Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Project Number: 51116 December 2017

People's Republic of China: Yangtze River Green Ecological Corridor Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project

Prepared by the State Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development for the Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 28 October 2017) Currency unit – yuan (CNY) CNY1.00 = \$0.1506 \$1.00 = CNY6.6434

ABBREVIATIONS

AB – Agriculture Bureau

ACWF – All China Women's Federation ADB – Asian Development Bank

AP – affected person CAB – Civil Affairs Bureau

CDC - Center for Disease Control

COCAD - County Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development

CWF – County Women's Federation

EM – ethnic minority

EMDP – ethnic minority development plan EMP – environmental management plan

EMRAO - Ethnic Minority and Religious Affairs Office

FB – Forest Bureau
FC – farmer cooperative
GAP – gender action plan

GPG - Guizhou Provincial Government

GPOCAD - Guizhou Province Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development

HH – household

LSSB - Labor and Social Security Bureau

LURT – land use rights transfer M&E – monitoring and evaluation

PA – project area

PAO – Poverty Alleviation Office

PIC - Project implementation consultant

PIU – project implementation unit

PPMS – project performance monitoring system
PPTA – Project preparatory technical assistance

PRC – People's Republic of China
PSA – poverty and social analysis
SD – Sanitation Department

TO – Township Office

WCB – Water Conservancy Bureau

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

ha – hectare km – kilometer

km² – square kilometer m³ – cubic meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

GPG	Guizhou Provincial Government
GPOCAD	Guizhou Province Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development
COCAD	County Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development
ACWF	All China Women's Federation
CWF	County Women's Federation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CAB	Civil Affairs Bureau
CDC	Center for Disease Control
PA	Project Area
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMRAO	Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FB	Forest Bureau
GAP	Gender Action Plan
HH	Household
PA	Project Area
LSSB	Labor and Social Security Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PAO	Poverty Alleviation Office
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPMS	Project Performance Monitoring System
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PSA	Poverty and Social Analysis
LURT	Land Use Right Transfer
SD	Sanitation Department
TO	Township Office
WCB	Water Conservancy Bureau
AB	Agriculture Bureau
FC	Farmer Cooperative

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Endorsement Letter

The Peoples' government of Yunnan Province, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province and Chongqing Municipality (at provincial level), through the Ministry of Finance, applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement Yangtze River Green Ecological Corridor Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project (hereinafter, the "Project"). Therefore, the implementation of the project should be in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB.

An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) has been prepared and covers ten project counties including Bijiang District, Dejiang County, Jiangkou County, Sinan County, Songtao County, Yanhe County, Yinjiang County and Yuping County in Tongren city of Guizhou Province, Huize County in Qujing City and Yiliang County in Zhaotong City of Yunnan Province. This EMDP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People's Republic of China, Guizhou Province and Yunnan Province as well as complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), specifically the policy requirements on indigenous peoples.

The State Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development (SOCAD), Guizhou and Yunnan Provincial Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development (POCADs), hereby acknowledges the contents of this EMDP to promise to supervise all relevant local governments to implement the follow up action plan in the EMDP in a timely manner. And it's committed by the SOCAD, on behalf of Guizhou and Yunnan POCAD that the progress and performance of the implementation of follow up action plan will be monitored and reported to ADB in a regular manner.

Agency	Signature	Date
SOCAD	杨保安	2017.11.8

孫口刀

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE YANGTZE RIVER GREEN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR COMPREHENSIVE AGRCULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1. Introduction

This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure that ethnic minority people can equally benefit from the Yangtze River Green Ecological Corridor Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project (the Project), and that any negative impacts that might affect them are either reduced or mitigated. Adequate provisions to enhance economic conditions of the local residents, including the ethnic minorities have been integrated into the project design.

The EMDP is made based on relevant People's Republic of China (PRC) laws and regulations, and in accordance with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 and policies on social dimensions; and prepared by the State Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development (SOCAD) in coordination with the Guizhou Province Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development (POCAD) and the Yunnan POCAD, the Tongren City Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development, the Qujing City Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development, the Zhaotong City Office for Comprehensive Agriculture Development, and the 10 County Offices for Comprehensive Agriculture Development (COCADs), as well as relevant departments of local governments, and with the assistance of the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) social development specialists.

Based on the result of social analysis, 10 project counties, including Bijiang County, Dejiang County, Jiangkou County, Sinan County, Songtao County, Yanhe County, Yinjiang County, and Yuping County in Tongren City of Guizhou Province; and Huize County in Qujing City, and Yiliang County in Zhaotong City of Yunnan Province involve ethnic minority communities to be affected by the Project (mostly beneficial impacts), while other Project provinces involve only scattered ethnic minority population in the project areas. The EMDP covers the project areas in the above ten counties in Guizhou and Yunnan provinces.

2. Project Description

Development of the agriculture sector along the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) needs to focus on ecological and environmental protection, efficient use of water resources, reducing pollution, coordinated planning and institutional strengthening, as well as transformation for economic stimulus to reduce the regional development gap between the eastern, central, and western reaches of the Yangtze River. The Ministry of Finance, after careful study, decided to apply from ADB a \$300 million loan for comprehensive agriculture development in the six provinces of Chongqing, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, and Yunnan.

The Project will cover 6 provinces and/or municipality, 47 counties (cities and/or districts), and 144 townships, involving a total of 724 administrative villages; and 1.787 million people. It consists of three outputs: (i) modernized farming systems applied, (ii) waste and environmental management systems strengthened (agricultural nonpoint source [NPS] pollution reduced), and (iii) institutional capacity and coordination strengthened.

¹ The project has been classified as category B for ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples.

The overall Project (including six provinces) will benefit 1,787,012 local residents (mostly rural farmers), including 78,457 or 4.39% belonging to ethnic minority groups, 48.74% are women, and 7.96% are poor people.

The overall Project in Guizhou Province will benefit 145,541 local residents (mostly rural farmers), including 64,318 or 44.19% belonging to ethnic minority groups, 52.6% are women, and 14.8% are poor people. Besides, there are 18 ethnic minority townships and 27 ethnic minority villages.

The overall Project in Yunnan Province will benefit 58,444 local residents (mostly rural farmers), including 6,050 or 10.35% belonging to ethnic minority groups, 45.50% are women, and 28.36% are poor people. Besides, there are 2 ethnic minority townships and 4 ethnic minority villages.

The proposed Project will (i) improve and modernize agricultural farming systems to be more efficient, productive, and able to conserve natural resources; (ii) introduce waste management systems, and change inappropriate farming practices that cause agricultural NPS pollution; and (iii) strengthen institutional capacity and coordination to enable better management of nature resources to promote conservation of the environment and economic development.

The proposed Project will promote a farmer-centered approach, with emphasis on the rural poor, building capacity and awareness, and incentivizing change from old to modern practices. Activities at the watershed level will maximize benefits for environmental rehabilitation, improved water quality, and the integrated watershed management approach. The Project will showcase modern agriculture to enhance cooperation for improved natural resources management, which will be an example for other river basins in the PRC, as well as being relevant to regional cooperation.

3. Objectives and Legal Framework of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

3.1 Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The overall objectives of the EMDP are to ensure that (i) the Project does not cause adverse impacts to ethnic minorities; (ii) the Project provides the opportunity for the local residents, including ethnic minority groups, women, and the poor to reap Project benefits; (iii) the Project benefits for the ethnic minorities are equal to, or greater than, the mainstream ethnic group in the PRC—the Han; and (iv) ethnic minorities, women, and the poor participate fully in Project planning and implementation.

The EMDP actively strives to incorporate mechanisms into the Project component planning and design that will ensure the equal or enhanced enjoyment of Project benefits by ethnic minority groups, women, and the poor.

3.2 Legal Framework

3.2.1 Government Policy, Plans, and Programs Concerning Ethnic Minority Groups in the People's Republic of China

After 1949, the Government of the PRC adopted a policy of ethnic equality, in which all groups are regarded as legally and constitutionally equal. However, given the poorer social and economic conditions of most minorities, the government has subsequently adopted a policy of positive discrimination in favor of the minority groups to help them 'catch up' with the mainstream population of the Han. To implement this policy, the government first clarified,

enumerated, and mapped the identity of ethnic groups. The PRC's post-1949 policy defines nationalities in very precise terms, based on, *inter alia*, shared language, territory, economic base, and traditions and/or culture. Under this definition, the Han constitutes the dominant nationality in the PRC. Prior to 1949, some minority nationalities (e.g., Manchurian and Zhuang) have become closely assimilated into the Han language and cultural traditions; but are still recognized as minority groups. Since 1949, there has been a tendency for smaller ethnic groups to fuse and merge in the definition of officially recognized minority groups. Once a minority is recognized officially, the group selects representatives to government bodies at all levels. Policies and regulations incorporate a variety of measures to address the needs of ethnic people, including autonomous governments at various levels, special consideration in education, and funding of programs for the development of ethnic people.

The autonomous minority prefectures and counties that have been established are concentrated in three provinces (Guizhou, Qinghai, and Yunnan provinces) and the five minority autonomous regions.² The 1954 Constitution specified mechanisms for exercising autonomy in minority areas. Minority autonomous areas have representation in government bodies at all levels, and government subsidies have been substantial in the following areas: special access to relief funds, loans, subsidies, and tax relief, including a lower agriculture tax to assist in economic development.

Since the early 1980s, governments of autonomous areas have also decided on the economic policy, including what to produce. They have some latitude in allocating government subsidies, and within set guidelines, education and budgeting based on the Law of Ethnic Regional Autonomy (1984).

In 2016, the State Council issued the *Thirteenth Five-Year Plan*. The plan focuses on dealing with the problems of the Ethnic Minority and Religious Affairs Office (EMRAO), particularly on adopting special policy measures to strengthen their efforts. The main goals of the plan are to (i) decrease the gap between per capita gross domestic product (GDP) with the national level; (ii) increase the living standard of ethnic groups; (iii) reduce the income gap between urban–rural residents with national level; (iv) improve the public service capability, education, cultural service, health care, and social security; (iv) protect the ethnic minority culture; (v) improve the national policy system theory, and the national legal system; and (vi) improve the service system of ethnic affairs.

Minority areas also enjoy special access to relief funds, loans, subsidies, and tax relief, including a lower tax on grain, to assist in economic development. Minority people also benefit from points score system, which places them in a higher rank than the main stream Han for university admissions. In these three provinces and five autonomous regions in the PRC where minorities are concentrated, including Guizhou, government subsidies in the past have been substantial.

3.2.2 ADB's Policy Requirements on Indigenous People

Indigenous peoples (IPs) in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)/SR-3 may be referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups. Such groups can be considered indigenous peoples for operational purposes when they possess the characteristics listed in following: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment

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² Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Tibet, and Xinjiang.

to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be considered. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy. The indigenous peoples safeguards are triggered if a Project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) recognizes the potential vulnerability of indigenous peoples in development processes. The policy works to ensure that indigenous peoples have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from development. Accordingly, Project activities must ensure that development initiatives affecting indigenous peoples are effective, sustainable, and culturally appropriate. Initiatives should be compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture, and social and economic institutions; and commensurate with the needs, aspirations, and demands of affected peoples. Initiatives should be conceived, planned, and implemented, to the maximum extent possible, including consultation with affected communities to ensure respect for indigenous peoples' dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness. Projects must avoid negatively affecting indigenous peoples, and provide culturally adequate and appropriate mitigation when a negative impact is unavoidable. Project strategies and approaches to development that affect indigenous peoples must include clear mechanisms for accurate, objective analysis of their circumstances. Development processes must incorporate transparency and accountability, and encourage the participation of ethnic minorities in project design and implementation.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) outlines the requirements that ADB's borrowers and/or clients are required to meet in delivering indigenous peoples safeguards to ADB-supported projects.³ The overriding objectives of ADB's indigenous peoples safeguards are to ensure that indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

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³ Refer to Appendix 3 of the SPS – "Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement".

