

**A Report on Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)
in Tanchang County, Gansu Province**



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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

In recent years, China implemented a series of policies and measures such as steady growth, structure adjustment, reform acceleration, livelihood improvement, as well as risk control to promote economy transformation and development. In this context, as an open and comprehensive industry and as an important part of modern services, tourism industry is brought out from numerous industries for its distinct advantage in increasing employment and income, in promoting development of mid-west and lifting rural area out of poverty, as well as in promoting stable and rapid economic growth and improving eco-environment. The state introduced a series of policies to promote tourism development, such as Several Opinions of the State Council on Promoting Reform and Development of Tourism Industry, and Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road. In the meantime, Gansu Provincial Government also issued a series of strong polices to leverage economy transformation and development, such as Overall Scheme on “Silk Road Economic Belt” Gansu Section, Opinions on Promoting Tourism Industry Reform and Development, Implementation Suggestions on Promotion of Establishment of Chinese Civilization Heritage Innovation Area.

Under the background of support from good policies and booming development of tourism industry, proportion of output of cultural and tourism industry in the whole province’s GDP increased from 5.7% in 2005 to 10.24% in 2013. Meantime, Gansu Province actively made overall coordination and introduced various types of funding to develop cultural and tourism industry in the province. In 2004, the province applied RMB38.4 million from the World Bank to implement “World Bank Financed Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project”, implementation of which remarkably improved involving scenic spots’ capacity in heritage protection, institutional capacity building, tourism development, spot operational management and community poverty alleviation. Implementation of the project was also a major impetus for Gansu Province to stand among domestic important tourist destination and also accumulated rich experience for the province in terms of utilization, management and operation of international capital. In light of the results from project implementation, Gansu Provincial Government would like to continue to seek for support from the World Bank and to make new exploration and innovation in heritage protection, sustainable development of tourism industry and lifting community residents out of poverty through tourism. The province applied for World Bank Financed Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project in 2013, when the project was included in the pipeline of the Bank for fiscal year 2016.

A number of criteria have been used for project site selection. First, the Longdongnan Regional Strategic Planning Study for the Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism Development (Longdongnan Regional Study) provided the basis to screen project sites for inclusion in the project. Second, selected sites have a complete set of planning tools to expedite implementation, including heritage conservation and development plans at both county and site level, as well as tourism development plans at both county and site level. Third, sites with higher development potentials, including attractiveness for private sector investments, job creation, and income generation for local communities, were prioritized.

Based on the criteria listed above, six sites have been selected for inclusion in the project:

Kongtong District:	Kongtong Mountain Cluster of Historic Buildings,	5A
Jinchuan County:	Hundred Mile Grottoes Corridor Conservation	4A
Zhuanglang County:	Yunya Temple Cultural Heritage and Scenic Area,	4A
Tanchang County:	Guan’egou Ethnic Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation,	4A

Kangxian County:	Yangba Natural Heritage Conservation,	4A
Hezheng County:	Hua'er Traditional Music Conservation and Inheritance Program	4A

The three project components described below would blend investments in sites and communities with capacity building.

Component 1: Heritage Conservation and Tourism Services Improvement This component will support carrying out of site conservation and protection activities, construction, upgrading and/or rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services facilities within project sites, consisting of, inter alia:

i.) Protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage and cultural heritage, including the carrying out of studies on Project-related activities and the design of cultural heritage preservation programs;

ii.) Construction, rehabilitation and/or upgrading of tourist roads, footpaths, pedestrian bridges, and scenic lookouts, including associated equipment;

iii.) Provision and upgrading of services including water supply, drainage, wastewater collection and disposal, solid waste collection, power, and tourist signage, including associated equipment;

iv.) Construction and/or rehabilitation of selected scenic areas' administration facilities, museums, heritage and service centers, and parking space associated thereto; and

v.) Implementation of mitigation measures and works for natural heritage aimed at landslides, floods, and other natural hazards; including associated equipment.

Component 2: Community Basic Services Delivery This component will support construction, upgrading and/or rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, and provision of basic services to the communities within and in proximity of areas targeted by Component 1, consisting of, inter alia: (i) improvement of pavement for village access roads and lanes; (ii) provision of water supply, wastewater collection and disposal; (iii) solid waste collection and sanitation improvements; (iv) street lighting; and (v) construction of village classrooms for teaching and practicing local intangible cultural heritage.

Component 3: Capacity Building for Project Sites, Institutional Strengthening, and Project Management Support This component consists of:

i.) Provision of training to selected project-related staff, scenic area administrators and operators, and residents of local communities in the project sites, as appropriate, on cultural heritage conservation, natural heritage conservation, intangible cultural heritage preservation, scenic area management, tourism development strategies, and tourism products and market development.

ii.) Provision of project management support and technical assistance on, inter alia: (i) design review; (ii) project management, monitoring and supervision; (iii) construction supervision; (iv) independent monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards; and (v) project reporting.

iii.) Carrying out of studies on heritage preservation and the culture of local ethnic minorities.

iv.) Development of a tourism information system and website to be shared by all Project Sites, and fully integrated with the province-wide Gansu E-Tourism system.

The project is to be implemented in Guan'e Gou which are located in Tanchang County. The region is marked by poor social and economical conditions, vast and severe poverty, ecological vulnerability, geological calamity frequency, the backwardness of the protection and exploitation of local heritage, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to assess its social impact and to formulate a locally friendly and specific project.

The development report on ethnic minority community organizations is a guarantee for the appropriateness and efficiency of the World Bank's investment plan and project, boosting a more integral and sustainable development of policies, plans and projects as well as engineering. The participation of stakeholders and wider and more diverse communities would strengthen the inclusiveness of the policies, plans and projects as well as engineering of the project. In addition, during the planning and construction (such as the infrastructure, land acquisition, resettlement and returning farmland to forest, etc. related to the scenic spot planning), the inhabitants' interest would often be damaged and inhabitants' dissatisfaction of the compensation would easily cause social contradictions. So a sound survey on the ethnic minority communities and the inhabitants' needs will contribute to the consideration and avoidance of the consequential social problems during project implementation period. The collection of the files and the opinion poll in the project sites will bring first-hand data and the public opinions, which would result in a sound social assessment (SA) and correction of the governmental decisions. The SA report is also extremely valuable for the local governmental decision-making and planning.

1.2 Project activities in three identified ethnic minority communities

Through social assessment, only three villages- Luren village, and Xinping village and Yuezangfu village in Tanchang County are identified meeting the World Bank IP term requirements. An EMDP is plan to address their rights and interests and mitigate negative impacts on them of the project.

Table 1.1 Project activities in ethnic minority communities of Tanchang County

Project Component	Project activity	Budget ('1000)	Total ('1000 RMB)
Ancient Qing Tibetan village protection	Maintenance and protection of Tibetan pedal houses	840.0	25383
		800.0	
	A study on Qiang Tibetan history and folk cultural customs in Guan'e gou of Tanchang County	6356.0	
		1218.0	
	Museum exhibition display of the living state of Qiang Tibetan folk customs	420.0	
		14855.0	
	Surrounding environmental improvement in Qiang Tibetan living state museum.	900.0	
	Qiang Tibetan folk customs teaching and practice halls		
Community infrastructure facilities improvement	Improvement of Qiang Tibetan village landscape		
	Work out of Qiang Tibetan traditional village protection plans		
Community capacity building	Set up of community sewage pipe network;	60298.1	62618.1
	Newly set up of flush toilets;	2000.0	
	Garbage truck procurement	320.0	
Community capacity building	Community resident training;	680.0	1650.0
	Incubation of COs	240.0	
	Monitoring and evaluation of community development projects		
	Monitoring and evaluation of EMDP	300.0	
	Procurement of office facilities and performance & concert facilities	150.0 280.0	
Total			89651.1

Project activities designed for the ethnic minority communities in Tanchang County mainly cover 3 types including ancient Qing Tibetan village protection, community infrastructure facilities improvement and community capacity building, of which ancient Qing Tibetan village protection consists of maintenance and protection of Tibetan pedal houses, a study on Qiang Tibetan history and folk cultural customs in Guan'e gou of Tanchang County, museum exhibition and display of the living state of Qiang Tibetan folk

customs, surrounding environmental improvement in Qiang Tibetan living state museum, Qiang Tibetan folk customs teaching and practice halls, improvement of Qiang Tibetan village landscape, and work out of Qiang Tibetan traditional village protection plans. It is estimated that the budget for this project component sum up RMB25.383 million. Community development project activities consist of set up of community sewage pipe network, newly set up of flush toilets, garbage truck procurement. The budget for community development component amounts to RMB62.6181 million. Community capacity building activities contain community resident training, incubation of COs, monitoring and evaluation of community development projects, monitoring and evaluation of EMDP, and procurement of office facilities and performance & concert facilities. The budget of this component is RMB1.65 million. The budget of ethnic minority community development activities total RMB89.6511 million.

1.3 Objectives of the EMDP

This EMDP is prepared to encourage ethnic minorities to participate in subproject preparation and implementation, ensure that they benefit from the Subproject, mitigate their poverty, and minimize negative impacts on them. This EMDP outlines the demographic, social and cultural features of the local ethnic minorities, their needs for the Subproject, the Subproject's impacts on them, and measures to ensure that they benefit equally and mitigate adverse impacts.

1.4 Results of the developmental plan

The direct benefit area covers Luren Village, Lijie Village, Washeping Village, Guan'e Village, Xiping Village and Yuezangfu Village, with the direct benefit population of 6,554 persons, including 26.4% of ethnic minorities.

The ethnic minority development objectives of the Subproject are: (1) providing all subproject information, conducting adequate consultation, and respecting their needs in ways suited to their traditions and customs; (2) incorporating their needs into the subproject design; and (3) taking measures to minimize the Subproject's potential negative impacts and social risks on them, and enhance their opportunities to benefit from the Subproject in ways acceptable to them.

