成 员：**阮金暑 县委办三级主任科员  
杨德丽 县投资服务工作人员

### 主要职责：

（一）负责处理项目办日常工作，综合性政务、事务，抓好重要事项的督查督办和文秘、宣传、档案、保密、外事、接待和后勤保障等工作；

（二）负责与市亚行项目办的沟通联络，项目内外部联络、沟通及衔接工作；

（三）负责组织开展内外交流与学习、考察工作，制定完善内部管理规章制度；

（四）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

## 三、财务部

**部 长：**马玉金 县财政局副局长  
**副 部 长：**卯声娟 县审计局副局长  
**成 员：**从相关单位抽调组成

### 主要职责：

（一）负责指导项目实施部门亚行项目财务管理，完善相关

财务管理规章制度；

（二）负责指导项目实施部门提款报账凭据，协调、规范亚行项目提款报账工作；

（三）负责监督亚行项目支出管理，协调配合财政、审计等相关部门对项目的检查审计工作；

（四）完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

## 四、工程部

**部 长：**蔡寿玺 县扶贫办副主任  
**副 部 长：**张 伟 县住建局副局长  
高礼银 县农业农村局副局长  
臧永胜 县水务局副局长  
陈 林 县林业和草原局副局长  
**成 员：**岑成富 县水务局工作人员（专职人员）  
邓书全 县农业农村局工作人员（专职人员）  
马 尧 县住建局工作人员（专职人员）  
夏文鑫 县林业和草原局工作人员  
张 垚 县水务局工作人员  
张福泉 县农业农村局工作人员

### 主要职责：

（一）负责制定项目工程建设的管理规章制度；

（二）负责项目的设计管理、施工管理和技援执行，严格做好工程项目的进度控制、质量控制、投资控制，加强工程项目合同管理、信息管理，确保项目顺利实施；

（三）负责监督项目实施的质量，跟进项目实施的时间进度；

(四)完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

#### 五、采购部

部 长：王朝喜 县公共资源交易中心副主任

副 部 长：范雄廷 县财政局工作人员

成 员：曾清沛 县林业和草原局工作人员

马在勇 县住建局工作人员

蔡南海 县水务局工作人员

丁 勇 县农业农村局工作人员

#### 主要职责：

(一)负责招标文件管理，会同工程部做好招标文件的初审、报批工作，制定完善项目采购管理规章制度；

(二)按照招标程序和指南，负责招标过程的监督工作；

(三)完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

#### 六、安保部

部 长：李才猛 县投资服务中心副主任(专职人员)

副 部 长：雷宽巧 县自然资源局副局长

陈 超 县民宗局副局长(民族专员)

彭 卫 市生态环境局鲁甸分局副局长

成 员：刘林军 县妇女儿童专职副主任(妇女儿童专员)

武靖江 县水务局工作人员(移民专员)

朱雪梅 市生态环境局鲁甸分局工作人员(环境专员)

胡世娇 县一中教师(翻译)

王 耀 龙树镇副书记

李 峰 新街镇副镇长

刘国斌 水磨镇副镇长

(一)负责社会政策管理、环境政策管理，加强与亚行技援团、设计单位、有关专家(环境、社会和移民)和市亚行办的沟通、协调、联络、对接，参与项目建设的环境保护、社会和移民相关工作，制定完善项目安保管理规章制度；

(二)完成主任、副主任交办的相关工作。

#### 七、有关要求

(一)各级各部门要充分认识亚行贷款长江上游云南洒渔河流域生态补偿项目的重要意义，高度重视，明确职责，形成一级抓一级，层层抓落实的工作格局，为推动项目顺利实施提供坚强有力的组织保障。

(二)各单位、各部门所抽调到县亚行项目办的专职人员原则上与原单位工作脱钩，专职从事县亚行项目办相关工作，抽调期间其工资及一切福利待遇由原所在单位负责；各单位、各部门从事亚行项目人员相对固定，不得随意更换，确保亚行项目顺利推进。