- 4. Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Ethnic Minorities, Women, and the Poor
- 4.1 Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Ethnic Minorities
- 4.1.1. Minority Population Situation of Guizhou Province

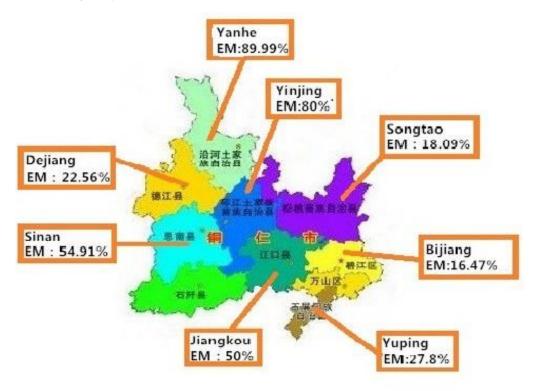


Figure 1: Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas of Guizhou Province

Of the total 145,541 beneficiaries living in the project area of Guizhou Province, 64,318 persons are ethnic minorities or 44.19% who will benefit from the application of modernized farming systems, strengthened waste and environmental management systems, and strengthened institutional capacity and coordination.



Figure 2: Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas of Yunnan Province

Of the total 58,444 beneficiaries living in the project area counties of Yunnan Province, 6,050 persons are ethnic minorities or 10.35% who will benefit from the application of modernized farming systems, strengthened waste and environmental management systems, and strengthened institutional capacity and coordination strengthened.

Table 4-1 provides the number and percentage of the ethnic minority households and population in the project area counties of Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces in 2016.

Table 4-1: Population and Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

PA County		HHs and	Popu. in PA	No. &	% of EM F	IHs and Popu. i	in PA
		HHs (No.)	Popu. (No.)	HHs (No.)	%	Popu. (No.)	%
	Bijiang	8,897	28,471	1,234	13.87	4,689	16.47
	Dejiang	1,911	86,00	662	34.64	1,940	22.56
	Jiangkou	1,639	5,900	655	39.96	2,950	50
no	Sinan	6,208	22,970	3,049	49.11	12,613	54.91
Guizhou	Songtao	7,890	31,561	1,543	19.56	5,710	18.09
อี	Yanhe	5,116	20,462	4,093	80	18,414	89.99
	Yinjiang	4,410	19,800	400	9.07	15,840	80
	Yuping	1,892	7,777	547	28.91	2,162	27.8
	Subtotal	37,963	145,541	12,183	32.09	64,318	44.19
u	Huize	4,221	14,562	111	2.63	478	3.28
Yunnan	Yiliang	10,971	43,882	1,238	11.28	5,572	12.7
7	Subtotal	15,192	58,444	1,349	8.88	6,050	10.35
	Total	53,155	203,985	13,532	25.46	70,368	34.50

PA = project area, Popu. = population. Source: local COCADs and DIs (2016). In Guizhou Province, Tujia and Miao and other minorities represent 44.19% or 64,318 population. Among these ethnic minorities, Tujia minority is the dominant ethnic minority group.

In Yunnan Province, Miao and Yi and other minorities represent 10.35% or 6,050 persons. Of these ethnic minorities, Miao minority is the dominant ethnic minority group.

Table 4-2 provides the distribution of ethnic minority population in the project area counties of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces in 2016, including main ethnic minority population groups.

Table 4-2 Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

			Ethnic Minority Population Data								
Province	City/	Total Et Minority Po		The 1st Largest Ethnic Minority			The 2nd Largest Ethnic Minority				
nce	County/ District	Persons	%	Ethnic Minority	Persons	%	Ethnic Minority	Persons	%		
	Bijiang	4,689	16.47	Tujia	3,376	72	Miao	1,313	28		
	Dejiang	1,940	22.56	Tujia	1,164	60	Miao	679	35		
_	Jiangkou	2,950	50	Tujia	2,046	79	Miao	531	18		
Guizhou	Sinan	12,613	54.91	Tujia	5,057	40.09	Miao	4,084	32.38		
ğuiż	Songtao	5,710	18.09	Miao	4,321	75.67	Tujia	648	11.35		
	Yanhe	18,414	89.99	Tujia	18,214	99	Miao	200	1.09		
	Yinjiang	15,840	80	Tujia	9,170	57.89	Miao	6,670	42.11		
	Yuping	2,162	27.8	Dong	1,622	75	Miao	208	9.6		
nan	Huize	478	3.28	Yi	338	70.7	Zhuang	86	18		
Yun	Yiliang	5,572	12.7	Miao	3,885	69.72	Yi	1,674	30.04		

Sources: Local County Offices for Comprehensive Agricultural Development and the Ethic Minority and Religious Affairs Offices (2016).

4.1.2 Religious Beliefs and Cultural Profiles of Ethnic Minorities

The ethnic minority people, especially Miao people, still speak their own languages; but all the minorities can speak Chinese Mandarin, and are socially integrated because of long-time intermarriage. For the living habit, they do not differ with Han, except the holidays with their specific minority characters and clothing. They will be the beneficiaries of the Project. Characteristics of each ethnic minority were described in the following paragraphs.

Tujia people. As early as over 2,000 years ago, Tujia ancestors lived around the Wuling Mountain range in Guizhou. They have been living together with Han and other ethnic groups. The Tujia people in Guizhou are mostly in Yinjiang and Yanhe counties, dealing mainly with farming and stockbreeding. Due to long-term coexistence and intermarriage with the Han people, the Tujia people have been assimilated with the Han people gradually; and only those living centrally can speak their own language. However, in other areas, including the Project counties, they speak Han and the local dialect if they live in a mixed village or township. The Tujia people do not have their own written language, and use Chinese instead. They share the festivals of such ethnic groups as Han, Miao, and Dong; and also have their unique festivals, such as Gannian and June 6. They would put on their special ethnic clothing on festivals, and only rural old people do this at ordinary times.

Minutes of Organizational Interview in Tongren City

- 1. Tujia ethnic dance: white snake dance; songs: folk songs (in Putonghua)
- 2. Culture: pottery, oil paper red umbrella, hand-waving dance, folk songs
- 3. Houses are made of wood or bricks.
- 4. They do not have special religious belief, language of their own, and clothing of their own.
- 5. In the Yinjiang Tujia dragon lantern ceremony, a dragon was used to pray for rain in early days, and it has now become a recreational activity. "Dragon bombing" is the main focus of Spring Festival cultural activities in Dejiang County to show the boldness, roughness, and courage of Tujia men.

•Miao people. The Miao people originated from Hunan; but migrated to Guizhou, Yunnan, and Sichuan during the Qin dynasty. Miao people have their own language and special costume. The Miao mainly live in mountainous area and engage in agriculture and animal husbandry. In the areas in Guizhou and Yunnan provinces where they are most concentrated, most Miao people speak only their own language. However, in other areas including the Project counties, they speak Han and Miao if they live in a mixed village or township. The Miao language belongs to the Miao-Yao group of the Sino-Tibetan language family, and they have their own written language. Due to a long time living with the Han people, many Miao people also speak the Chinese language. Miao people maintain their culture and traditions; normally wear their colorful traditional ethnic costumes; and practice traditional handicrafts such as embroidering, weaving, and jewelry casting. The Miao people are particularly known for their embroidery. The Miao minority group has numerous festivals each year. For example, the sixth day of the sixth lunar month is the Miao people's Valentine's Day. On this day, boys and girls will meet in the form of singing folk songs. The fourth day of the fourth lunar month every year is the Miao's spring festival.

☐ Focus Group Discussion Minutes

- 1. Focus group discussion in Youpeng Village, Mengxi Town, Songtao County, Tongren City: June 6 in the lunar calendar is the lovers' day of the Miao people, where young men and women meet by antiphonal signing; while April 8 in the lunar calendar is the new year's day of the Miao people.
- 2. Organizational interview in Songtao County, Tongren City—ethnic and religious affairs bureau: In addition to the traditional Miao festivals, people also celebrate the Tomb-sweeping Festival and the Spring Festival. The Miao people would put on their special ethnic clothing on festivals, and only rural old people do this at ordinary times.
- 3. Focus group discussion with the Yiliang County Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau, Zhaotong, Yunnan: The special festival of the Miao people is the Jumping Flower Festival during January 1-6 in the lunar calendar.
- 4. Interview in Chafang Village, Liuxi Town, Yiliang County, Zhaotong, Yunnan: Miao people account for 30% of population. They speak the Miao language, but speak Putonghua with the Han people. Special Miao clothing is worn by old people or on major events (e.g., the Spring Festival and weddings) only. The Miao people celebrate the Jumping Flower Festival during January 1-6 in the lunar calendar, when they would perform Lusheng dance in special Miao clothing as a custom of dating between young men and women. Traditional Miao embroidery still exists, but more and more young people no longer learn it. There is no special religious faith or custom, and their living habits are almost the same as those of the Han people. Their overall educational level is low (junior high school on average). Children here usually speak the Miao language, the local dialect; and Putonghua, and teachers teach in Putonghua.

☐ Focus Group Discussion Minutes

- 1. Interview in Changzhai Village, Jing'an Town, Zhaoyang District, Zhaotong, Yunnan: The Torch Festival on June 24 in the lunar calendar is a major Yi festival, and some Han people would also celebrate it.
- 2. Interview in Qinglinggang Village, Qinglinggang Xiang, Zhaoyang District, Zhaotong, Yunnan: The Yi people celebrate the Torch Festival, New Year's Day (April 30 in the lunar calendar), and the Han people's Spring Festival.
- Ong people. The Dong people living together speak the Dong language in internal communications, while those in the project area speak the local dialect in daily life. The Dong people deal with farming and forestry mainly, with a long history of paddy rice cultivation. Dong clothing is diversified, varying with age and season. However, the Dong people put on ethnic clothing on festivals only, especially March 3 in the lunar calendar and Ox God Day. Gan'ao is a traditional custom and song meeting of the Dong people in Yuping County for young Dong people to make friends and pursue lovers.

4.1.3 Minority Economy and Income in Project counties

⊚Industrial Structure

Guizhou Province

In 2016, Bijiang County's total GDP was 12 billion 886 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 9.03%, 38.06%, and 27.3%. The average level of the primary and tertiary industry proportion was significantly lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The proportion of the primary industry was slightly lower than the average level of Guizhou Province, but higher than that of Tongren City, 9.66% higher.

In 2016, Dejiang County's total GDP was 8 billion 460 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 27.78%, 20.33%, 51.89%. The secondary industry proportion was lower than the average level of Guizhou Province. Besides, the proportion of the primary and tertiary industry was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City; respectively 12.04%, 7.14% higher than that of Guizhou Province; and respectively 4.13%, 3.95% higher than Tongren City.

In 2016, Jiangkou County's total GDP was 4 billion 905 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 28.85%, 25.18%, 45.97%. The secondary

industry proportion was lower than the average level of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The proportion of the primary industry was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City, respectively 13.11%, 5.2% higher. The proportion of the tertiary industry was higher than that of Guizhou Province ,1.22% higher; but lower than the average level of Tongren City.

In 2016, Sinan County's total GDP was 10 billion 140 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 26.13%, 23.96%, 49.90%. The proportion of the secondary industry was lower than the average level of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The proportion of primary and tertiary industry was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City, respectively 10.39%, 5.15% higher than that of Guizhou Province; and respectively 2.48%, 1.96% higher than that of Tongren City.