1.5 Methodology

General Methods	Specific directions
Direct observation	Observing the surroundings, including road condition (length and paths, forest, farmland and locals' clothing, appearance and mentality)
Village (community) meeting	Informing projects to every household, winning supports, inspiring the participation, activating the mobilization; then sharing the reporting results to the community, making the information available to different groups to get public modification and supplement, finding the common ground in the current situation, the definition, reasons and measures of the key issues, and making the final decision.
Semi- structured interview	The method is useful for illiterate and semi-illiterate groups.
key informant interview	Ethnic minorities, needy population, women, children, seniors and the handicapped as key informants
Social gender perspective	Collecting and studying the information about women's income and working situation with the help of the local women's Federation and filed work; focusing on the gender issues in the individual and family interviews, the participatory observation and the focus group discussion.

Participatory mapping	leading the local to reflect and discuss their living surrounding during the participatory mapping
Questionnaire survey	Cover all minority communities supported by the Bank project activities; Minority sampling is no less than 70%, the poverty households samples are no less than 30%, women representatives are no less than 20%, and the elderly sampling is no less than 20%.

1.6 The World Bank's definition of the ethnic minority

(1) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;

(2) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories

(3) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and

(4) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Methods of conducting social assessment are questionnaires, interviews, participatory mapping and community consultation. To complete the report, the SA team have done their three investigations in Tanchang County, held two government seminars and five community discussions, and issued 139 questionnaires in print and 48 online. During the research in Tanchang County which is nearly surrounded by ethnic minority communities, the SA team, selected Luren Village, Xinping village and Yuezangfu Village as the target area of the World Bank loan for the development of ethnic minority communities based on the World Bank's definition of ethnic minorities. Therefore, the SA team conducted the filed research in these three ethnic minority communities and then formulated the report on the development of ethnic minorities.

Chapter 2 General conditions of the ethnic minorities in the subproject area

2.1 The population distribution

The subproject area of Guan'e'gou in Tanchang County is made up of three ethnic minority villages (Luren village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village), in which Tibetan accounts for the majority of the population. In Luren Village, there are 186 household and 833 farmers, among which 84.3% of the population (90 households and 442 people) are ethnic minorities. Due to implementation of the policy of returning farmland to forest, community residents hardly own farmland. In Xinping Village, there 208 households and 622 residents, all Tibetans with the farmland of 632 mu (0.42 km²). In Yuezangfu Village, there live 125 households and 622 people, among which 73.6% of the population (90 households and 458 people) are ethnic minorities, with the farmland of 685 mu (0.46 km²). From the study above, it is safely concluded that three targeted villages (Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village) are representatives in the respect of distribution of ethnic minorities.

Chart 2.1 The basic situation of the minority nationality in the subproject area

City	Country /District	Township /Street	Administrative village /Community	The number of households	Population	Minority households (house-holds)	Minority population	Ethnic groups	Proportion of ethnic minorities in the total population (%)
Longnan City	Tanchang County	Chengguan Town	Luren Village	186	833	90	442	Tibetan	84.3%
		Xinchengzi Town	Xinping Village	208	832	208	832	Tibetan	100%
			Yuezangfu Village	125	622	90	458	Tibetan	73.6%

2.2 Religious belief of minority nationality and cultural characteristics in the subproject area

The minority cultural characteristics in the report are studied in ethnic minorities' language and religion, cultural custom, way of production and life and living environment, the participation in and decision-making as well as the mediation of disputes in families and community affairs.

(1) Language and religious belief

In the subproject area in Tanchang County, the Tibetan people generally communicate with outsiders in Chinese and make the internal communication in Tibetan language. The young generation are hardly exposed to the traditional Tibetan culture and only a few seniors in the community are able to read and write Tibetan words. In addition, only several households in a Tibetan community keep the Tibetan scriptures and outsiders cannot read them until after some related religious rites. Residents from different regions hold different faiths of various religious sects in Tibetan. For instance, the Tibetans in Luren Village believe in the Buddhism while those in Xinping Village keep the belief in Bonism.

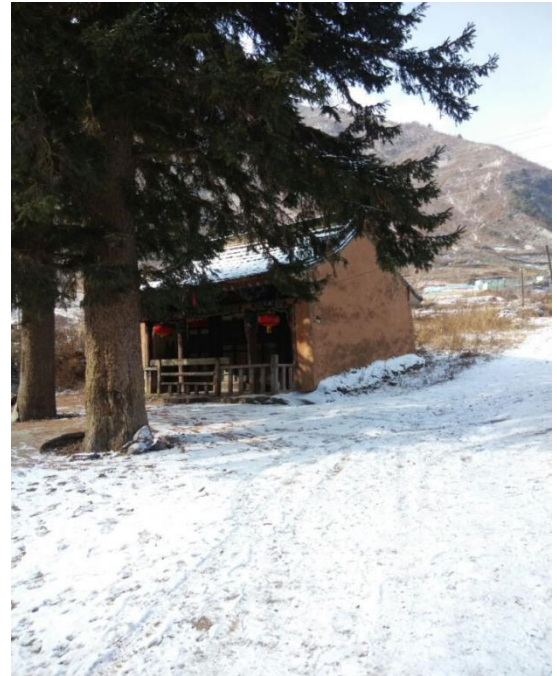
(2) Cultural and folk customs

The major festivals of the Tibetans in Luren Village are the visiting of the temple fair in every

September 15th of the lunar calendar, and worships in the temple on every first day and middle day of every lunar month. In Xinping Village, the Tibetans celebrate the temple fair in July 11th and 12th of the lunar calendar and the Torch Festival on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month. Generally, the Tibetan men in Tanchang County would not dress Tibetan clothes except in the major festivals, while women and seniors would normally dress Tibetan clothes.



Picture 2.3 Temple Management Committee in Luren Village



Picture 2.4 The E'man Palace in Xinping Village

(3) Mode of production and residential distribution

Before implementation of the national policy of returning farmland to forest, Tibetans in Luren Village lived on the farmland. After the implementation of the policy, the residents make a living by working in the city and getting the compensation from the policy of returning farmland to forest. The development of the industries aiming at enriching people and increasing the revenue was restricted by funding and the policy of tourism expansion. Additionally, grazing, the traditional mode of animal husbandry, is not allowed by the government who encourage villagers to rear livestock in pens. In this area, the Tibetans nearly share the mode of production with the Han nationality, with farmland ranging from 0.2 mu (about 133 m²) to 0.3 mu (200 m²) per capita, taking potatoes, corns, vegetables as the main crops. However, the area of the farmland is too limited to support themselves. As a result, the villagers cannot survive without some migrant work.

Tibetan national minority peoples in Tanchang County concentrate in the minority communities located in the project area, the affected Tibetan residents reach 1,732 people, accounting for 75.8% of the three project communities.

(4) The status of women

The Tibetan women are usually responsible to take care of the old and the young at home and only 1% -2% of them work outside. The women take charge of the household economic expenditure and some of them enjoy a higher status in family life. However, most Tibetan women are poor-educated and inadequate in vocational skills. The SA team also observed that some women in Xinping village and Yuezangfu Village are adept at embroidery, but their non-commercialized products are only made for their family consumption.

(5) The mode of consultation, decision, management and mediation of disputes of the community

affairs

Tibetan community committee in the village is responsible to cope with the various transactions and disputes. In general, the committee hold meetings in which the local Tibetans would participate, take counsel and make decision and management together. All of the disputes would be mediated by the committee in the village without the bias caused by ethnic differences.

2.3 The social and economic survey in the ethnic minority in the subproject area

2.3.1 Economic situation

Tanchang County is underdeveloped in society and economy. Furthermore, there is a rather big gap among different villages and towns. For instance, there are only 2 km between Luren Village and the scenic spot of Guan'e'gou. Some residents in Luren Village are working in the scenic spot whose development has facilitated the employment and increased the family income. Consequently, Luren village is more economically developed than that of the other two communities. But the annual per capita income in Luren village does not reach the standard of that in Tanchang County and Longnan city since the exploitation of the scenic spot has not finished yet.

2.3.2 Education

According to the investigation, the residents in the ethnic community are widely poor-educated, especially the Tibetan women, who are less educated than that of the men of the same age. With the help of the interview to the community residents, the SA team found that young couples tend to attach great importance to the education of their children, but currently, the enrolment rate of the community is not desirable enough.

Table 2.3 Education status in Tanchang County from 2011 to 2015

Index	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per capita education years	year	7.5	7.8	8	8.2	8.5
gross enrollment rate in high school education	%	49.4	50.5	60	68	70
Enrollment rate of school age children	%	100	99.7	99.72	99.7	99.8

Data source: Bureau of Development and Reform in Tanchang County

2.3.3 Poverty status

After some village forums, Household interviews and needs assessment of the community residents, the SA team has collected the first-hand data about the ethnic community. With the local standard of poor household (per capita annual household income is less than RMB2800 per year), the SA team worked out that the poverty incidence rates in Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village are 23%, 26% and 19%, respectively.

The main causes of the poverty in the ethnic community in the subproject area would be elaborated next.

(1) Policy-related poverty

In order to promote the development of the local tourism and protection of the ecological environment, the government made all the farmland be converted to forest in the scenic spot in 2007 and 2009. Currently, there is no farmland in Luren village, and every household owns about 0.5 mu (about 333 km²) averagely per household farmland area in Xinping village and Yuezangfu village. During the implementation of the policy of returning farmland to forest, villagers can get paid RMB230 per mu per year as a compensation. During the deferred implementation of the policy, villagers can get paid 115 RMB per year in every mu forest. The villagers live on getting policy compensation and doing migrant work. But the compensation will eventually terminate with the end of the policy. The additional dilemmas include the difficulty in finding a migrant job and the inadequate farmland area and food for village households. It is impossible for the village households to get rid of the poverty without alternative livelihoods.