In 2016, Songtao County's total GDP was 5 billion 697 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 18.22%, 39.74%, 42.04%. The tertiary industry proportion was lower than the average level of Guizhou Province. The proportion of the primary and secondary industry was higher than the average level of Guizhou Province, respectively 2.48%, 0.23% higher. The proportion of the primary and tertiary industry was lower than the average level of Tongren City. However, the proportion of the secondary industry was 11.34% higher than that of Tongren City.

In 2016, Yanhe County's total GDP was 9 billion 281 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 28.18%, 18.51%, 53.31%. The secondary proportion was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The proportion of the primary and tertiary industry is higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City, respectively 2.44%, 8.56% higher than that of Guizhou Province; and respectively 4.52%, 5.37% higher than that of Tongren City.

In 2016, Yinjiang County's total GDP was 7 billion 460 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 31.10%, 20.38%, 54.83%. The proportion of the secondary industry was lower than the average level of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The average level of the primary and tertiary industry proportion was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City, respectively 15.36%, 10.08% higher than Guizhou Province; and respectively 7.44%, 6.88% higher than that of Tongren City.

In 2016, Yuping County's total GDP was 6 billion 831 million 620 thousand yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 10.37%, 55.75%, 33.88%. The proportion of the primary and tertiary industry was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. The second industry proportion was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City, 16.24% higher than Guizhou Province, 27.35% higher than that of Tongren City. **Table 4-3** provides the industrial structure in the Project areas of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces in 2016.

Table 4-3: Industrial Structure in the Project Areas

(Unit: 100 million RMB)

Division	GDP	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	Ratio of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industries (%)
Guizhou Province	11,734.43	1,846.54	4,636.74	5,251.15	15.74, 39.51, 44.75
Tongren City	856.97	202.71	243.42	410.84	23.65, 28.40, 47.94
Bijiang	128.86	11.64	49.05	35.18	9.03, 38.06, 27.3
Bijiang PA	10.74	5.59	4.37	0.78	52.05, 40.69, 7.26

Division	GDP	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	Ratio of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industries (%)
Dejiang	84.6	23.5	17.2	43.9	27.78, 20.33, 51.89
Dejiang PA	7.28	3.75	2.51	1.02	51.51, 34.48, 14.01
Jiangkou	49.05	14.15	12.35	22.55	28.85, 25.18, 45.97
Jiangkou PA	4.66	2.36	1.76	0.53	50.66, 37.90, 11.44
Sinan	101.4	26.5	24.3	50.6	26.13, 23.96, 49.90
Sinan PA	9.22	4.08	3.24	1.90	44.23, 35.15, 20.63
Songtao	56.97	10.38	22.64	23.95	18.22, 39.74, 42.04
Songtao PA	7.29	2.60	2.52	2.18	35.61, 34.52, 29.88
Yanhe	92.81	26.15	17.18	49.48	28.18, 18.51, 53.31
Yanhe PA	8.29	4.18	2.37	1.73	50.49, 28.60, 20.91
Yinjiang	74.6	23.2	15.2	40.9	31.10, 20.38, 54.83
Yinjiang PA	7.08	3.25	2.53	1.51	45.90, 35.73, 21.33
Yuping	68.3162	7.0829	38.0895	23.1438	10.37, 55.75, 33.88
Yuping PA	3.3862	2.9452	0.0563	0.3847	86.98, 1.66, 11.36
Yunnan Province	14,869.95	2,195.04	5,799.34	6,875.57	14.8, 39.0, 46.2
Zhaotong City	768.23	149.43	324.76	294.04	14.45,42.27,38.27
Yiliang	51.86	21.01	14.46	16.39	40.51,27.88,31.60
Yiliang PA	4.36	2.89	0.96	0.51	66.28,22.02,11.7
Qujing City	1,775.11	335.56	681.91	757.63	18.9,38.4,42.7
Huize	169.3	78.11	59.08	32.11	46.0,35.0,19.0
Huize PA	17.52	9.39	5.57	2.56	53.60,31.80,14.60

GDP = gross domestic product, PA = project area.

Source: Local statistical bulletins of socioeconomic development (2016).

Yunnan Province

In 2016, Yiliang County's total GDP was 5 billion 186 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 40.51%, 27.88%, 31.60%. The proportion of the secondary and tertiary industry was lower than the average level of Yunnan Province and Zhaotong City. The average level of the primary industry proportion was higher than that of Yunnan Province, and 21.06% higher than that of Zhaotong City.

In 2016, Huize County's total GDP was 16 billion 930 million yuan. The proportion of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industry was 46.0%, 35.0%, 19.0%. The proportion of the secondary and tertiary industry was lower than the average level of Yunnan Province and Qujing City.

oIncome Status

·Guizhou Province

According to statistics, in 2016, Bijiang County's per capita GDP was 21,408 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 5,339 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 13846 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Dejiang County's per capita GDP was 22,807 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 5,917 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 19,714 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Jiangkou County's per capita GDP was 23,858 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 6,787 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 22,299 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Sinan County's per capita GDP was 20,990 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 6,677 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 21,829 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Songtao County's per capita GDP was 21,132 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 6,593 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 21,755 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Songtao County's per capita GDP was 21,132 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 6,593 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 21,755 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Yanhe County's per capita GDP was 18766 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 2,095 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 23,592 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Yinjiang County's per capita GDP was 22,807 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 5,917 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 23,592 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

In 2016, Yuping County's per capita GDP was 43,541 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 9,498 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 25,550 yuan. Yuping County's per capita net income in rural areas was higher than that of Guizhou Province and Tongren City. Yuping County's per capita disposable income of urban residents was lower than that of Guizhou Province but higher than Tongren City.

Table 4-4 provides the income status in the project areas of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces in 2016.

Table 4-4: Income Status in the Project Areas

Unit: RMB

Division	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product	Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents	Per Capita Net Income in Rural Areas
Guizhou Province	33,450	26,530	8,090
Tongren city	27,366	24,651	7,631
Bijiang	21,408	13,846	5,339
PA in Bijiang	18,560	10,554	4,823
Dejiang	22,807	19,714	5,917
PA in Dejiang	19,006	16,428	5,236
Jiangkou	23,858	22,299	6,787
PA in Jiangkou	20,000	19,800	3,560

Division	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product	Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents	Per Capita Net Income in Rural Areas
Sinan	20,990	21,829	6,677
PA in Sinan	17,492	18,344	5,806
Songtao	21,132	21,755	6,593
PA in Songtao	17,610	17,687	5,758
Yanhe	18,766	23,592	2,095
PA in Yanhe	15,638	19,354	1,822
Yinjiang	22,807	19,714	5,917
PA in Yinjiang	19,006	15,771	5,057
Yuping	43,541	25,550	9,498
PA in Yuping	43,541	25,550	9,498
Yunnan Province	31,265	28,611	9,020
Zhaotong city	14,090	23,645	7,951
Yiliang	9,461	21,446	7,441
PA in Yiliang	9,043	19,876	6,835
Qujing city	29,266	29,485	10,380
Huize	21,078	26,723	8,603
PA in Huize	19,735	20,694	7,908

Source: Statistical bulletin of socioeconomic development (2016).

·Yunnan Province

According to statistics, in 2016, Yiliang County's per capita GDP was 9,461 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 7,441 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 21,446 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Yunnan Province and Zhaotong City.

According to statistics, in 2016, Huize County's per capita GDP was 21,078 yuan. Per capita net income in rural areas was 8,603 yuan. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was 26,723 yuan. The average level for both was lower than that of Yunnan Province and Qujing City.

4.2 Gender Status of Ethnic Minorities

·Guizhou Province

In the Project areas, women of ethnic minorities account for 52.6% of the total ethnic minorities population in the eight project areas, which was higher than that of men at 47.4%. To be specific, women of ethnic minorities account for 56.9% of the total ethnic minorities population in Bijiang, which was higher than that of men at 43.1%; women of ethnic minorities account for 52.5% of the total ethnic minorities population in Dejiang, which was higher than that of men at 47.5%; women of ethnic minorities account for 52.4% of the total ethnic minorities population in Jiangkou, which was higher than that of men at 47.6%; women of ethnic minorities account for 52% of the total ethnic minorities population in Sinan, which was higher than that of men at 48%; women of ethnic minorities account for 46.9% of the total ethnic minorities population in Songtao, which was lower than that of men at 53.1%; women of ethnic minorities account for 50.8% of the total ethnic minorities population in Yanhe, which was higher than that of men at 49.2%; women of ethnic minorities account for 53.7% of the total ethnic minorities population in Yanjiang, which was higher than that of men at 46.3%; women of ethnic minorities account for 53.5% of the total ethnic minorities population in Yuping, which

was higher than that of men at 46.5%.

Yunnan Province

In the Project areas, women of ethnic minorities account for 45.50% of the total population in the Project areas, which was lower than that of men at 54.50%. To be specific, women of ethnic minorities account for 47.54% of the total ethnic minorities population in Huize, which was lower than that of men at 52.46%; women of ethnic minorities account for 45.33% of the total ethnic minorities population in Yiliang, which was lower than that of men at 54.67%.

Table 4-5 provides the Sex ratio of minority population in the project areas of Guizhou and Yunnan Province in 2016.

Table 4-5 No. & % of EMS in PA (by sex)

			No. & % of EM P	opu. in PA(b	y sex)	
PA		Popu. (No.)	Females	%	Males	%
	Bijiang	4,689	2,668	56.9	2,021	43.1
	Dejiang	1,940	1,019	52.5	922	47.5
	Jiangkou	2,950	1,546	52.4	1,404	47.6
no	Sinan	12,613	6,559	52	6,054	48
Guizhou	Songtao	5,710	2,678	46.9	3,032	53.1
Ō	Yanhe	18,414	9,354	50.8	9,060	49.2
	Yinjiang	15,840	8,506	53.7	7,334	46.3
	Yuping	2,162	1,157	53.5	1,005	46.5
	Total	64,318	34,095	53.01	30,223	46.99
a	Huize	478	227	47.54	251	52.46
Yunna	Yiliang	5,572	2,526	45.33	3,046	54.67
7	Total	6,050	2,753	45.50	3,297	54.50
	Total	140,736	73,088	52.56	67,649	47.44

PA = project area, Popu. = population.

Source: local COCADs &CWFs& EMRAOs (2017).

In the Project areas of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces, women of ethnic minorities account for 52.56% of the total population in the Project areas, which was higher than that of men at 47.44%.

In the Project areas, women actively participated in agricultural farming and in some fruit crop plantation. Most of them are engaged in physical labor and intensive farming activities with low income. The division of labor in the whole process of agricultural farming and fruit production based on the result of focus group discussion is presented in **Table 4-6**. It indicates that women form the major labor force of the production.

Table 4-6: Division of Labor Force by Sex (%)

		with Male as ble Labor	Household without Ma as Seasonable Labor	
Activities Performed	Women	Men	Women	Men
Land leveling	30	70	10	90
Weeding	100	0	90	10
Purchase of seedling	100	0	90	10
Planting seedling	90	10	50	50
Pruning	100	0	90	10
Irrigation (if applied)	80	20	50	50
Dilution of pesticide concentrates	100	0	90	10
Application of fertilizer	70	30	50	50
Application of pesticides	80	20	50	50
Trimming ^a	50	50	50	50
Harvesting / fruit picking	70	30	60	40
Storage	50	50	50	50
Transportation	40	60	20	80
Sale	50	50	50	50
Attending technical training	60	40	50	50
House work ^b	90	10	80	20
Purchase of agricultural inputs	90	10	10	90
Borrowing and repayment of money	50	50	50	50

^aWith engagement of others to help for trimming, particularly the technical people.

Sources: Local COCADs, CWFs, and EMRAOs (2017).

In the Project areas, many women from the ethnic minorities are left behind at home as the major labor forces for the agricultural production and for household work as their husband moved out to other provinces or cities as seasonable labor. The farmers who work in the local fruit crop plantation and tea farmer cooperatives are mainly women. They burden on the heavy work for both the agricultural work and household work (i.e., water collection and use, cooking, washing, children's education, and taking care of the sick and old family members).

Organizational Interview in Songtao County, Tongren City—Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau

- 1. Housework is mostly done by minority women. Men mostly work outside to earn money. Laborers dealing with fruit tree and tealeaf cultivation are mostly women.
- 2. Minority residents enjoy equal family status. Men are dominant in major family affairs, and the main force of village meetings. Most executives and leaders of enterprises and public institutions are men. Minority women are willing to express their ideas.

Interview in Chafang and Huailai Villages in Yiliang, Zhaotong

- 1. Interview in Chafang Village, Liuxi Town: Women's daily tasks include cooking, clothes washing, taking care of children and old people, farming, and feeding livestock. Many people are working outside, and few stay for farming, leaving much farmland idle. Due to the shortage of labor, women work very hard.
- 2. Interview in Huailai Village, Luowang Xiang: Men and women live in harmony, and discuss family matters and manage money together. Women do housework mainly, and share farm work with men, but women are busier.

The social survey interviews also show that the women's working hours in agricultural production are 8–10 hours in general. In addition, the women usually spend 4–hours for household activities; while men only have 1 hour at most. Their family income is largely relying

^bHouse work includes harvesting fodder and firewood, washing clothes, cooking, cleaning houses, growing vegetables, raising animals (including mainly pigs and chicken), caring for children and the aged.

on women's own labor for farming and husbands' income from seasonable labor, and their income source is single. Most of them do not know the modern agricultural technology, they produce agriculture in a traditional way. During the high season of farming, they particularly need to take care of elders and children; but also independently take the responsibility of agricultural production. Thus, the task for planting and harvesting during the high season of farming have become the top priority for the women who were left behind. To some extent, this has increased the physical and psychological burden for women. With the development of market economy, the proportion of young women who moved out to other provinces or cities as seasonable labor with their husbands has increased; while the women who were left behind at home for garrison in rural area were almost over 40 years old, engaged in agricultural production in the hometown, and helped in taking care of the children.

Interview with a Woman in Dazhai Village, Daoba Town, Yinjiang County, Tongren City

- 1. Many villagers work outside, mostly men. Most young couples work outside together, and would return home once or twice a year, mostly during the Spring Festival. Some villagers work locally, such as tobacco curing (60 yuan/day for women, and 80-100 yuan/day for men, because men's labor intensity is higher), or working for major cultivation households.
- 2. Women do housework mainly. There are over 150 households in this village, and left-behind women can be found in about 100. Villagers usually eat two meals a day, and would eat 3 meals when working or busy with farming.

4.3 Poverty Profile of Project Area and Ethnic Minority Population

Poverty Profile in Project Counties

·Guizhou Province

Tongren City, the proposed project area, is dominated by carbonate karst area, steep slope of mountain slope, severe soil erosion, and serious desertification, which are serious obstacles to local socioeconomic development. Bijiang County, Songtao County, Yanhe County, Yinjiang County, and Yuping County are national-designated poverty-stricken counties in Guizhou Province with high poverty incidence rate in rural areas and located in a national pilot area for poverty reduction.

The total population of Bijiang County is 311.6 thousand, including 12,974 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY9,410; and annual urban disposal income was CNY24,427 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Dejiang County is 552.3 thousand, including 60,423 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY5,917; and annual urban disposal income was CNY19,714 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Jiangkou County is 246.5 thousand, including 96,684 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY6,787; and annual urban disposal income was CNY22,299 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Sinan County is 685.6 thousand, including 72,683 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY6,677; and annual urban disposal income was CNY21,829 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Songtao County is 728.8 thousand, including 66,700 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY7,288; and annual urban disposal income was

CNY21,755 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Yanhe County is 683.4 thousand, including 104,811 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY7,242; and annual urban disposal income was CNY23,592 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Yinjiang County is 435 thousand, including 12,974 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY6,800; and annual urban disposal income was CNY23,592 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Yuping County is 156.9 thousand, including 15,864 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY9,498; and annual urban disposal income was CNY25,550 per capita, lower than the national average.

Table 4-7 presents the poverty situation of the Project counties.

Table 4-7: Poverty Situation of the Project County

	Population	Land Area	Cultivated Area	Per Capita	Provincial- level Poverty Alleviation and Development County	State-level Poverty Alleviation and Development County	Regional Development and poverty Alleviation County	Disposabl e Income of Urban Residents	Per capita Disposable Income of Rural Residents	Poverty Incidence	Total Poverty Population
City/ County/ District	Ten thousand 0,000	(0,000) km²	mu	yuan	(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	yuan per person	yuan per person	%	persons
Bijiang	31.16	0.1	118,875	41,433	Yes	Yes	Yes	24,427	9,410	4.16	12,974
Dejiang	55.23	0.21	975,600	22,807	Yes	No	Yes	19,714	5,917	10.94	60,423
Jiangkou	24.65	0.188	431,295	23,858	Yes	No	No	22,299	6,787	39.22	96,684
Sinan	68.56	0.223	74,885	20,990	No	No	No	21,829	6,677	10.6	72,683
Songtao	72.88	0.286	1,137,37 5	21,132	Yes	Yes	Yes	21,755	7,288	9.15	66,700
Yanhe	68.34	0.25	1,137,37 5	18,776	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,592	7,274	15.34	104,811
Yinjiang	43.5	0.23	416,630	32,800	Yes	Yes	Yes	18,000	6,800	2.98	12,974
Yuping	15.69	0.524	1,158,20 0	56,525	No	No	Yes	25,550	9,498	10.11	15,864
Huize	104.5	0.59	753,675	18,081	No	Yes	Yes	26,723	8,603	25.21	263,418
Yiliang	61.7	0.28	40,328	9,498	Yes	Yes	Yes	21,446	7,441	19.29	118,954

Sources: Local COCADs and CSBs (2017).

Yunnan Province

Zhaotong City and Qujing City, the proposed project areas, located at high altitude. Steep slope of mountain slope, severe soil erosion, and serious desertification, which are serious obstacles to local socioeconomic development. Huize County and Yiliang County are national-designated poverty-stricken counties in Yunnan Province with high poverty incidence rate in rural areas and located in a national pilot area for poverty reduction.

The total population of Huize County is 1,045 thousand, including 263,418 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY8,603; and annual urban disposal income was CNY26,723 per capita, lower than the national average.

The total population of Yiliang County is 617 thousand, including 118,954 poor population. In 2016, the annual rural net income was CNY7,441; and annual urban disposal income was CNY21,446 per capita, lower than the national average.

Poverty Profile in Project Area

Yunnan Province. In the Project beneficiary area, there are 58,444 beneficiary population, and the poverty ratio is 28.36%. The poverty ratio is similar among ethnic minority bénéficiairies (28.65%).

Guizhou Province: In the Project beneficiary area, there are 145,541 beneficiary population, and the poverty ratio is 14.8%. The poverty ratio among ethnic minority beneficiaries is much higher (19.73%).

Table 4-8 presents the poverty situation of total beneficiaries and ethnic minorities in the Project areas.

Table 4-8: Poverty Situation of Beneficiaries and Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

PA		No. of HHs and Popu. of the Beneficiaries		No. & % of Poor Popu. in PA		EM Popu. in	No. & % of Poor EMs in PA	
		HHs (No.)	Popu. (No.)	Popu. (No.)	%	PA	Popu. (No.)	%
	Bijiang	8,897	28,471	1,730	6.08	4,689	292	6.23
	Dejiang	1,911	8600	1,136	12.31	1,940	263	13.56
	Jiangkou	1,639	5,900	331	5.61	2,950	171	5.78
nou	Sinan	6,208	22,970	4,534	19.74	12,613	2,492	19.76
uizh	Songtao	7,890	31,561	2,942	9.32	5,710	644	11.28
G	Yanhe	5,116	20,462	3,541	17.31	18,414	3274	17.78
	Yinjiang	4,410	19,800	6,584	33.25	15,840	5348	33.76
	Yuping	1,892	7,777	739	9.5	2,162	208	9.61
	Subotal	37,963	145,541	21,534	14.8	64,318	12691	19.73
Ja	Huize	4,221	14,562	4,177	28.68	478	137	28.73
Yunna	Yiliang	10,971	43,882	12,396	28.25	5,572	1,596	28.64
Y	Subotal	15,192	58,444	16,573	28.36	6,050	1,733	28.65
	Total	53,155	203,985	38,110	18.68	70,368	14,424	20.5

Sources: Local COCADs and EMRAOs (2017).

The major causes of rural poverty in the Project areas by ranking are mainly due to (i) illness; (ii) disabled; (iii) harsh ecological environment; (iv) low education; (v) natural disaster; (vi) lack of labor and technical; (vii) lack of capital or fund for agricultural inputs and sideline business investment; and (viii) getting old.

Organizational Interview in Songtao County, Tongren City—Poverty Reduction Office, and Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau

- 1. Our county is a Miao autonomous county. The main causes of poverty are illness, disability, disaster, education, labor shortage and skill shortage.
- 2. Minority residents in our county are mostly in the east, where 9-year compulsory education has reached full coverage. The Miao people have their own written and spoken language. Over 50% of minority laborers are employed, and poor population is 65,000. Minority students enjoy bonus points for examinations (20 points for college entrance examinations and 10 points for senior high school entrance examinations). There is a special investment in infrastructure and minority village construction, minority culture conservation, and minority development (over 5 million yuan in this year).

Interview Minutes of the Yiliang County Poverty Relief Office, Zhaotong, Yunnan

- 1. Yiliang County is a state-level poor county, where the main poverty relief measures are industrial development and infrastructure construction.
- 2. Poverty relief through industrial development: including crop cultivation and stockbreeding, all for poor households. Special poverty relief funds are available. In the past, loans were granted directly to farmers, but were not used for industrial development. Now, loans are granted to cooperatives only to be used directly for industrial development.

In the poverty villages, the natural conditions and infrastructure are poor. Most of the villages are in the remote and deep mountain areas, stone mountain areas, and ethnic minority concentrated areas, which are isolated with harsh living conditions for the villagers. Many poor farmers have not stepped out of their living places for many years. The output of the land is low. The cultivated land per capita is less than 1 mu. Other resources that can be developed are less. The farmers' ability to resist the natural disaster is weak. Particularly, ethnic minority villages are in the mountains far from the urban areas; the land is barren, and the living infrastructure is relatively backward.

Interview with a Villager in Da'ao Village, Muhuang Town, Yinjiang County, Tongren City

- 1. Steep slopes are unsuitable for cultivation. Crop yields are low here, and high transport costs are involved.
- 2. Natural disasters: Droughts are serious in this year, and crop yields are less than one third. There were hailstones several years ago, when crops were seriously damaged, and the measure taken was to scatter clouds with cannon shots. A special thing here is that boars would visit at night to damage corn fields, but we can do nothing about it, even with fire.

The local people's knowledge and education are relatively low. They have low awareness of self-reliance, low consciousness of getting out of poverty, low agriculture practical skills, and low participation ability with single skills. The public services lagged behind, particularly health care. The village health clinic is usually poor, the medical equipment is in shortage, the quality of medical staff is low, and the medicines urgently needed are incomplete, which has caused many farmers unable to get timely and effective treatment. Health problems have resulted in some farmers falling or getting back into poverty.