(2) Lack of qualified infrastructure facilities

The project-related community infrastructures are not good enough. Problems widely exist in drinking water, road pavement, garbage collection and disposal, sewage discharge, street lighting, etc. In the respect of domestic sewage discharge, there is not any underground pipe networks and sewage treatment plants in the three villages. Plenty of domestic sewage directly flow into the Minhe River, causing the pollution of the lake water and the near extinction of precious fishes. Besides, the villagers living in the mountain areas do not easily get outside information because of the geographical blocking, economic backwardness and the road without being pavement. Without the refuse collection and management model and sufficient landfill sites, dustbins and refuse collection vehicles, considerable garbage is piled up around villages and beside the Minhe River.

(3)The bad situation of the basic social services such as education and sanitation

Under the guidance of PRA participatory approach, the team of SA, by village forums and Household interviews, discovered that the basic social services such as education and sanitation are unsatisfactory in Luren village. There are no kindergartens or clinics in the village. Moreover, the Tibetans do not attach enough importance to education. Many family members are illiterate or just finished the primary schooling. Villagers in Xinping village and Yuezangfu village located in Emangou two minority villages inhabited by Tibetans, have a increasing consciousness of the importance of getting educated in recent years. However, the patriarchal ideology predominant in the local community where men tend to get more education than women. The locals over 40 years old are mostly illiterate or just reach the level of primary school students.

2.4 A review of the framework of the laws and system related to the ethnic minority development in the subproject area

The development of the ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) is mainly based on the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, the national support policy, Gansu provincial government's laws and regulations, the policy and regulations promulgated by Longnan city and Tanchang County government as well as the World Bank's ethnic minority policy (OP4.10, BP4.10) .

The Tibetans in Tanchang County are well integrated with Han people. The favored policies have not fully be implemented. One of the major policy is that minority candidates enjoy the bonus in the college entrance examination and examination in their job-hunting. However, in 2015, the government of Tanchang County pointed out in the document titled as "To Carry Out the Implementation of Nationality Work in the New Situation", that they are supposed to formulate 5 documents including "The 13th five-year of Economic and Social Development Plan in Ethnic Minority Villages in Tanchang County", "The Training Plan of the Personal Specialties of the Ethnic Minorities", "The Constriction Plan for the 'One Point and Two Bases' of the Ethnic Minorities", "The Economic and Social Development Plan in the 13th Five-year in the Tibetan Villages in Tanchang County" and "The Protection and Development Plan of the Ethnic Minority Villages in the 13th Five-year in Tanchang County", which could facilitate the economical and social development in the Tibetan communities. The formulation of the documents would contribute to the development of the community of the ethnic minority. The specific policy framework please refers to Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 legal Framework for Ethnic Minorities in Tanchang County

Category	Title of Policies and Regulations	Main Content and Points of Policies
<p>Related state laws and regulations and related regulations of Gansu Province</p>	<p>State laws and regulations: Constitution of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy, Organic Law of the Villagers Committees of the People's Republic of China, Regulation on Administrative Work of Nationality Townships of the People's Republic of China, Twelfth Five Year Plan for Ethnic Minority Business Related Regulations of Gansu Province: Regulation on National Commonly-Used Language and Scripts in Gansu Province, Regulation on Town/Township People's Congresses in Gansu Province</p>	<p>① Minority autonomous regions enjoys same power as same local government. In addition, organs of power in autonomous regions also enjoys following rights: autonomous legislative power; independently management of local political affairs, local economy and financial affairs, local scientific, educational and cultural affairs, organization of local security forces, as well as right to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, etc. ② All citizens of the People's Republic of China shall have freedom of religious belief. The state and organs of self-government in national autonomous areas safeguards citizens of all nationalities enjoy freedom of religious belief. ③ The state develops regulation on administrative work of nationality to promote economic and cultural development in nationality townships. The state guarantees the lawful rights and interests of the minority peoples and strengthen ethnic unity. ④ All citizens aged eighteen but people deprived of political rights by law, regardless of nationality, race, gender, occupation, family background, religious belief, educational background, property status and length of residence, have a right to vote and to be voted. ⑤ The state helps all ethnic minorities to accelerate development of economy and culture in terms of finance, resources and technical. ⑥ The state persists in the principle of equality of all national languages and scripts; ensure that all nationalities have the freedom to use the develop their own languages and scripts; and promote and encourage all nationalities to learn from each other's languages and scripts.</p>
<p>National supporting policies</p>	<p>Plan for Supporting Development of Ethnic Minorities with Less Population 2011-2015</p>	<p>① Among 55 ethnic minorities, support will be provided to 28 ethnic minorities with population less than 300 thousand. Duration of the plan is 2011-2015. ② Development goal: By 2015, ethnic-populated administrative villages with less population basically achieve 'five open and ten have' and ethnic-populated areas with less population basically achieve "one decrease, two achievement, three improvement". Poor people in ethnic-populated areas with less population decrease by more than a half; net per capita income of farmers and herdsmen reach or exceed local average level; net per capita income of farmers and herdsmen in about one half of nationalities reach or exceed national average level; infrastructure level, people's livelihood level and self-development capacity significantly improve. By 2020, ethnic-populated areas with</p>

		<p>less population will develop more harmoniously, live a richer life, enjoy better environment and more harmonious society, and will build a comprehensive well-off society.</p> <p>③ Main tasks: strengthen infrastructure and realize a sharp rise in the development of support capability; promote the development of advantageous industries to increase the masses' income; protect and improve people's livelihood to promote the equalization of basic public services; develop cultural undertakings and cultural industries to make national culture flourish; enhance human resource development and enhance the capabilities of self-development; facilitate national unity and build a harmonious home.</p> <p>④ Policy measures: enhance investment, finance service, counterpart assistance, talent team construction, and implementation of existing policies and regulations</p>
	Several Opinions on Further Supporting Economic and Social Development in Gansu Province, by the State Council	<p>① To realize the importance of supporting economic development of Gansu Province, we should take solving of the rural poverty problem and improvement of living standard of people of all nationalities as the starting point and ultimate goal, and should focus attention to livelihood issues which are most directly, most concern, and most realistic interests for people.</p> <p>② Supporting goal: By 2015, the gap of per capita GDP with average level of western area is narrowed. Income of urban and rural residents reach average level of western area. Poor population sharply decline. Infrastructure conditions improve significantly. Environmental deterioration tendency is effectively controlled. Advantageous industries grow rapidly. Circular economy forms a large scale. Energy consumption of per unit GDP reaches expected objective.</p> <p>③ Key work: strengthen ecological conservation and construction; intensify efforts to alleviate poverty through development and make tangible improvements on production and living conditions of agricultural and pastoral areas; increase income of farmers and herdsmen; energetically develop all social undertakings and provide better public services; strengthen infrastructure and improve the supporting ability of regional development; promote the development of advantageous industries and foster new sources of economic growth.</p>
Regional Development Plan	Outline of the 12th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in Gansu Province, Comprehensive Transportation Development Plan of Gansu Province during the 12th Five-Year Plan	
World	World Bank's Policy on Ethnic Minority	World Bank's policy on ethnic minority aims to ensure fully respect to dignity, authority, economy and culture of ethnic

Bank	Business (OP4.10) and Its Procedures (BP4.10)	<p>minorities during project development process. Main content of the policy include the following aspects:</p> <p>① World Bank is aware of the fact that features and cultures of ethnic minorities are always closely related to the land and the natural resources that they live on. These special cases exposed ethnic minorities under different types of risks and different degrees of impacts brought by project development, such as loss of ethnic characteristics, cultures and traditional livelihoods, as well as disease attacks. The gender and generation problems are also complicated problems for ethnic minorities. As a social group which has significantly different features from mainstream society, ethnic minority are always the most marginalized and fragile group in local population. Meanwhile, World Bank also realizes that ethnic minorities play a crucial role in sustainable development. National and international laws attach increasing emphasis on protection of their rights.</p> <p>② Interventions of World Bank financed projects include: 1) to avoid potential adverse impact to ethnic minority communities, or 2) if inevitable, the impacts should be reduced and mitigated or be compensated. Meantime, World Bank financed projects aim to make sure that ethnic minorities get social and economic benefits that are appropriate for their cultures, and are gender and generation inclusively.</p> <p>③ If project affects ethnic minorities, project team of World Bank should assist borrower in conducting indefinite pre-phase informed-consultation with affected communities with regard to the newly established project in whole project circle. During all phases of project preparation and implementation, all project information should be provided to ethnic minority communities in a manner that is in line with cultural customs of ethnic minorities. Besides, whether affected ethnic minorities provide wide support for the project is determined upon results of social assessment and the indefinite pre-phase informed-consultation.</p> <p>④ Development of Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) should be flexible and pragmatic. As required, EMDP is composed of following elements: law and institutional framework applicable to ethnic minorities; population, social, cultural and political features of affected ethnic minority communities, information of land and territory that ethnic minority own, use or possess and of natural resources they live on; summary of social assessment; outline of results of indefinite pre-phase informed-consultation conducted in ethnic minority communities in project preparation phase, which wins widespread support from communities for the project; identification of framework for indefinite pre-phase informed-consultation with affected ethnic minority communities in project implementation phase; identification of action plan to ensure that ethnic minorities get social and economic benefits that are in line with their culture;</p>
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		<p>appropriate action plan to avoid, or to maximum reduce and mitigate impacts, or to compensate impacts, after potential adverse impacts to ethnic minorities are identified; budget summary and financing plan of EMDP; appropriate procedures to process ethnic minority appeals caused by project implementation; monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism and indicator system for execution of EMDP which fits the project.</p>
<p>Related plans of Tanchang County</p>	<p>The Thirteenth Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in Ethnic Minority Villages of Tanchang County, Training Program for 'Brilliant Project' in Ethnic Minorities, Construction Program for 'One Point, Two Bases' in Ethnic Minorities, The Thirteenth Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in Tibetan Rural Area in Tanchang County, Protection and Development Program for Characteristic Villages in Ethnic Minority Villages in Tanchang County during the Thirteenth Five Year Plan</p>	

Chapter 3 The abstract of the social assessment in ethnic minority community

Free, prior, informed consultation was adopted to do SA and field survey in the 3 ethnic minority concentrated villages in Guan'e gou of Tanchang County including Luren village, Xinping village and Yuezangfu village where Tibetan minority groups have lived for centuries. Concrete approaches adopted included consultation meetings with local government officials, farmers representative meetings, PRA approaches such as community resource mapping for farmer representative meetings based on gender sensitivity, and semi-structural interviews for illiterate and semi-illiterate groups. Questionnaires were used for community literate people.