The local finance is in difficulties; investment in agriculture is inadequate, which leads to the low level of agricultural industrialization; and the farming is in small scale and scattered distribution. More farmers in labor force have moved out for cities and towns as seasonable workers, and the farmers left behind are getting old. The efficiency of agricultural land irrigation is low, which resulted in low agricultural production. In ethnic minority villages, the local people's environmental protection consciousness is relatively poor.

Interview with a Woman (Wu Xiaoli) in Mianhuashan Village, Pujue Town, Songtao County, Tongren City

- 1. I'm in a poor family, my husband is disabled, and I'm physically unwell. I worked outside in the past few years to make money, but I have to stay at home now due to poor health. Now, I live in minimum living security mainly, but don't know how much it is, because it is received by my husband.
- 2. Cultivation: Farm work is mostly done by myself. I grow vegetables mainly, and would buy rice. If I don't have enough money, I would take it from my parents.

In addition, rural infrastructure lagged behind. Although infrastructure construction has been improved in recent years; and the road conditions of county, townships, and villages has been improved, most of the natural village roads to group roads are not hardened, which caused the villagers the difficulties to get in and out during rainy days. Although rural drinking water conditions have been improved, there are still big gap exists to meet the standards and requirements of the drinking water safety. For most of the poor villages, broadband is not connected; the farmers have difficulties to get access to market information for their agricultural products.

5. Project Benefits and Impacts

5.1 Project Benefits

According to the feasibility study report, the Project aims to increase the forest coverage of the project area to over 70%, and local farmers' per capita income by over 500 yuan, and reduce the area affected by water loss and soil erosion by 50%, fertilizer consumption by 15%, and pesticide consumption by 20%. According to the fieldwork and the collected data, farmers and cooperatives in the project area are beneficiaries. Due to the serious shortage of agricultural infrastructure, local agricultural production relies heavily on natural conditions, and involves extensive labor input, but with low output and income, so agricultural production is for self-consumption mainly.

5.1.1 Project's Contribution to Ethnic Minority Development

The ethnic minorities will be the beneficiaries of the Project. Major benefits will be the following:

i. **Job opportunities.** Per **Table 5.1.2-1** Job Creation of Beneficiaries in the Project area, additional 7,198 new jobs will be created for construction workers, including 2,797 for ethnic minorities. During project operations, additional employment will be created with 336 new full time jobs, including 152 jobs for ethnic minorities and 4,976 new part-time jobs, including 1,733 jobs for ethnic minorities.

Table 5.1.1-1 Job Creation in the Project Area

PA	Type of job creation	Total population (Persons)	Inl:female (Persons)	Inl:EMs (Persons)	Inl:Poor (Persons)
Total	A. Construction workers	7,198	2,558	2,797	1,234
	B1. Employee (operational):full time	336	40	152	56
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	4,976	1,533	1,733	974
	Construction workers	1,022	358	307	153
Yuping	B1. Employee (operational):full time	36	4	11	5
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	428	130	128	64
	Construction workers	636	223	382	140
Sinan	B1. Employee (operational):full time	78	9	47	17
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	434	132	260	95
	Construction workers	880	308	220	88
Dejiang	B1. Employee (operational):full time	30	4	8	3
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	545	168	136	65
	Construction workers	529	185	423	90
Yinjiang	B1. Employee (operational):full time	25	3	20	3
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	442	141	354	130
	Construction workers	492	172	295	49
Jiangkou	B1. Employee (operational):full time	36	4	22	4
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	274	85	164	27
	Construction workers	762	267	686	152
Yanhe	B1. Employee (operational):full time	26	3	23	5
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	420	131	378	84
Bijiang	Construction workers	739	259	148	111
	B1. Employee (operational):full time	50	6	10	8
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	502	156	100	75
	Construction workers	770	270	193	116
Songtao	B1. Employee (operational):full time	32	4	8	5
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	630	194	158	95
	Construction workers	771	307	24	216
Huize	B1. Employee (operational):full time	9	1	0	3

PA	Type of job creation	Total population (Persons)	Inl:female (Persons)	Inl:EMs (Persons)	Inl:Poor (Persons)
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	978	295	30	274
Yiliang	Construction workers	597	209	119	119
	B1. Employee (operational):full time	14	2	3	3
	B2.Employee (operational):part-time	323	100	65	65

Source: Estimated by local COCADs and DIs

- ii. **Modern agriculture.** Tractor roads, irrigation canals and other agricultural infrastructure will increase agricultural production of EMs, reduce their labor intensity, and allow them to participate in social activities. Water tanks will help alleviate droughts, reduce labor costs, and increase output; stalk recycling will improve land fertility and the local ecological environment, and reduce fertilizer consumption.
- iii. **Nonpoint source pollution control.** Purchase of pest control equipment, soil testing and formulated fertilization, and bio-pesticide and organic fertilizer extension will reduce the consumption of pesticides and fertilizers, improve the quality and competitiveness of farm products, and reduce EM's labor input; mulch film recovery will reduce environmental pollution; conserve forests, revetments and river green belts will prevent floods, landslides and other natural disasters, reduce water loss and soil erosion, and crop damages, and protect women's personal safety and income.
- iv. **Capacity building.** Offering training on crop cultivation, environmental protection, water and soil conservation, marketing, cooperative operation, etc. to local residents and cooperative leaders will improve EM's cultivation skills, strengthen market and environmental awareness, and improve the operating level of cooperatives.

The emphasis in the EMDP is on ensuring social inclusion. The objective is to ensure that ethnic minority people are given the opportunity to fully participate in all stages of the Project cycle, to ensure that they have the opportunity to take advantage of Project benefits and that all the strategies developed to mitigate against the negative Project impacts are sensitive to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups.

The Guizhou POCAD has agreed with recommendation in the poverty and social analysis (PSA) that the contractors will be obliged to employ local labour for unskilled work with specific targets for employment of ethnic minorities, including ethnic minority females and the poor.

The ten COCADs will implement the EMDP with the help of loan implementation consultants. ADB loan will finance the costs for consultants for implementation support and monitoring. The project will further strengthen the capacity of COCADs through staff training and consultancy support to implement the EMDP in line with ADB's social safeguard requirements.

5.1.2 Project's Contribution to Gender Equity

In the Project areas of Guizhou Province and Yunnan Province, women are playing an increasingly larger and important role in ecology and agriculture. The Project will have significant benefits for women, similar to ethnic minorities and other population.

- Job creation. Additional 7,198 new jobs for construction workers, including 2,557 for omen. During project operations, additional 336 new full time jobs including 41 jobs for women and 4,976 new part-time jobs including 1,533 jobs for women. (See Table 5.1.2-1 Job Creation of Beneficiaries in PA)
- ii. **Modern agriculture.** Tractor roads, irrigation canals and other agricultural infrastructure will save women's time spent on agricultural production, reduce their labor intensity, and allow them to participate in social activities. Water tanks will help alleviate droughts, reduce women's labor costs, and increase output; stalk recycling will improve land fertility and the local ecological environment, and reduce fertilizer consumption.
- iii. **Nonpoint source pollution control.** Purchase of pest control equipment, soil testing and formulated fertilization, and bio-pesticide and organic fertilizer extension will reduce the consumption of pesticides and fertilizers, improve the quality and competitiveness of farm products, and reduce women's labor input; mulch film recovery will reduce environmental pollution; conservation forests, revetments and river green belts will prevent floods, landslides and other natural disasters, reduce water loss and soil erosion, and crop damages, and protect women's personal safety and income.
- iv. **Capacity building.** Offering training on crop cultivation, environmental protection, water and soil conservation, marketing, cooperative operation, etc. to local residents and cooperative leaders, including women, will improve women's cultivation skills, strengthen market and environmental awareness, and improve the operating level of cooperatives.

During the PPTA, female and male focus groups were interviewed to confirm priority needs and opportunities for ecology and agriculture. Women strongly support the Project across all of the components, and they have perceived that the Project will improve the local economic development and create employment and income opportunities. Women will be particularly benefited from priority and targets on employment with preferential policies provided to them during project construction and operation. Women's participation in public awareness, public education and training programs will strengthen effective project implementation and sustainable development.

Despite the considerable contribution women make to the local economy, they may not be able to benefit from the Project as much as men, as they tend to have less education, less access to new farming technologies, and training, as well as less representation and decision-making in public affairs. In addition, the burden of their household responsibilities may mean that women's needs and concerns need to be adequately addressed during project implementation.

To proper protect the interests and rights of women, the Project will pay particular attention to gender equality issues. Women's special needs, concerns and expectations will be carefully considered. Necessary assistance will also be provided to them based on their requirements.

It is planned that campaigns will be instituted by the county government, COCAD, PIU, social development specialist of project implementation consultants, and township governments/street committee offices and village committees/resident committees, to increase women's socio-economic status and gender awareness among all stakeholders of the Project.

5.1.3 Project's Contribution to Poverty Reduction

The ten project counties/areas have a direct beneficiary population of 203,985, including a poor population of 38,110, among them, including a poor minority population of 14,424.

The Project can increase income and protect personal safety for local residents, including minority residents, women and the poor. The poverty reduction effects of the Project mainly include:

- i. **Job creation.** Additional 7,198 new jobs for construction workers, including 1,234 for poor. During project operations, additional employment will be created with 336 new full time jobs, including 56 jobs for poor and 4,976 new part-time jobs, including 974 jobs for poor. (See Table **Table 5-1** Job Creation of Beneficiaries in PA).
- ii. **Modern agriculture.** The construction of tractor roads and irrigation facilities will reduce labor input in agricultural production for poor farmers or reduce labor costs for cooperatives, and allow laborers from poor households to earn more income through other activities; water tanks will help protect crops from droughts, floods and other natural disasters, and increase crop output and farmers' income; mountain ponds and small reservoirs will help alleviate droughts, and increase crop output and farmers' income.
- iii. **Nonpoint source pollution control.** Soil testing and formulated fertilization, solar insecticidal lamps, bio-pesticide and organic fertilizer extension, etc. will reduce the consumption of pesticides and fertilizers, and reduce pesticide and fertilizer costs of poor farmers and cooperatives, and labor input; conservation forests, slope-to-terrace transformation, etc. can improve local agricultural production conditions, and increase crop output and farmers' income.
- iv. **Capacity building.** Training on agricultural skills, environmental protection, market awareness, etc. will improve poor farmers' cultivation skills, and improve the operating level of cooperatives. In sum, the Project will not only strengthen local environmental protection, but also increase local residents' income. In addition, the Project will generate unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stages, which will be first made available to local residents, especially the poor, minority residents and women, to increase their job opportunities and income.

The Project will improve agricultural production conditions, support farmers' cooperatives, promote farmers' employment, and generate more income for the poor.

Overall, the project design also directly responds to issues raised by the poverty and social analysis. Key design features include: (i) setting employment targets for ethnic minorities, women and the poor in construction, operation and maintenance phases; (ii) strengthening public participation and consultation in decision-making related to all project components; (iii) awareness program for water-saving and protecting environment villages/communities and schools; and (iv) targeting ethnic minority, women and poor people under skills and employment enhancement programs funded by the local government. Social action plans ensure mitigation of adverse impacts and increase positive impacts of the Project. All of these will include targeted participation of the ethnic minorities, women and the poor, which will pay an important role to reduce the poverty in the Project areas of the counties.

5.2 Project's Social Impacts, Risks and/or Issues and/or Management Measures

5.2.1 Land Use Contracts

The project will not involve involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, but will involve land use contract through voluntary means involving both Ems and other population. A separate due diligence report, including land use rights transfer (LURT) framework, has been prepared during the project preparation. The project will ensure that land use contracts are voluntary and beneficial to farmers, including EMs. The project will ensure that these contracts are verified and/or monitored during the project implementation in accordance to the LURT framework. The project will engage an external social specialist for monitoring as well as verification of LURT during implementation stage.

5.2.2 Training Targets and Language

Training is an integral part of the Project. To improve the effectiveness of training and to ensure that EMs also equally benefit from the project, training mode, time and scope will be selected rationally based on local conditions and residents' needs including ethnic minorities. Training on agricultural technique extension will be offered by means of classroom instruction and field demonstration; training for heads of cooperatives will be offered in the forms of visit and learning mainly, with focus on practical cultivation effects and operational management. In addition, management training for management agencies will be strengthened. Training will be offered in local dialects mainly targeting ethnic minorities.

5.2.3 Environmental Awareness of Local Residents

According to the survey, local residents including ethnic minorities awareness vary in environmental issues, so publicity will be strengthened to improve local residents' environmental awareness. Diversified publicity on stalk recycling, water and soil conservation, agricultural waste recovery, water-saving irrigation, water resource conservation, etc. will be conducted in such forms as poster, calendar and brochure. Brochures may be distributed on minority festivals. In addition, the project will print bilingual brochures, including in Chinese and ethnic minorities' own text for the minority which has its own language.

5.2.4 Construction Risks Avoidance

The Project involves the construction of agricultural infrastructure mainly, such as ponds, canals and production roads. Construction has little impact on daily life, but may affect the growth of crops. Therefore, construction will be scheduled rationally to avoid impacts. According to the survey, local residents highly accept the Project, but prefer construction in the slack season, to the project will notify local residents of construction information, including site, scope, schedule, etc., so that they have time to make preparations in advance and prevent crop losses. Section-by-section construction will be followed, and overnight construction avoided where possible. The noise, dust and vibration standards will be observed, dust and noise control measures taken, and waste cleaned up regularly following the project's environmental management plans.

5.2.5 Subsequent Operation and Management

The agricultural infrastructure constructed under the Project will facilitate local agriculture development greatly, and reduce local residents' labor input. However, such infrastructure may be exposed to aging, damage and other risks during subsequent operation. Therefore, a sound management and maintenance system will be established, and local residents will be involved in management and maintenance.

5.2.6 Other Livelihood Changes

i. Whether there will be any risk of ethnic minorities' livelihood changed due to agricultural practice?

According to the social survey, the agricultural production system of ethnic minority villages is similar to the Han Villages. The differences between ethnic minority and Han mainly lie in the cultural profiles instead of the production system. The soil testing and formulated fertilization, solar insecticidal lamps, bio-pesticide and organic fertilizer extension, etc. will reduce the consumption of pesticides and fertilizers, and match the traditional ethnic minority's production method and lifestyle.

Further, the project will improve production technologies and infrastructure, then support villagers little by little learn and adapt the modern production system which the population including the ethnic minority, women, and poor equally access. For example, training is an integral part of the Project. To improve the effectiveness of training, training mode, time and scope will be selected rationally based on local conditions and residents' needs. Training will be offered in local dialects mainly. Ethnic minority's suggestions and concerns will be included into the design.

To address the specific needs of ethnic minorities in the project design, the ethnic minorities has been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project at various stages in the way of free, prior and informed public participation and consultation. The EMDP has been prepared based on public participation activities. The emphasis in the EMDP is that all the strategies developed to mitigate against the negative Project impacts are sensitive to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EMDP will ensure the plan is implemented properly.

ii. Whether any changes in agricultural practices would impact the ethnic minorities' women?

The interviews in social survey show the ethnic minority women's agricultural practices are the same to mainstream Han practices because of same production conditions, geographical environment and cultivation method, etc. In addition, the ethnic minority's production systems including traditional practices and norms are the same to mainstream Han. The project itself aims to improve agricultural production conditions and further change the agriculture practice to some extent.

The Project will bring potential benefits and contribution to population in the Project area, including ethnic minorities, women, and the poor (see in the section 5.1.2).

While the Project will benefit local women, there is a risk that the project benefits might be reduced for women if social gender sensitivity is not sufficiently addressed in project design, implementation and management. Compared with man, Tujia and Miao women' education is lower. People (including women themselves) think that women are poorly educated, and not good at participating in public affairs. To address this potential risk, the project has been designed to meet the ADB's Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) categorization and a project gender action plan (GAP) has been prepared. GAP features include ensuring women's equitable participation in project-related public consultation; incorporating gender-responsive project features; promoting increased employment opportunities for women; and building EA/IA institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming.

6. Consultation and Disclosure

At various stages, both beneficiary population and affected people, including ethnic minorities have been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project. The

stakeholders consulted include (i) head of households, (ii) village heads and villagers' representatives; (iii) local government agencies and departments, and (iv) ethnic minorities, women and other vulnerable groups. Public consultations in all project affected villages, communities and production groups were organized, including 17 ethnic minority towns and 42 ethnic minority villages in the ten Counties. From December 2016 to August 2017, consultative meetings were held with the Project beneficiaries, and relevant organizations, and villages and communities to discuss and finalize the EMDP for the ten Counties. Approximately 9,600 people have been consulted for the overall project. Upon ADB approval, the EMDP for the ten counties will be uploaded to ADB website and distributed to the targeted production groups, villages committees and townships government committee. Continued consultation, participation and monitoring will take place during implementation.

6.1 Public Participation Activities Conducted during the Project Preparation

At the project preparation stage, the feasibility study agency, environmental assessment preparation agency, and project preparatory technical assistance team disclosed relevant project information, and conducted free, prior and informed public participation and consultation with project stakeholders, including EMs. The EMDP has been prepared based on such public participation activities as in-depth interview, focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interview and stakeholder discussions. The key consultation activities undertaken with local stakeholders, including EMs, are described below.

- 1) Environment Institute: From May 11, 2017 to July 17, environment institute undertook consultations through the methods of visiting site and FGDs to learn comments and suggestions of project area residents. They conducted 38 interview sessions (446 persons) with key informants from village farmers in project area, COCADs, environment specialist, town government office and village committee office. This was to: Understand living standard of the farmers, their economic status and farming methods; Learn about the acceptance and view of the project; and Identify current environmental problems and adverse impacts on the environment and consider benefit measures.
- 2) COCADs: From October 2016 to July 2017, COCADs undertook consultations through the methods of visiting site and FGDs to learn comments and suggestions of project area residents. They conducted 65 interview sessions (804 persons) with key informants from village farmers in project area, POCAD /COCADs, County level relevant departments, own government office and village committee office. The objective was to inform villagers project information; Learn about the acceptance and view of the project; Select the project site, clear the content of the project construction.
- 3) Design Institutes: From February 2017 to April 2017, design institutes conducted consultations through the methods of visiting site and FGDs to learn comments and suggestions of project area residents. They conducted 43 interview sessions (456 persons) with key informants from village farmers in project area, COCADs, IDs, own government office and village committee office. The objective was to introduce the project background and objectives; Learn about the acceptance and view of the project; Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction; Identify Current environmental problems and analyze project feasibility.
- 4) Social Team: During the project preparation period, the PPTA social team conducted many discussions through most appropriate programs and survey methods, including secondary information collection, focus groups, in-depth interviews, site visiting and so on. In the project area, the PPTA social team mobilized a social and land use survey team to conduct a survey

in six provinces (9 cities, 12 counties, 22 townships and 39 villages). They conducted 40 interview sessions (329 persons) in ten project counties of Yunnan and Guizhou provinces.

With the coordination with COCADs, the PPTA social team organized meetings and discussions with the local county government, interviewed the head of relevant departments, which included the Agriculture Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Finance Bureau, Women's Federation, Poverty Alleviation Office, Forest bureau, Center for disease control, Education bureau and so on, understanding the daily work of each department and the related policies, the socioeconomic situation of the project area, and the suggestions on the project.

The PPTA social team talked with the village committee leaders, villager representatives, ethnic minorities, women within the project area, and had an in-depth interview with the responsible persons, introduced the basic objective and content of the project, promoting the project information disclosure, and understanding of socio-economic situation of each township and administrative villages and access to the information of needs and recommendations form beneficiaries.

Table 6-1 presents the public participation information conducted in Project areas in Yunnan and Guizhou.

Table 6-1: Public Participation Information Conducted in Project Areas in Yunnan and Guizhou

						Pa	rticipa	nts			
organization	Time	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks	
Environment Institute	June 2017 (12- 19) & April 2017 (18- 19)	village farmers in project area, COCADs, environment specialist, town government office, village committee	Visiting site& FGDs	Huize County& Yiliang County	7	75	30 %	30 %	 Introduce the project background and objectives. To understand living standard of the farmers, and their economic status; and farming methods. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Identify Current environmental problems Identify adverse impacts on the environment and consider benefit measures 	Residents' comment and suggestions The agricultural production mode in the project area is based on traditional experience, lack of technical guidance, and unscientific agricultural production mode affect the sustainable development of ecological environment. There is not enough awareness of environmental protection in the project area. Residents want to improve agricultural production conditions and strengthen agricultural technical training. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR and EMDP.	
Fnvironme	May 2017 (11- 13)	village farmers in project area, COCADs, environment specialist, town government office, village committee office	Visiting site& FGDs	Bijiang County& Dejiang County& Yuping County& Sinan County& Yanhe County& Yinjiang County	24	288	35 %	40 %	 Introduce the project background and objectives. To understand living standard of the farmers, and their economic status; and farming methods. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Identify Current environmental problems Identify adverse impacts on the environment and consider benefit measures 	Residents' comment and suggestions The agricultural production mode in the project area is based on traditional experience, lack of technical guidance, and unscientific agricultural production mode affect the sustainable development of ecological environment. There is not enough awareness of environmental protection in the project area. Residents want to improve agricultural production conditions and strengthen agricultural technical training. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR and EMDP.	

						Pa	rticipaı	nts		
organization	Time	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMS	Purpose	Remarks
	May 2017 (11- 13)& July 17 2017	village farmers in project area, COCADs, environment specialist, town government office, village committee office	Visiting site& FGDs Questionnaire survey of the adb project & Issue climate questionnaire	Jiangkou County& Songtao County	7	83	35 %	50 %	 Introduce the Jiangkou project background and objectives. To understand living standard of the farmers, and their economic status; and farming methods. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Identify Current environmental problems Identify adverse impacts on the environment and consider benefit measures In-depth questionnaire survey - Climate survey 	Residents' comment and suggestions: The agricultural production mode in the project area is based on traditional experience, lack of technical guidance, and unscientific agricultural production mode affect the sustainable development of ecological environment. There is not enough awareness of environmental protection in the project area. Residents want to improve agricultural production conditions and strengthen agricultural technical training. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR and EMDP.
COCADS	Octob er 2016- July 2017	village farmers in project area, POCAD /COCADs, County - level relevant departments, own government office, village committee office	Visiting site, FGDs, Information publicity	Huize County& Yiliang County	10	132	30 %	30 %	 Inform villagers project information Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction 	Residents' comment and suggestions: Residents participate in the discussion of the contents of the project and the site. To determine the specific location of the project implementation and the content of project according to the actual situation of the project area. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR. For example, the construction of reservoirs, irrigation channels and other infrastructure are based on the needs of residents identified as the project content.
	Marc h 2017- April 2017	village farmers in project area, COCADs, DIs, own government office, village	Visiting site, FGDs	Bijiang County& Songtao County	6	54	30 %	25 %	 Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems 	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Residents participate in the discussion of the contents of the project and the site. To determine the specific location of the project implementation and the content of project according to the actual situation of the project area.