3.1 Methodology and process of the SA

3.1.1 The methods of Social Assessment

(1) Consultative seminar: the team of social assessment held official forums with the officials from the Poverty Alleviation Office, the Tourism Bureau, the Culture and Sports Bureau, the Development and Reform Bureau, the Religious Bureau and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Tanchang County to exchange ideas about the current situation and problems in the tourism development and to collect data from the officials of different functional departments.

(2) Village representative meetings. Village meetings were held in 3 Tibetan communities including Luren village, Xinping village and Yuezangfu village. Community resource mapping, seasonal calendar and other PRA approaches were adopted when consulting with farmers. 25 farmers with 80% of ethnic minority peoples from Luren village attended the meeting. 35 farmers with 100% of minority peoples from Xinping village attended the consultation meetings. In addition, 25 farmers with 75% of ethnic minority peoples from Yuezangfu village attended the consultation meetings. Whether the communities support and project and their needs were consulted during the meetings.

(3) Semi-structured interview: the team of social assessment issued questionnaires to the surrounding residents, operators and semi-structured interviewed the illiterates and semi-literates among them. A total of 139 questionnaires were handed out with 90% recovery rate. Among the semi-structured interviewees, the ethnic minorities accounted for 70%. In Luren Village, they interviewed 25 Tibetan households with 90% men and 10% women; in Xinping Village, there were 30 households in the interview with 80% men and 20% women; in Yuezangfu Village, 25 households with 60% men and 40% women. The interviews were mainly about the demand of the community residents.

(4) Key informant interview: the team of social assessment interviewed with the officials from the Poverty Alleviation Office, the Tourism Bureau, the Culture and Sports Bureau, the Development and Reform Bureau, the Religious Bureau and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and the residents in poverty, women and ethnic minorities in Tanchang County, mainly about the development of the ethnic minorities and women in the communities and the relevant policies and implementation of projects and the proposal of this project.

(5) Questionnaire survey: the team of social assessment surveyed the residents around the scenic spot of Guan'e'gou by questionnaire about the degree of their satisfaction and suggestions about the future of the scenic spot. There are 139 questionnaires handed out in print and 48 online. Among them, 50 questionnaires were distributed to local residents with 35% ethnic minorities, and the recovery rate was 100%.



Picture 3.1 Community residents seminar interview

Picture 3.2 Community residents

In Luren Village, Tanchang County in Longnan City, the SA team interviewed 8 Tibetan households, with 90% of men and 10% of women. In Xinping village, they interviewed 10 households with 80% men and 20% women. In Yuezangfu village, they interviewed 8 households with 60% men and 40% women.

3.1.2 SA Process

The SA process of the subproject consists of the preliminary preparation, fieldwork, data analysis, and report preparation and revision stages, as shown in Figure 3-3.

3.2 The project's impacts on the ethnic minority

3.2.1 Positive impacts

(1) After launching of the subproject, the World Bank will financially support the community development project in Tanchang county. The construction of the infrastructures will elevate the Guan'e'gou scenic spot and increase the living standard of the surrounding residents in the Tibetan communities. Those impoverished people could contribute to the project construction, get trained to be qualified to work in the scenic spot and increase the income.

(2) With the help of the project, the community capacity building will enhance the consciousness of protection of their natural and cultural heritages and promote inhabitants to learn the culture and knowledge outside. Besides, the inheritance and protection of the Qiang and Tibetan folk culture will give impetus to the construction of the Qiang and Tibetan folk custom exhibition hall, the protection and development of the folk customs and the construction of the literature heritage building of the Bonism and Tibetan Bonism cultural protection, which will further the protection and inheritance of the ethnic minority folk culture.

(3) Thanks to the project, the tour trail will be paved between Guanzhugou and Emangou, enlarging the tourist area and keeping the tourists in the scenic spot for a longer time. With the perfection of the infrastructures inside and outside the scenic spot, it will attract more and more tourists, facilitating the development of the local community service, merchandising business and other industries and driving the economic advancement of the local ethnic minority.

(4) Improve the traffic and living environment. Save traffic times and costs for minority residents, and make them go shopping, see a doctor, go to school and participate in social activities very easily. This will improve the traffic and living environment of minority residents greatly, thereby improving their quality of life.

(5) The Subproject will generate some unskilled jobs and increase the income of local residents, such as building material haulage and cooking; at the operation stage, local minority residents may do such jobs as road maintenance, landscaping and cleaning.

(6) After the completion of the Subproject, minority residents will enjoy more smooth connections with the outside, and minority women will have more nonagricultural job opportunities and higher social status.

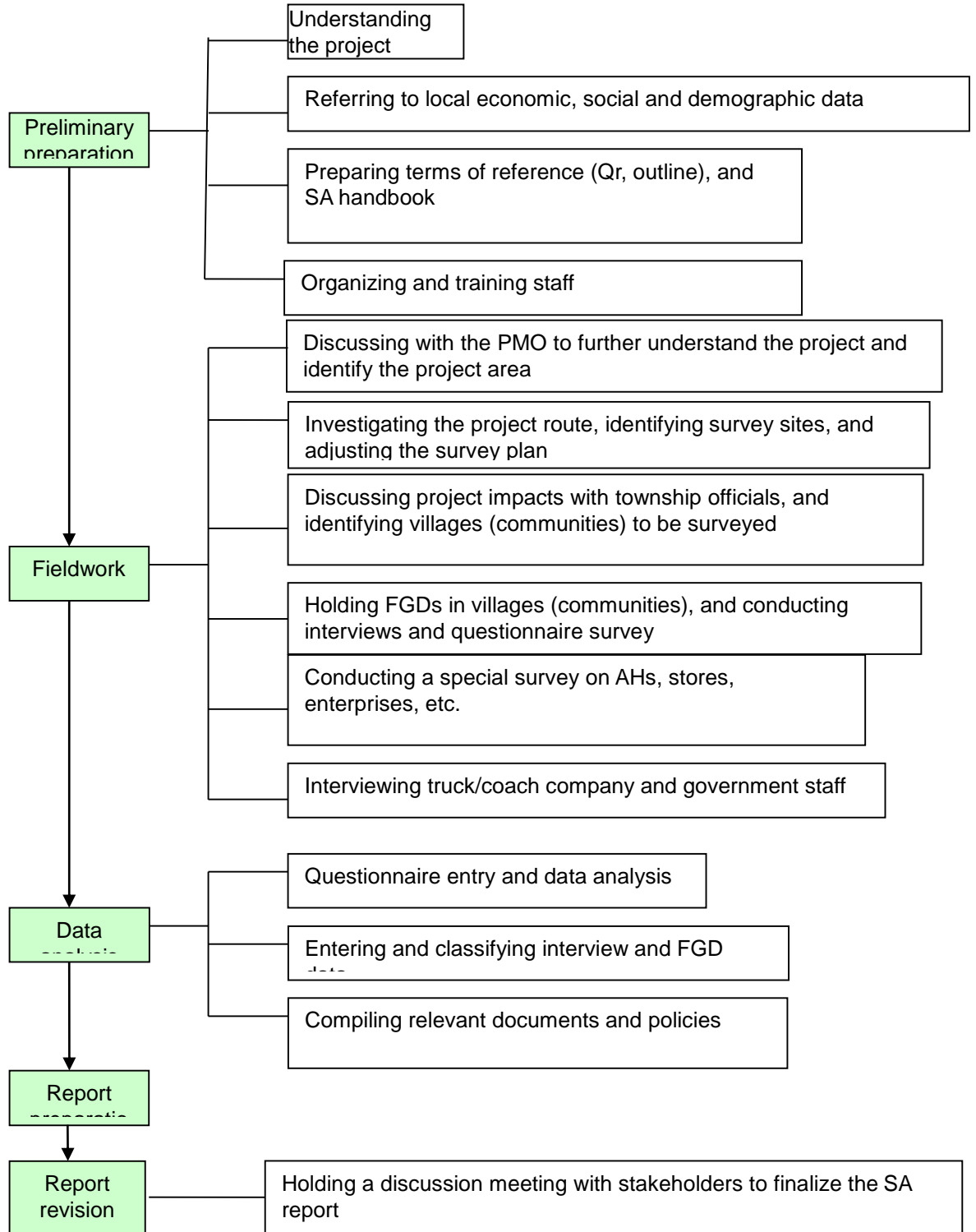


Fig 3-3 SA Flowchart

3.2.2 Potential risks and negative impacts

(1) Dust, noise and waste generated during construction will affect the local environment and result in traffic inconvenience temporarily for minority residents. Construction vehicles, solid waste and wastewater may threaten the personal safety of local minority residents, especially old people, children and pregnant women.

(2) During the construction period, migrant workers may have some impact on local security. During construction period, some potential infectious diseases and disease carriers might increase, which would bring about a serious health hazard to project staff and local communities. For example, the construction team is intensive, they live together, thus it is easy to cause epidemic diseases. Moreover, they need to know how to prevent HIV and strengthen advocacy of the AIDS prevention.

(3) Needs of minority women are likely to be neglected, because minority women rarely participate in public affairs.

(4) With the development of the scenic spot, it will attract more and more tourists. The influx of the external culture will make some residents working around the scenic spot raise the price of goods intentionally or even sell their goods by force in order to increase income. There will emerge the issues of value and moral degradation.

(5) Through field investigation, the SA team got to know that the Xinping community has over 800 people, but more than 500 of them have no access to drinking water. Difficulty in daily water supply will hinder the development of community tourism and prevent the community from supplying water to tourists.