					Pa	rticipa	nts		
organization emit	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks
	committee office							- Analyse project feasibility	Residents shared the problems of sales, hoping to increase the training courses on sales Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR.
Marc h 2017- April 2017 & April2 4 2016	village farmers in project area, COCADs, Dls, own government office, village committee office Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Science and Technology Bureau, Travel Office	Visiting site, FGDs Project site site survey design	Dejiang County	9	90	30	30 %	 Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility Field investigation and design 	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Poor agricultural production conditions in the project area, old agricultural infrastructure or cannot meet the demand. Incorporation of Feedbacks: - According to the needs of residents, the FSR determine the content and scope of project implementation.
Marc h 2017- April 2017 & June 15-16 2017	village farmers in project area, COCADs, Dls, own government office, village committee office	Visiting site, FGDs Project site site survey design Project implementa- tion commitment	Yuping County	9	120	30 %	35 %	Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility Field investigation and commitment to project implementation	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Poor agricultural production conditions in the project area, old agricultural infrastructure or cannot meet the demand. Incorporation of Feedbacks: - According to the needs of residents, the FSR determine the content and scope of project implementation.
Dece mber 26 2016-	Provincial Department of Finance, City Finance Bureau,	Design units and farmers to all staff to the project area selection point	Sinan County	9	130	30 %	60 %	Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Poor agricultural production conditions in the project area, old agricultural infrastructure or cannot meet the demand. Incorporation of Feedbacks:

					Pa	rticipa	nts		
organization emit	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks
April1 4 2017 & Marc h 2017- April 2017	County Finance Bureau, local government, village farmers in project area, COCADs, Dls, village committee office	Visiting site, FGDs						Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility Field visit and site selection Field investigation and commitment to project implementation	 According to the needs of residents, the FSR to determine the content and scope of project implementation.
Marc h 2017- April 2017 & July1 4- 1521 07	village farmers in project area, COCADs, DIs, own government office, village committee office	Visiting site, FGDs To the implementatio n of the project to carry out public opinion polls	Jiangkou County	10	128	30 %	50 %	Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility In-depth questionnaire survey	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Poor agricultural production conditions in the project area, old agricultural infrastructure or cannot meet the demand. Incorporation of Feedbacks: - According to the needs of residents, the FSR determine the content and scope of project implementation.
Marc h10 2017 & Marc h 2017- April 2017 & June 20 2017	village farmers in project area, COCADs, Dls, own government office, village committee office County Agriculture Bureau	Discuss the feasibility of ADB in the relevant townships& Visiting site, FGDs& Research project construction content	Yanhe County	12	150	30 %	90 %	- Introduce the project background and objectives Learn about the acceptance and view of the project - Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction - Identify Current environmental problems - Analyse project feasibility - feasibility of the project - research project construction content	Residents' comment and suggestions: Poor agricultural production conditions in the project area, old agricultural infrastructure or cannot meet the demand. Incorporation of Feedbacks: According to the needs of residents, the FSR determine the content and scope of project implementation.

						Pa	rticipa	nts		
organization	Time	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks
3 <u>0</u>	Febru ary 2017 (26-28) & Marc h 2017 (1-2) & Febru ary 2017-April 2017 & April 2017 (1-4)	FB, Water Conservancy Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, village farmers in project area, POCAD /COCADs, DIs, own government office, village committee	Visiting site, FGDs	Huize County & Yiliang County	27	241	30 %	30 %	 Field visit and site selection, and communication on the project scope and construction site with the local government and the agencies concerned Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility Preliminary intention on the construction site Preliminary feasibility study outputs Reporting the preliminary feasibility study outputs to the agriculture development office, township government and villager representatives 	Residents' comment and suggestions: The agricultural production in the project area is greatly affected by the natural weather, the lack of production sidewalk makes the mechanization operation difficult to achieve and labor costs increase. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR. According to the actual situation of the project area, as well as the needs of residents in the project area, the FSR examine the feasibility of the project content, determine the project implementation plan. According to the economic crop in the project area, the FSR select the economic forest varieties, in order to improve the project implementation effect.
	Marc h 2017- April 2017	village farmers in project area, COCADs, DIs, own government office, village committee office	Visiting site, FGDs	Bijiang County & Dejing County & Yuping County & Sinan County & Jiangkou County & Songtao County & Yanhe County & Yinjiang County	16	215	30 %	40 %	 Introduce the project background and objectives. Learn about the acceptance and view of the project Select the project site, Clear the content of the project construction Identify Current environmental problems Analyse project feasibility 	Residents' comment and suggestions: The agricultural production in the project area is greatly affected by the natural weather, the lack of production sidewalk makes the mechanization operation difficult to achieve and labor costs increase. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the FSR. According to the actual situation of the project area, as well as the needs of residents in the project area, the FSR examine the feasibility of the project content, determine the project implementation plan.

						Pa	rticipai	nts		
organization	Time	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks
										 According to the economic crop in the project area, the FSR select the economic forest varieties, in order to improve the project implementation effect.
Social Team	Augu st 2017 (16- 19)	village farmers in project area, FCs, COCADs, PPTA social specialist town government office, village committee office, PPTA social team	Key Informant Interview, Visiting site& FGDs	Yiliang County	14	123	30 %	25 %	- Introduce the Yunnan project background and objectives To understand living standard of the farmers, and their economic status; and farming methods Learn about the acceptance and view of the project - Identify the ex-ante impacts on farmers, including for women vulnerable groups (including the poor and low income) - Identify adverse impacts and consider benefit measures To learn the proposals and views on women and poor households - Discussing project risks, and proposing risk evasion measures based on past experiences to reduce impacts on the people and the environment - Learning the scope of duties, working experience and methods of all departments - Collecting project suggestions from all departments - Learning local water loss and soil erosion, crop cultivation and stockbreeding, non-point source pollution, and agricultural skills training learn about the daily life of local residents	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Field investigation found that the project area of ethnic minorities have no special requirements for the scope of construction and construction time. - The construction noise is also expressed within the acceptable range. - Residents will be willing to participate in the construction. The construction unit will give priority to hire local residents. Incorporation of Feedbacks: - Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the SDAP. GAP and EMDP.
	Augu st 2017 (9-10) & Augu	village farmers in project area, FCs, COCADs /COCADs,	Key Informant Interview, Visiting site& FGDs	Songtao County & Yinjiang County	26	206	30 %	60 %	 Introduce the Guizhou project background and objectives. To understand living standard of the farmers, and their economic status; and farming methods. 	Residents' comment and suggestions: - Project residents believe that solar insecticidal lamp is better, the implementation of the project will improve the local agricultural production conditions,

					Pa	rticipar	nts		
organization emit	Participants	Activities	Location	Number of Interview sessions	Total participant	Female	EMs	Purpose	Remarks
st 2017 (10- 13)	PPTA social specialist town government office, village committee office, PPTA social team							- Learn about the acceptance and view of the project - Identify adverse impacts and consider benefit measures - To learn the proposals and views on women and poor households - Discussing project risks, and proposing risk evasion measures based on past experience to reduce impacts on the people and the environment - Learning the scope of duties, working experience and methods of all departments - Collecting project suggestions from all departments - Learning local water loss and soil erosion, crop cultivation and stockbreeding, non-point source pollution, and agricultural skills training - Villagers' needs for and suggestions on the Project - learn about the daily life of local residents	They hope that the project as soon as possible will be implemented. It is great significance of the local agricultural production and ecological and environmental protection to improve the reservoirs and other agricultural infrastructure and the conditions of agricultural production. Incorporation of Feedbacks: Residents' comments and suggestions already included in the SDAP、GAP and EMDP.

6.2 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation and Operation Stages

6.2.1 Project Implementation Preparation stage

The scope of public participation at the project implementation preparation stage is:

- 1) Environment Institute: disclosing updated project information timely by posting in locally acceptable languages
- 2) Consultation on detailed project design: collecting comments and suggestions on the Project detailed design from local minority residents, such as environmental management, land filling, construction safety, and protection of minority rights and interests
- 3) Land use impacts and programs: organizing a land use consultation meeting with minority residents to update or determine land use programs
- 4) Needs for and suggestions on the Project implementation arrangements: holding FGDs with representatives of minority residents and village officials to collect needs and suggestions for reporting to local governments on project implementation arrangements.

6.2.2 Implementation Stage

- 1) Project progress: further consulting with the ethnic minorities to ensure that all issues can be solved before the implementation of the projects.
- 2) Project and construction layout: fully considering local minority residents' needs in project and construction layout, and avoiding construction impacts on their production and religious activities
- 3) Employment information at the construction stage: recruiting minority workers on the same terms as those for other works, and respecting their dietary habits
- 5) Training information: considering characteristics and needs of women, minority residents and other vulnerable groups in safety and other training to benefit more people
- 6) Grievance redress: establishing an effective grievance redress mechanism and appeal hotlines for minority residents

6.2.3 Operation Stage

- 1) Project operation: communicating actively and timely with affected minority residents on issues concerning their immediate interests to collect their comments and needs
- 2) Organizational setup: establishing a sound participatory M&E mechanism to learn project progress, minority residents' needs and wishes during operation stage
- 3) Training information during operation: disclosing training information at places easily accessible for minority residents, such as village committees and shops, and offering training on Green ecological agriculture and environmental protection awareness to minority residents at times and venues, and in forms suited to them

6.3 Public Participation Procedures and Responsibilities

- 1) At the implementation preparation stage, the PMO and agencies concerned will disclose project information to local residents, and collect their comments and suggestions.
- 2) At the implementation stage, the agencies concerned will conduct timely supervision to ensure that targeted jobs generated by the Project are first made available to local minority residents, women and the poor; the construction agency will minimize construction noise, and ensure that the construction staff respects local customs; local governments will conduct information disclosure timely, and give safety and other training in consideration of characteristics and needs of women, minority residents and other vulnerable groups in order to benefit more people.
- 3) At the operation stage, project information will be disclosed through Broadcast and TV Station, and on local newspapers and government websites, and other appeal channels should be established, including hotline and Web. See **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Participation Procedures for Minority Residents

		Farticipation Frocedures for Milliont	<i>,</i>
Stage	Step	Key activity	Outcome
	Information disclosure	Disclosing project information timely by posting in locally acceptable languages	Minority residents fully involved in project design
Preparation	Collection	Collecting comments and suggestions on the Project from local minority residents, such as environmental management, construction safety, and protection of minority rights and interests	and aware of the Project
5	Feedback	Reporting comments and suggestions of minority residents to the PMO, feasibility study agency, etc.	
	Feedback	Collecting comments from affected minority residents from village committees	Comments of minority residents valued, and minority residents involved at all stages of the Project
Implen	Recruitment	Recruiting minority workers on the same terms as those for other works, and respecting their dietary habits	Rights and interests of minority residents protected
Implementation	Supervision	Supervising the payment of rents for land use according to contracts	Rents paid to minority residents, and their rights and interests protected
Š	Training and publicity	Giving publicity on Green ecological agriculture and environmental protection awareness to minority residents through existing community organizations	Improved Green ecological agriculture and environmental protection awareness of minority residents
Operation	Monitoring and feedback	Establishing an effective participatory M&E mechanism (including internal monitoring and external M&E), and a feedback mechanism	Long-term project operation

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the EMDP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. To address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of the Project and the adequate participation of minority residents, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, and will remain effective during the implementation of the EMDP.

To ensure the successful implementation of the EMDP, a grievance redress mechanism has been established. See next chapter.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Any complaints or grievances of the local community people—project beneficiaries (PB) or affected parties (AP) including the EMs-- during the Project will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress procedure established below. An appeal can progress through many stages if the appellant is not satisfied with the initial response. The procedure will remain valid throughout the Project's construction period. The basic grievance procedures established in the EMDP include the following steps.

Stage 1: PB or AP made a verbal or written dissatisfaction to the village committee. If it is verbal discontent, the village committee must make a written record, the village committee to make a clear answer within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the PB or AP is not satisfied with the response of the stage 1, the PB or AP can complain to the township committee, the township government committee must make a clear answer within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: The complained person can appeal to the COCADs within one month after receiving the decision from stage 2. The COCADs makes the decision to deal with the appeal within 3 weeks.