(6) Risk of low community participation. It is found that there is only one Qiang Tibetan Professional Farmers' Co-operatives on Tourism Service in Luren Village. There are few community organizations (Cos) in Tanchang County project area, which restricts COs from playing their roles in community development. The risk of weak community participation is likely to be one of the major social risks of the project, which would result in failure in achieving the Bank's "Twin Goals".

(7) Risk of a large proportion of poverty population. Tanchang County project area and the surrounding ethnic minority region is a rather impoverished region in China with the densest poverty population. The region is marked by bad social and economical conditions, vast and severe poverty, ecological vulnerability, geological calamity frequency, the backwardness of the protection and exploitation of local heritage. Community poverty and scenic spot prosperity contrast sharply. How to coordinate the poor communities to share the fruits of the development in scenic spots is not only a challenge for the project, but also an opportunity for project innovation.

(8) Risk of lagging development in minority communities. Due to negative impact of geographical location, natural conditions, infrastructure, education and other factors, the region where the ethnic minorities live in Tanchang has been one of the poorest region in southeast of Gansu. The region had lagged behind in social and economic development for a long term, making higher poverty population and more difficulty in poverty alleviation.

(9) Risk of gender inequality. Due to the unbalanced social and economic development level, most farmers leave home for migrant work, causing imbalance of local labor structure. As a result, the community labor forces mainly comprise left-behind women and the elderly. And women have much lower educational level than men, which causes them to lack participation right, expression right, decision-making right and the right to be heard in community affairs.

(10) There might be new risk of land requisition during project implementation, therefore selection of project sites should try to avoid land expropriation by making full use of existing land. If the project

covers civil engineering, construction scale should meet the needs of the practical technology as far as possible without excessive land acquisition. If land acquisition is inevitable, the RPF should be followed.

(11) Residents may not know where and how to appeal during project implementation, the project should organize training activities to assist residents to know their legal rights, grievance and appeal procedures and accepting institutions. Project promotion and advocacy should be conducted in the project area before launching the project so as to get support of project affected communities.

3.3 Main Suggestion of Social assessment

(1) Conservation of Ancient Qiang Tibetan villages. It covers pedal house maintenance & protection, Qing Tibetan historic folk customs and cultural study in Guan'e gou of Tanchang county, exhibition of living state of Qing Tibetan museum, surrounding environment renovation of the living state museum, Qiang Tibetan folk teaching and practice halls, village landscape upgrading of Qing Tibetan folk villages, development of Qing Tibetan traditional village protection plans.

(2) Improvement of community infrastructure. The component consist of set up of community sewage pipe network, newly set up of flush toilets, and purchase of rubbish trucks.

(3) Community skill and know-how training. The component covers integrated tourism service training, professional training for the owners of farmers home stay inns, and capacity building on development of specialized tourism products and services, which will not only enhance community residents especially women's employment capacity but also assist poverty households to lift themselves out of poverty.

(4) Incubation of COs. It is planned to set up 9 COs in Tanchang county, of which one 3 COs will be given priority in incubation so as to ensure that at least 3 COs will function after the project is terminated. In addition, capacity building will be conducted for the COs including peer mentoring, communications among COs in capacity, experience, public participation, etc. so that the capable COs will assist backward COs to develop.

(5) Monitoring and evaluation for project components designed in EMDP. It covers internal and external monitoring and evaluation, 1-2 times annually. The external monitoring and evaluation organization will work out a EMDP monitoring and evaluation report.

(6) As flux of external culture and part of farmers' moral value degenerated, it is firstly recommended that tourists and migrant workers should abide by the regulations promulgated by government in ethnic minority region and respect for the cultural customs of Qing Tibetan peoples. Secondly, regular training on conservation of traditional cultural and moral values should be conducted through meetings. The villagers should be guided to maintain the correct values and the existing culture of ethnic minorities.

(7) There might be new risk of land requisition during project implementation, selection of project sites should try to avoid land expropriation by making full use of existing land. If the project covers civil engineering, construction scale should meet the needs of the practical technology as far as possible without excessive land acquisition. If land acquisition is inevitable, the RPF should be followed.

(8) Residents may not know where and how to appeal during project implementation, the project should organize training activities to assist residents to know their legal rights, grievance and appeal procedures and accepting institutions. Project promotion and advocacy should be conducted in the project area before launching the project so as to get support of project affected communities.

(9) Strengthen the coordinated development of scenic spots and the surrounding minority communities. The specific project activities can be seen in the action plan of the social assessment report.

Chapter 4 Public participation and consultation of ethnic minorities

4.1 The preparation stage of the community participation

At the preparation stage, the feasibility study report, RAP, EMDP, SA Report and EIA preparation agencies disclosed information on the Subproject, and conducted prior, free and informed public participation and consultation at minority communities.

The formulation of the developmental plan for ethnic minorities is based on the participatory rural appraisal (PRA) method, including Household interviews, consultative seminars, semi-structured interviews, drawing the map of the community's resources, seasonal calendar, household type classification, villagers' representative meetings, and key informant interviews, etc.

(1) Field investigation: In 2014, the Bank mission, and feasibility study report, RAP, SA Report and EIA preparation agencies conducted a number of field investigations in the subproject area, and communicated with local officials and residents.

(2) Questionnaire survey: In 2015, from October 1st to 14th, the team of social assessment surveyed the residents around the scenic spot of Guan'e'gou and managers and visitors in the scenic spot by questionnaire about the degree of their satisfaction and suggestions about the future of the scenic spot. There are 139 questionnaires handed out in print and 48 online. Among them, 50 questionnaires were distributed to local residents with 35% ethnic minorities, and the recovery rate was 100%.

(3) Consultative seminar: In 2015, from in October 1st to 14th, the team of social assessment held official forums with the officials from the Poverty Alleviation Office, the Tourism Bureau, the Culture and Sports Bureau, the Development and Reform Bureau, the Religious Bureau and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Tanchang County to exchange ideas about the current situation and problems in the tourism development and to collect data from the officials of different functional departments.

(4) Farmers representative meetings. In 2015, from late December to mid November, the team of social assessment conducted community consultations in three Tibetan communities from Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village. During the consultations with the representatives from all of the villagers, the team broadly adopted the methods of drawing the map of the community's resources, seasonal calendar etc. In Luren Village, a total of 25 representatives took part in the consultation and the ethnic minority representatives accounted for 80%; in Xinping Village, there were 18 representatives and all of them are ethnic minorities; there were 15 representatives and the ethnic minority ones accounted for 75% in Yuezangfu Village. In addition to Tibetan representatives, Han peoples also attended the consultation meetings. The consultation was mainly about the community's supportiveness and demand of the project.

(5) Semi-structured interview: In 2015, from in October 1st to 14th, the team of social assessment issued questionnaires to the surrounding residents, operators, tourists and other related groups and semi-structured interviewed the illiterates and semi-literates among them. A total of 139 questionnaires were handed out with 90% recovery rate. Among the semi-structured interviewees, the ethnic minorities accounted for 70%. The questionnaire is designed to study the degree of their satisfaction and suggestions about the future of the scenic spot.

From late November to mid December in 2015, the team of social assessment interviewed three Tibetan communities in Luren Village, Xining Village and Yuezangfu Village. In Luren Village, they interviewed 25 Tibetan households with 90% men and 10% women; in Xining Village, there were 30 households in the interview with 80% men and 20% women; in Yuezangfu Village, 25 households with 60% men and 40% women. The interviews were mainly about the demand of the community residents.

(6) Key informant interview: In 2015, from October 1st to 14th, the team of social assessment interviewed with the officials from the Poverty Alleviation Office, the Tourism Bureau, the Culture and Sports Bureau, the Development and Reform Bureau, the Religious Bureau and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and the residents in poverty, women and ethnic minorities in Tanchang County, mainly about the development of the ethnic minorities and women in the communities and the relevant policies and implementation of projects and the proposal of this project.

From late November to mid December in 2015, the team of social assessment interviewed the key informants such as impoverished residents, women and ethnic minorities from three Tibetan communities about their major needs and recommendations for community development.

4.2 The participation of the ethnic minority communities

In the survey of the Guan'e'gou subproject area, the community consultation was completed with the help of the representatives of all the villagers in the three Tibetan villages including Luren Village, Xining Village and Yuezangfu Village. Firstly, the representatives were divided into men and women by the standard of social gender; then the representatives held the group discussion about the current problems in the development of the communities; then they made their respective results known to others and they continued to discuss the problems faced by the community and the possible solutions. The specific discussion is listed in the following Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 The summary sheet of the community consultation of the Tibetan Villages

Villages	Participants	Problems mentioned in the consultation	Results of consultation
Luren Villages	Representatives of Tibetan and Han villagers; Officials from township government and Development and Reform Bureau in the county	Current problems from representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undesirable community infrastructure construction (road, drainage) ✓ Lack of fund of community development ✓ No health-center in communities ✓ Lack of training and employment opportunities in communities ✓ The disagreement between the community and the government in how to use of grassland grazing (There are acres of pasture in the community in which the government does not allow the grazing for fear of the destruction of landscape and ecological environment) 	Consultation with famers on their needs. <u>Needs will be met:</u> Purchasing 2 rubbish trucks; Sewage treatment: Set up 64 km of Double-wall corrugated pipes (diameter 300 mm) with brand HDPE and 18.016km of UPVC drainage pipes; 240 meters of DN300 steel pipe; newly set up of 14 septic tanks; Integration of damage and repair of concrete road surface 50000 m ² , set up of 1 set of sewage pumping station; Newly set up 10 flush toilets; Establishing 9 COs. <u>Needs that will not be met:</u> Community health clinics; Grassland use right controverSAI between the CO and government; Alternative energy. These needs will be resolved by domestic projects.
Xinping Village	Officials from Development and Reform Bureau in the county; Representatives of Tibetan villagers	Current problems from representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undesirable community infrastructure construction ✓ Lack of fund of community development ✓ Unsatisfactory education, health and social services in communities ✓ Lack of training and employment opportunities in communities ✓ Lack of energy ✓ Being difficult to loan; high interest 	
Yuezangfu Village	Officials from township government and Development and Reform Bureau in the county; Representatives of villagers	Current problem from representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undesirable community infrastructure construction ✓ Lack of fund of community development ✓ Unsatisfactory education, health and social services in communities ✓ Lack of training and employment opportunities in communities 	

4.3 The participation plan during project implementation

Based on the results of social assessment and ethnic minority community consultations mentioned above, the framework of the documents aiming at making sure the participation and consultation of the Tibetan communities during the implementation of the project should be composed of several parts such

as the organizational structure, the regulations and the rules of procedure. The framework of the participation of the ethnic communities in the project is presented in Table 4.2.