Stage 4: If the PB or AP is still dissatisfied for the reply from the COCADs, they can appeal to the POCAD within 1 month after they received the reply, the POCAD will make a reply within 4 weeks. If they could not reach a deal, then can be resolved by administrative arbitration.

Alternatively and at any time, the PB or AP can appeal to the civil division of a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision from COCADs and below. The PB or AP will be informed of the result via written notice.

The aggrieved ethnic minority can also put forward grievance to external monitoring and evaluation agency, the external agency reports it to project management office. Or the aggrieved ethnic minorities can put forward grievance to project team of ADB. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful and if there are grievances that stem from non-compliance with ADB's safeguard policy on indigenous people, the aggrieved ethnic minority may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facilitator or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).⁴

8. Implementation and/or Institutional Arrangements

In Guizhou Province, the Guizhou Province and Tongren city governments corresponding to each project area and COCADs will be responsible for implementing the EMDP. Tongren city Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development will be responsible for the supervision of the EMDP implementation. Each of 8 COCADs will assign a staff member to communicate with the county government based on the coordination with the Tongren city Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development and Guizhou POCAD.

In Yunnan Province, the Yunnan Province, Qujing city and Zhaotong city governments

⁴ For further information, see http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp.

corresponding to each project area and COCADs will be responsible for implementing the EMDP. Each of 2 COCADs will assign a staff member to communicate with the county government based on the coordination with Tongren city Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development and Yunnan POCAD.

The Tongren city, Qujing city, Zhaotong city and the ten County Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Offices (EMRAOs) and its township committees will provide support to coordinate, advise and monitor implementation progress. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP have been integrated into the overall Project management, or are part of ongoing government programs.

Other key agencies for EMDP implementation include the Poverty Alleviation Office, Civil Affairs Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Forest Bureau, Water Conservancy Bureau, Labour and Social Security Bureau, All China Women's Federation (ACWF), Center for Disease Control, Public Security Bureau, Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office, Statistical Office, Agricultural Development Office, Environmental Protection Bureau.

Each township committee will assign staff to be responsible for implementation and coordination.

The Project Leading Group will have a member responsible for EMDP implementation.

The leaders of each relevant government organization will assign a staff to implement relevant actions.

The social development specialists of the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC) will assist PMOs for implementation, monitoring and reporting of EMDP.

The details of EMDP are presented in **Table 10-1**.

9. Budget and Financing Sources

Ensuring the general participation of Project beneficiaries and affected peoples (including the ethnic minorities, women and the poor) in different Project activities will not require a separate budget. It is essential to ensure that the ethnic minority groups, women, the poor and the local population are fully able to participate, and receive maximum benefit from the Project, or related activities such as agricultural technology, efficient irrigation facilities, water-saving, irrigation canal, the project of transforming slope into terrace, garbage collection and household garbage collection, etc. The actions to be implemented are either included as (i) part of the Project budget or (ii) routine administrative expenses of respective authorities, please see **Table 10-1**. The local county government agencies will also collaborate with actions taken by the county governments corresponding to each project area, PMO, local government staffing and related costs are covered by the local government administrative budgets.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EMDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. Comprehensive M&E will be developed and implemented during the Project construction phase to ensure full achievement of the Project goals and objectives. COCADs will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation, and report to Tongren City Office of Comprehensive Agriculture Development, Guizhou POCAD and Yunnan POCAD semi-annually during the Project implementation phase. COCADs will assign at least one specialized staff to implement monitoring and evaluation under the guidance of PIC social

specialists.

The PIC social development specialist will work with the COCADs to set up an appropriate internal monitoring system with key indicators to be reflected in the PPMS. The PIC social specialists will also train the specialized staff of COCADs in monitoring and evaluation of EMDP. The monitoring and evaluation report is one of the components of the project progress report and will be prepared and submitted semi-annually to ADB.

Table 10-1: Ethnic Minority Action Plan

Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets and Indicators	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds and Resources
A. Output 1: Modernize Farming Systems Applied				
A.1 Ensure EMs' participation in the detail design, such as terracing sloping land, crop selection and agriculture infrastructure improvement A.2 Ensure EMs' participation in irrigation, roads facilities and river maintenance and management A.3 Ensure EMs' participation in establishing equipment and materials maintenance and management mechanism by VCs A.4 Ensure EMs benefit from modern farming systems	Targets: > 40% of participants are EMs in detail design > 40% EMs participating in irrigation, roads facilities and river maintenance and management > 40% EMs participation equipment and materials maintenance and management mechanism > 40% EMs beneficiary of this output Baseline: 0	2018–2023	COCADs, township government and village committee, EMRAOs, DI, social consultant	Project budget
B . Output 2: Waste and Environmental Management Systems	Strengthened (Agriculture Nonpoint Source	Pollution Re	duced)	
B.1 Ensure EMs' participation in selection in voluntary way for reforestation or afforestation. B.2 Develop a rural waste management manual through community and EM participation and consultation, including soil testing and formulated fertilization, pesticide residues recovered, plastic film and straw collection. B.3 Ensure EMs benefit from waste and environmental management systems	Targets: → 40% of participants are EMs in project design optimization, site selection, etc. → 40% of participants are EMs in rural waste management manual development → 40% EMs beneficiary of this output Baseline: 0	2018–2023	COCADs, township government and village committee, FCs, EMRAOs, Design institute, social consultant	Project budget
C. Training, Awareness Raising, and Capacity Building for Farm	· · · ·	T		_
C.1 Awareness raising C.1.1. Ensure EMs' participation in diversified publicity on straw stalk recycling, water and soil conservation, agricultural waste recovery, water-saving irrigation, water resource conservation, etc. to be conducted in such forms as poster, calendar and brochure. Brochures may be distributed on festivals and activities of ethnic minorities.	Target: ➤ 40% EMs participants in awareness raising activities Baseline: 0	2018–2023	COCADs, EMRAOs, FB, LSSB, WRB, WCB, EB, ACWF	The project budget, and relevant local department budget

Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets and Indicators	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds and Resources
C.2 Training and capacity building C.2.1 Provide training or awareness education program to farmers including EMs on (i) water saving irrigation (ii) application of organic fertilizer, balanced chemical fertilizer and green manure. straw residue retaining practices (iii)soil improvement practices (land subsoiling) (iv)conservation tillage (v) variety promotion and variety improvement of food crops and economic crops (vi) Awareness of environmental protection (vii) Pest, flood, forest fire prevention education (viii) Micro-business, electricity education (ix) extension of agriculture skill to farmers C.2.2 Provide training on farmer cooperative operation, production technology, marketing and management C.2.3 (i) Conduct training in local language or a local dialect widely accepted by ethnic minorities (ii) Provide training of agricultural technical skill timely in the field in conjunction with the season and in local acceptation manner D. Generating Job Opportunities to Increase Residents' Income	Targets: > 40% of participants are EMs to receive public awareness education and training > EMs to be consulted with training time, type, and location Baseline: 0%	2018–2023	COCADS, EMRAOS, FB, LSSB, WRB, WCB, EB, ACWF	The project budget, and relevant local department budget
D.1 Provide employment to the local people, including EMs in the operation of the farmer cooperatives D.2 Engage local people, including EMs as construction workers during project construction D.3 Engage local laborers, including EMs during project operations	Targets: ➤ 40% of new jobs to EMs in the operation of the farmer cooperatives ➤ 40% of construction jobs opportunities to EMs ➤ 40% of operation jobs opportunities to EMs	2018–2023	COCADs, FCs, EMRAOs	Construction and operation budget
E. Comply with Labor Laws and Core Labor Standards	Tarreta		COCADa	Drainet
 (i) Comply with labor laws and core labor standards, including no child labor, minimum wages, equal pay to equal work, and occupational health and safety; (ii) Participating in public health knowledge promotion and trainings regarding prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, STI and other infectious disease. 	Targets: All EMs workers receive training on their rights All construction workers made aware of EM festivals and customs Baseline: 0		COCADs, EMRAOs, FB, LSSB	Project budget

Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets and Indicators	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds and Resources
 (iii) The contractor construction personnel involved in HIV/AIDS and STI publicity activities; (iv) Distribute study and publicity materials (e.g. posters and brochures) regarding the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and STI; (v) Distribute brochures on festivals and activities of ethnic minorities. 				
F. Voluntary land use right transfer to ensure beneficial to farm	ers (LURT)			
(i) Provide information about specific purpose of Project and the land use (ii) Conduct consultation process with contracting party disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and geographic region (iii) Endure the LURT contract /agreement well signed without any pressure, and compliance with legal and policy compliance (iv) Ensure farmers receive rents in fair way (equivalent to AAOV or market price, and adjust rent periodically) (v) Ensure contracting farmers have access to grievance redress mechanism in case of any disputes (Vi) Provide with a written contract and in a simple language understandable to the contracting party (vii) Ensure agreements between the contracting party (farmer HHs, FCs, and VCs) will be verified and monitored	Target: ➤ 100% or all agreements including EMs are verified, including consent of both spouses and confirmation that agreed rents and/or benefits have been provided. Baseline: 0	2018–2023	COCADs, FB and Land Resources Bureau, township level technical extension stations, ACWF, EMRAOs	Project budget
F. Project Management Support				
F.1 Assign local staff at the COCAD to collect relevant EM data. Recruit one external consultant at PMO to carry out monitoring of implementation of EMDP.	Targets: At least one local staff at each COCAD and each FC; one external social consultant. Baselines: 0, 0%	2018–2023	COCADs, FCs, EMRAOs,	Project capacity building and/or training budget
F.2 Monitoring on the EMDP will be reported semiannually, and monitoring will be conducted and supported by the social consultant.	Target: Semiannual monitoring reports produced and submitted to ADB. Baseline: 0	2018-2023	COCADs, FCs, EMRAOs, POCAD, Social consultant	Project capacity building budget
F.3 Appoint a focal person within the COCAD, and the POCAD who are trained to ensure the effective implementation of the	Targets: Appointed focal person in each COCAD,	2018–2023	COCADs, FCs, ACWF, EMRAOs,	Project consulting

Main Task and/or Proposed Actions	Targets and Indicators	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funds and Resources
contents of the EMDP.	and the POCAD to implement EMDP.		POCAD, Social	service
	Baselines: 0, 0%		consultant	budget
F.4 Provide training on EMDP implementation.	Targets: Training provided to relevant staff of COCAD and POCAD EMs. Baseline: 0, 0%	2018–2023	COCADs, FCs, EMRAOs, POCAD, Social consultant	operation budget

^a Incorporates the consultation and participation plan.

ACWF = All China Women's Federation, AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome, CDC = Center for Disease Control, COCAD = County Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development, DI = design institute, EB = Education Bureau, EMDP = ethnic minority development plan, EM = ethnic minority, EMP = environmental management plan; EMRAO = Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office, FB = Forestry Bureau, FC = farmer cooperative, GAP = gender action plan, HH= household, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, IA = implementing agency, LSSB = Labor and Social Security Bureau, POCAD = Provincial Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development, STI = sexually-transmitted infection, VC = village committee, WCB = Water Conservation Bureau. WRB = Water Resources Bureau.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

11. Appendix: Photos of Field Visits



Songtao County Mengxi Town Youpeng Village



Songtao County Mengxi Town Youpeng Village



Yinjiang County Muhuang Town Da'ao Village



Songtao County Pujue Town Mianhuashan Village



Songtao County Key Informant Interviews



Yinjiang County Key Informant Interviews



Yinjiang County Daoba Town Dazhai Village



Yinjiang County Langxi Town Hexi Village