In the construction of the organization:

(1) To establish the community organizations. The organization is supposed to be established by the local villagers. The capable villagers can be elected as the organizers who are responsible to hold regular meetings to consult the different problems in the community development and its corresponding solutions. The organization should hire some community organization experts to conduct capacity building for the community organization and foster the growth of organization.

(2) To strengthen the role of community organizations. The community organization is a self-management organization created by the villagers. The election of the leaders are transparent with credibility and representatives. Therefore, community organizations should be authorized to represent different ethnics, genders, farmers and villager groups, to plan, manage, consult, proceed, formulate, reach a consensus and submit to all the villager assemblies or each village group for their discussion, modify and vote.

(3) To improve the representativeness of community organizations. The proportion of the representative election is 1 in 5 to 15 households and the places should be assigned to each villager group in proportion to the number of households. The women should account for above 1/3 and the number of representatives of ethnic minorities and impoverished households are in the proportion to that of households, ensuring that there must be some representative(s) from ethnic minority without enough number of households. It is better for ethnic minorities, women and impoverished families to elect representatives by themselves.

(4) To establish the supervisory in community organization. A supervisory committee should be recommended and elected by the villagers or the villagers' representatives meeting. The supervisory committee should be made up of the village committee and members of the different ethnic groups. The supervisory committee should be exclusive of the members of the community organizations and their close relatives.

In formulation of regulations and rules:

(1) The representativeness of ethnic minorities, women and impoverished households should be guaranteed in the formulation of the regulations in the village project management and association.

(2) Rules and procedures should be set in community consultative organization, such as group discussion of ethnic minorities, women, poor households and other villagers, and in Tibetan language; in the exchange of the general assembly, the opinions of vulnerable groups should be protected. All the voices should be considered so that the consensus can be reached through consultations without forcefully adopting the voting procedure of "the minority is subordinate to the majority", ensuring all the minority nationalities, women, poor households are able to exercise the democratic rights of information, participation, expression and decision-making, supervision and participation in the entire process of project planning, implementation, management and monitoring and evaluation, and associations and cooperatives development as well as their equal benefits.

The program discussed above in improving the representation of the community organizations, strengthening their consultation, the function and the system gained the support from the majority of the villagers.

4.4 Complaints and appeals mechanism

To better maintain the interests of the ethnic minority communities and residents, the project will establish a convenient, effective public complaint mechanisms. The victim of the developmental project of the ethnic minorities can lodge his/her complaint at any time.

The principles of the mechanism are detailed as follows.

(1) The mechanism should guarantee the establishment and operation of the framework of the ethnic minorities participation and consultation, the benefit for the ethnic minorities from the project, the avoidance or mitigation of the negative influence and minimization of the problem and social risk.

(2)Based on the World Bank's opinions on the project and Chinese governmental demands for the complaint reporting system, along with the relative successful experience in the home and abroad, the project should make a good use of the current complaint reporting system, establish, better and operate the mechanism of the opinions and demands about the project in the Project Office and some relevant government departments.

(3)The leaders in the committees of subproject villages should improve and perfect their consciousness of ethnic policies and their awareness and methods of the services for the mass in a democratic way. Besides, the local leaders should open to the public opinions, solve the problems and disputes fairly and reasonably, or report the issues to the higher authority and ask for the earliest responses.

(4) Every community in each ethnic minority village should establish their own community organizations. Under the guidance of the community organization and the village committees, the specialized agency mainly composed of members of these two groups in charge should be founded to report and deal with the public opinions and demands of the project. It is necessary to point out that the COs will only deal with grievances and appeals from the members of COs, but the village committee will deal with all grievances from villagers.

(5) Respected persons in the Tibetan communities are able to coordinate issues relative to ethic moral, cultural customs and internal affairs. Grievances about the project are none of their business, they will be dealt with by the village committee and COs.

Grievance Redress.

A mechanism has been established for grievance redress for affected people and this mechanism will be implemented accordingly. Grievances can be filed both orally and in writing. Starting at village and neighborhood committee level and COs, the grievances can be elevated to county/district, city and provincial level if they are not satisfied with the resolution at the lower level. The affected people could also file their cases in court if they are not happy with the resolution by the project authority. All grievances and their resolution will be recorded. This mechanism has been disclosed to the local population and will be further disseminated through the Resettlement Information Booklets.

The mechanism are addressed in detail as follows.

I. The institution of complaints acceptance

The primary institution of complaint acceptance should be the community organizations and the village committees that principally copes with the residents' problems during project implementation. When encountering the problem beyond their capability, the village committees and community organizations should hand it over to township government. If the township government is unable to deal with the grievances, they will be delivered to the county PMOs; in turn, the grievances could be delivered to city (prefecture) PMOs and finally to provincial PMO. If the provincial PMO cannot resolve the grievances, civil law court will be used to deal with the grievances.

II. The complaints procedure

The first stage.

When generating some comments or dissatisfaction of the project, the villagers and households in the subproject area can appeal to the community organization and the village committees in oral or print. After getting oral appeal, the organization should cope with the complaints and make the written record. In general, the reasonable request should be dealt within 2 weeks.

The second stage.

If the complaint is still unsatisfied with the decision made by the level, he or she can appeal to the township government when receiving the decision. The township government should make a decision within 2 weeks after receiving the appeal.

The third stage.

Discontent with the decisions or solutions of the community organization, the complainant could appeal to the Project Office in county . The Project Office in county should deal with the complaints in 2 weeks.

The fourth stage

If the complaint is still unsatisfied with the decision made by the county level PMO, he or she can appeal to the city government PMO when receiving the decision.

The fifth stage

If plaintiff is still discontent with the decisions of the Project Office at city level, the complaint is allowed to appeal to the Project Office in Gansu Province.

The sixth stage.

If plaintiff is still discontent with the decisions of the Project Office in Gansu Province, the complaints could appeal to the civil court, according to the civil procedural laws.

The complaints procedure illustrated above will be informed the villagers in the subproject area by meetings and other ways, making them understand their own right of complaints. At the same time, the media would be recruited to publicize it on news report. Besides, different opinions and suggestions on the ethnic minority developmental plan should be organized in information items which should be timely studied and responded by governments at all levels. The agencies of complaints acceptance are not allowed to charge.

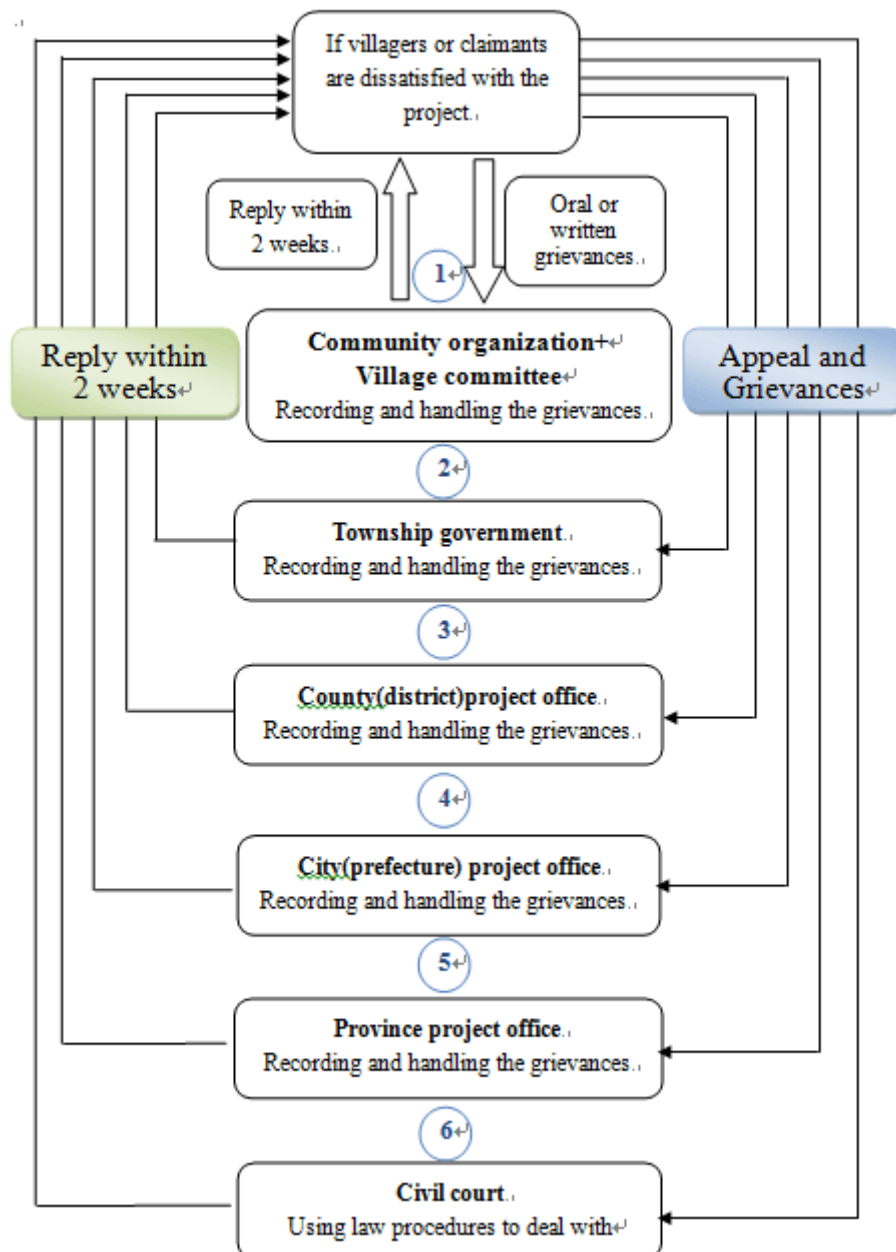


Fig 4.2 Grievance and appeal mechanism for ethnic minority groups

III. Complaints feedback mechanism

The mechanism of complaints feedback is the internal monitoring mechanism founded in the process of complaint by the project. The significance of establishment of such mechanism are:

(1) The complaints would get the feedback as early as possible, implying the project executor's attention to the affected families. As a result, the residents' deserved rights and interest can be well protected and their activeness in participation can be preserved.

(2) Presenting the problems and deficiencies in the developmental plan, the timely feedback would reach to the owner of the project and operators who would attach great importance to the problems and deficiencies and make improvements.

The effective mechanism of complaints feedback consists of the standardized system of recording, tracking and regular reporting.

(1) The standardized system of recording. A standardized record is the precondition of the collection,

classification and organization of the information. The complaint record primarily includes the basic information of the complainer, his/her complaints, the responder and situation checking.

(2) The system of tracking. Chances are that a complaint covers many a situation, which cannot be fully solved by the members of the community organization. Therefore, the complaint should be assigned to the relevant professionals to reply. The assignment results in the tracking which is an assurance of the reply reaching to the complaint before the official deadline.

(3) The system of regular report. The report is the final step in the procedure of feedback. In fact, the tracking mentioned above has basically realized the feedback to the owner and operators of the project. But the basic feedback just covers every single complaint without a whole picture. As a result, it is significant to analyze, summary and report the whole situation of all the complaints during a certain period of time. The report is supposed to cover the current situation of the unfinished processing of complaints in the last period of time, the major problems uncovered by the complaints in the current period, the recommended solutions and rectification measures, etc. These aspects can be formulated as a single report or contained in the regular internal monitoring report.

Table 4.2 The framework of the ethnic minority communities' participation in project implementation in Tanchang County

Time	Activity	Personnel/ organization in charge	Participant	Requirements	The method of monitoring
Current - May 12, 2016	Formulating and distributing "Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Bank Loan Project in Gansu Province" and other related documents to every household	Project Office in Longnan City	Persons designated by the Project Office in Gansu Province and Tanchang County	Formulating the documents in the plain and localized language with detailed contents; producing documents as portable, wear-resistant and strong (in binding) as possible ; Timely distributing to the households in the subproject area	Monitoring the progress by the Project Office in Gansu Province
At the beginning of the implement of the project	Founding the project management team in Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village	Project Office in Tanchang County	every household in the list of the participants of the project	The team founded by consultation and election; representatives from every ethnic minority; more than 3/1 women representatives	
	Formulating developmental plans for ethnic minorities and communities; establishing various community organizations based on the community reality and villagers' willingness	Project Office in Tanchang County	Every household in the subproject area	Adopting participatory consultation method; focusing on the community residential demands; Establishing community organizations in voluntary or consultation; Electing the person in charge in every community organization	Hiring the independent monitoring organization adopting the method of PM&E
	Establishing the community corporation participated by different ethnic minorities	Project Office in Tanchang County	Representatives from the community organization		Hiring the independent monitoring organization

Time	Activity	Personnel/ organization in charge	Participant	Requirements	The method of monitoring
				Electing 5 to 9 capable administrators in community organizations	adopting the method of PM&E
During the implement of the project	Formulating agreement of rights and obligations and working procedures of the coordinate/management groups with ethnic minorities in three levels of community organizations, village and town	Project Office in Tanchang County	the residential representatives participating the community organizations; residential team leaders and members of management groups joining the village organizations ; representatives of village organizations and members of township groups going in the town organizations	Standard and feasible regulations; Distinct responsibilities and authorities; Decisions made by farmers in participation and publicized in written form	Hiring the independent monitoring organization adopting the method of PM&E
	Examining and approving the community organizations and developmental plans for the ethnic minorities	Project Office in Tanchang County; village committee; community Organization	Farmer households	Focusing on the reasons for the appealing of village organizations and farmer households Listing grounds clearly if revising needed	Hiring the independent monitoring organization adopting the method of PM&E
	Allocating funds under the guidance of the World Bank's ethnic village project operation	Project Office in Tanchang County	staff in concerned area from Project Office of different levels	Auditing and presenting the bill of expenses in terms of the capital supportability program	Hiring the independent monitoring organization

Time	Activity	Personnel/ organization in charge	Participant	Requirements	The method of monitoring
	Gradually organizing trainings in support of operating of the project of ethnic villages	Project Office in Tanchang County	All residents of the ethnic minority communities	Hiring professionals of the business as the trainers Regarding the training as a non-profit program Setting each class in scale of 15 to 30 students Making some presentations in class Encouraging questions and discussions Making a rational proportion of genders and ages	Hiring the independent monitoring organization
	Participatory implementing and supervising the project construction in Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village	Project Office in Tanchang County	Village committees Community organizations	Conducting a whole-process supervision on the community infrastructures and capacity building	Hiring the independent monitoring organization
Once in 2 years after the initiation of the project	Conducting in-process inspection on the project construction in Luren Village, Xinping Village and Yuezangfu Village	Project Offices all levels; Agency of social assessment	Staff in concerned area from Project Office; Social assessment experts; Management groups in the subproject villages; Farmer households representatives in the ethnic villages	Hiring independent agencies; Making decisions by the joint consultation of the World Bank and the Project Office in Gansu Province	Hiring the independent monitoring organization adopting the method of PM&E

Chapter 5 EMDP action plan

Both general actions and community-level specific activities are planned as follows:

5.1 General actions

(1) Close combined with project activities, make action plan of infrastructure construction and social economic development of Minority communities' living and production. It mainly includes layout of sewage pipeline network, newly installation of flush toilets, and purchase of rubbish trucks, etc.

(2) Enhance social justice consciousness of planning and management staffs in project department and relative villages and towns by training course and pro-seminar; help them to master the specific implementation and operation method; reexamine and necessary revise and improve the design of project engineering area, and coordinate the contradiction between community and government. As to the training, for men is technical training, such as repairing, driving, etc, and for women is the craft training. For example, Tibetan women are good at embroidery, which can be commercialized. Besides, pay attention to speak minority language during vocational skills training and community consultation, to guarantee the participation and benefit of ethnic minority.

(3) Providing job opportunities rationally to improve minority residents' income level. The implementation and operation stage is long, there will be a large number of jobs can be available to local residents. Employment distribution should follow the principle of tilting to the vulnerable group. During the project implement stage, the project office and construction organization should ensure that at least 40% of unskilled jobs be first made available to the vulnerable groups, including minority residents, women and the poor. In addition, ensure that the course of employment conforms to the regulations in labor law about workplace safety and personal security. Moreover, local women will be encouraged to work in tertiary industry service (hairdressing, catering, etc.) ,to increase the women's income.

(4) Promoting the development of minority communities through other development projects or activities in project area. ①Take advantage of the opportunity of rebuilding or extending the roads, improve the infrastructure such as drainage facilities ,and the environment of local minority communities,; ②Give priority to local minority communities in local minority development projects, Some minority developing communities have no develop chance before, for the narrow roads or bad roads. With project implementation, make great efforts to support some minority developing communities with ethnic characteristics. For example, carrying out minority handicrafts training such as embroidery with multi-channels and multi-ways would increase the women's and family income.

(5) Promoting the participation of minority women in project. Strengthen the participation of minority women at all project stages is an important means of giving play to the project's benefits. At the construction stage, listen to minority women's needs and suggestions. At the operation stages, 40% of unskilled jobs are first made available to minority women and other vulnerable groups, and it should be ensured that men and women receive equal pay for equal work, and other regulations in labor law about labor age and personal security. In a word, guarantee women's (especially the minority women's various rights in the whole project implement stage.

(6) Monitoring & evaluation of ongoing EMDP. It will be conducted by both internal and external organizations so as to make sure that the project will be well implemented

and that the ethnic minority groups will really benefit from the project.

(7) Capacity building of EMDP implementing agency.

In order to facilitate project implementation and improve the capacity of the implementing agency. During implementation, the PMO will conduct a series of training on project management, operation and EMDP M&E. The training period is twice in one year, and total 2 years. The specific content of training includes project overview and background, regulations of state and World Bank, public participation method, EMDP planning details , management, render procedures, M&E,reporting, grievance handle, etc.

5.2 Community level activities

(1)Conservation of Ancient Qiang Tibetan villages. It covers pedal house maintenance & protection, Qing Tibetan historic folk customs and cultural study in Guan'e gou of Tanchang county, exhibition of living state of Qing Tibetan museum, surrounding environment renovation of the living state museum, Qiang Tibetan folk teaching and practice halls, village landscape upgrading of Qing Tibetan folk villages, development of Qing Tibetan traditional village protection plans.

(2) Improvement of community infrastructure. The component consist of set up of community sewage pipe network, newly set up of flush toilets, and purchase of rubbish trucks.

(3) Community skill and know-how training. The component covers integrated tourism service training, professional training for the owners of farmers home stay inns, and capacity building on development of specialized tourism products and services.

(4)Incubation of COs and services. This component includes registration of COs, CO capacity building etc. It is predicted that 31 COs will be incubated in the 6 subproject area, of which 9 will be hatched in Dangchang. 3 COs in Tanchang will be given priority to hatch so that at least 3 COs will be sustainably operated in the year 2022 when the project is completed. Table 5.5 indicates incubation planning of COs in Tanchang County.

(5)Peer mentoring training. Capacity, experience, public participation relative to COs should be communicated in a way of peer mentoring so that capable and experienced COs would help the newly born COs develop.

Table 5.1 Implementation Schedule

Stage	Working Content	Time frame
Preparation	identification of impacts on minority population	Oct. 2015
	Public participation of minority population	Whole process
	Minority support rate survey	Nov.2015
	planning EMDP program and consulting minority comments	Nov. – Dec. 2015
	EMDP disclosure	Jan. 2016
	EMDP approval	Feb. 2016
	EMDP information booklet	Feb. 2016
Implementation	M&E	Project unit should submit internal monitoring and evaluation report 1-2 times a year to provincial PMO and project group of the world bank; It should be the independent monitoring and evaluation institutions that yearly submit external monitoring report to provincial PMO and project group of the world bank.
Within half a year after implementation	Summary evaluation	Submitting an ethnic minority development summary report

Table 5.2 Incubation planning of COs in

Project area	Village	Name of COs	No. of CO
Guan'e Gou scenic spot	Luren	✓ Luren village tourism service association (bee keeping, embroidery and farmers home stay inns)	2
		✓ Qiang Tibetan folk cultural performance team	

	Guan'e Gou	Guan'e village Farmers home stay association(including root carving art)	1
	Washeping	Washepin village tourism service association.	1
	Lijie	Lijie village tourism service association.	1
	Xinping	Xinping village tourism service association (bee keeping, embroidery and farmers home stay inns)	1
	Daheba	Daheba village tourism service association	1
	Xinchengzi	Xinchengzi village tourism service association	1
	Yuezangfu	Yuezangfu village tourism service association	1
Total			9

5.3 Implementing agencies

The PPMO, established under the Gansu Provincial Development and Reform Commission (GDRC), will have overall responsibility for the implementation of this plan. This PPMO has good experience in implementing World Bank supported projects in the past. Tanchang County PMO will be responsible for daily management and implementation with the support of the project township government and village committees. The PMO will hire an experienced professional social consulting team to provide technical support in providing regular and timely advice on, and monitoring and evaluation of, the EMDP implementation.

(1) Implementing agencies. On April 7, 2015, Dangchangpeople's government office issued "Notice on adjusting leading group of Guanegou national cultural and natural heritage protection project funded by World Bank at Tanchang County", and adjusted members of the leading group. In addition, the leading group set up sub-offices, Mr. Yongming Ren is the office director as an additional post, and Mr. Yong-sheng Li is deputy director of the office. Team members are showed in the table below:

Table 5.3 Name list of coordination group of Tanchang World Bank project

coordination leading group's position	Name	Current position
Group leader	Li Jiangong	county magistrate
Vice director of the group	Ren Yongming	County Committee, County deputy magistrate

Vice director of the group	Zhang Guosheng	deputy director of County People's Congress Standing Committee, director of County Finance Bureau
Vice director of the group	Bai Cuimei	Deputy head of the county government
Vice director of the group	Zhao Tongcheng	Head of Mingjing plant
Members	Li Yongsheng	Head of County Development and Reform Bureau
Members	Liu Jun	Head of County Transportation Bureau
Members	Bai Xiao'an	Head of County Housing Bureau
Members	Ran Baocai	Director of County World Bank office
Members	Zhang Haishan	Head of County Travel Bureau
Members	Chen Chang	Head of County culture and sports Bureau
Members	Shen Qicun	Head of County Religious Bureau
Members		Manager of County Electronic Supplies Company

5.3.2 Implementation schedule

5.3.2.1 Project implementation plan

According to the preparation and implementation schedule of the project construction, The implementation schedule of the EMDP has been drafted (see Table 5.4), and may be adjusted based on the whole implementation progress.

(1) Preparation stage: Related work contents of EMDP include: identification of impacts on minority population, minority support rate survey, planning EMDP program and consulting minority comments, distributing the EMDP information booklet, etc.

(2) Implementation stage: Including internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by the PMO and community organization, and an internal

monitoring report should be submitted to the provincial PMO and project group of World Bank semiannually. External monitoring will be performed by an independent agency engaged by project owner, before the project implementation, compiling the working outline, investigation outline and tabulation, establish the monitor system, clear the work, choose the monitoring points, using the method of participatory social appraisal to carry on the basement survey and tracking survey, and a external monitoring report should be submitted to World Bank annually during the project implementation stage.

(3) Half a year after implementation accomplished, an EMDP summary report will be submitted to the Bank.

5.4 Budgets

The capital budget of the ethnic minority communities mainly includes:

(1) Cost of project monitoring & evaluation, completed by an independent monitoring and evaluation organization. The main monitoring content includes all project construction components and community development projects.

(2) The monitoring fee of the EMDP.

(3) The development of ethnic minority communities. Main activities cover ancient village protection, community infrastructure, skills and service training, incubation of community organizations and procurement of goods. The project activities and budget of Tanchang EMDP can be seen in Tables 5.4 and 5.5.

Table. 5.4 Annual plan of CO development in Tanchang County

Project area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Guan'e Gou	0	1	1	1	2	3

Table 5.5 The EMDP in Tanchang County

Project Item	Project activity	Budget (‘1000)	Total (‘1000)	Implementation Agency	Remark
Qiang Tibetan Intangible cultural conservation	Pedal house maintenance & protection	840.0	25383	Design institutions, construction units and PMOs	
	Qing Tibetan historic folk customs and cultural study in Guan'e gou of Dangchangcountry	800.0			
	Exhibition of living state of Qing Tibetan museum	6356.0			
	Surrounding environment renovation of the living state	1218.0			

	museum.				
	Qiang Tibetan folk teaching and practice halls	420.0			
	Village landscape upgrading of Qing Tibetan folk villages	14855.0			
	Development of Qing Tibetan traditional village protection plans	900.0			
Community infrastructure	Set up of community sewage pipe network	60298.1	62618.1	Ditto	
	Newly set up of flush toilets	2000.0			
	Rubbish trucks	320.0			
Community skill and know-how training	Integrated tourism service training fees	30.0	1080	PMOs and Village committees	Detailed budget can be seen in the appendix 5 of SA report
	Professional training for the owners of farmers home stay inns	40.0			
	Capacity building on development of specialized tourism products and service	50.0			
Incubation of COs	Incubation fees of COs	540.0	990	Incubation organizations, PMOs and Village committees	
	Peer mentoring fees	450.0			
Goods procurement	Village folk cultural team basic configuration fee (clothing, props, etc.)	209.6	659.6	PMO and relevant organizations	Detailed budget can be seen in the appendix 5 of SA report
	Basic operation fees of COs including office facilities	450.0			
Project monitoring & evaluation		300.0	300	Internal supervision unit and external monitoring unit	
Monitoring & evaluation of EMDP		150.0	150	External independent org.	Ditto
Total			91180.7		

Chapter 6 Monitoring and evaluation

In order to ensure that this EMDP is implemented effectively as expected, it is necessary to monitor and evaluate the implementation thereof. The PM&E method, content, institution and period of EMDP can be seen in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Tanchang County

Methods	Monitoring index		agency	Duration and reports
<p>① M&E methods shall include field survey, sampling survey, computational analysis and overall expert assessment;</p> <p>② The field survey will integrate point and sphere, be conducted comprehensively on the implementation progress of the EMDP, availability and effectiveness of funds, institutional and management aspects;</p> <p>③ The project beneficial area and influence area households (especially the project impacts area and ethnic minority households) shall be subject to sampling survey using the classified random sampling method to track typical ethnic minority households regularly.</p> <p>④ The each sampling ratio shall not be less than 20% of the affected population, in which the proportion of ethnic minority households shall not be less than 40% of all sample households; to collect relevant information, complete the impact form and compare with the existing EMDP data, a</p>	Examine the long term goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Quantity of ethnic minority people out of poverty. ✓ Poverty alleviation population; income changes of the poverty-stricken household; Participation degree of peasant in scenic spot affairs 	Internal monitoring will be performed by the PMO, and external M&E by a qualified independent M&E agency.	Semiannual internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the PMO to the Bank; external M&E reports will be submitted by the independent M&E agency to the Bank annually.
	Inspect the planning goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of the poor hired by scenic spot ✓ Quantity of ethnic minority community people employed by the scenic spot. ✓ Quantity of employed ethnic minority people. ✓ Satisfaction degree of ethnic minority and women Improvement statue of infrastructure in community ✓ Development situation of cooperatives 		
	examination "output in order to realize goal"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the kilometres of the newly built rural road; ✓ Quantity of ethnic minority community organizations; ✓ Quantity and types of ethnic minority tourism cultural products. 		

<p>socioeconomic survey and a resettlement survey shall be conducted.</p> <p>⑤ In addition to written materials, photos, videos, audio records and physical objects shall also be collected to establish a database of public participation and results.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Quantity of ethnic minority women who attended training. ✓ the number of infrastructure construction in community (such as clinics, cultural squares, folk culture exhibition center, etc) ✓ establishment and operation status of sewage disposal facilities; ✓ diversified income avenues (culture, working, agritainment, scenic spot service, etc.), replace traditional food production; ✓ satisfaction degree of community residents' to alternative livelihoods and scenic spot management. 		
		<p>Community residents satisfaction on community infrastructure construction; skills training;</p> <p>Community residents satisfaction about the construction of community organization ability;</p> <p>Community residents' participation of training;</p> <p>Community residents' participation in management of community organizations.</p>		

It is suggested to use the method of PM&E to regularly collect and inspect relative quantitative data. Minority communities, the masses, especially the community organization representatives should jointly participate in monitoring & evaluation as well as effect evaluation.

Minority monitoring includes internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by the PMO and community organization. External monitoring will be performed annually by an independent agency, focusing on the minority development activities of the whole project, until the project completes. The minority internal monitoring should be conducted 1-2 times per year, and the external monitoring is done once per year, and EMDP monitoring reports will be prepared.