

European Investment Bank Financed

**Eco-Economic Shelter Forest Construction for
Comprehensive Desertification Control of
Horqin Sandy Land in Tongliao City**

Social Assessment

Tongliao Forestry&Grassland Bureau

Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd.

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1 Objectives, procedure, and methods of social impact assessment

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of social impact assessment include: (1) Trying to maximize project profits and ensuring that all stakeholders receive economic and social benefits; and (2) Assessing project-related risks, such as reduced production and living standards of affected people due to involuntary resettlement, and other relevant potential project risk sensitivity; (3) Providing an analytical framework to ensure those project outcomes and impacts are clearly understood.

1.2 Social impact assessment steps and tasks

The project is public participation-based social evaluation,,which is based on social development of the project stakeholders, comprehensive application of sociology and other social science theories and methods, through the systematic field investigation, identification, analysis and evaluation of various projects social impact, promoting the broad participation of all stakeholders in project construction activities, optimizing the sustainability of project planning and design projects, and planning project social risks. The main steps are: (1) The formulation of social evaluation work plan; (2) The social evaluation preparation work; (3) The implementation of social survey, after the social evaluation work plan is determined, the social survey should be carried out at project area. The social survey is an important part of social assessment work and an important way to understand relationship between the project and local communities. (4) Preparation of social assessment report. The social assessment report should objectively reflect the interaction between the project and the local society, the social risks faced by the project, the basic points of social feasibility and sustainability of the project, and it should propose relevant countermeasures to reduce or mitigate social risks.

1.3 Methods and tools for stakeholder consultation and social impact assessment

Entrusted by the project construction unit, the social assessment working group has divided into three teams to carried out comprehensive economic and social survey in the eight counties involved in the project area. The economic and social survey has been conducted under the assistance of relevant personnel from various county forestry&grassland bureaus in Tongliao City on January 17-23, 2019. The social assessment working teams have adopted five methods: literature research, personal in-depth interviews, participatory observations, questionnaire surveys, and stakeholder workshops. Based on an understanding of local socioeconomic development profiles, the need for project construction, possible positive and negative influence, the ability and willingness of the people to pay, and the various stakeholders have been fully consulted to understand the attitudes and needs of the various stakeholders in the project, in order to consider and absorb their suggestions in the project design.

(1) Literature research

In order to better carry out the social impact analysis, the social assessment working teams collected a large amount of information through websites from the Tongliao Forestry&Grassland Bureau, the forestry&grassland bureaus, the statistical bureau, the civil affairs bureau, the civil commissar, the women's federation and the poverty alleviation office, the environmental protection bureau, the brigade commission, etc. of the various counties in the project implementation area and all levels of government (provincial, municipal, county). The information including economic and social development statistics of provincial/city/county level, as well as data and research literature on poverty, gender, forestry, etc.

(2) Personal in-depth interview

Investigators conducted personal in-depth interviews in the project area, including the head of the farmer's consortium, the large-scale forestry enterprises, the head of the state-owned forest farm, the head of the Country Forestry&Grassland Station, the head of the Country Forestry Bureau, and

the farmers encountered during the questionnaire survey with total number is 56 persons. The main objective is to understand the livelihood patterns of local people, the forestry development condition, and the project impact to local people. Also the status of local women, poor people and minorities as well as their, impact from the project has been investigated. The investigators communicated with different groups on their respective concerns and had a deep understanding of the views and suggestions of different groups in the project area.

(3) Participation in observation

Participation in observation can help social assessment staffs to have an intuitive understanding of the socio-economic situation and project construction in the project area. The investigators visited eight counties in the project implementation area, including Horqin District, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kailu County, Kulun Qi, Naiman Qi, Zalute Qi, Horqin Left Wing Zhongqi, and Horqin Left Wing Rear Qi. Through participation in the observation, the investigators learned about the social life of local people and had an intuitive understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of various forests and watering methods.

(4) Questionnaire survey

The social assessment working teams comprehensively considers the differences in population structure and economic and social development in each county. The eight counties involved in the project include the Horqin District, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kailu County, Kulun Qi, Naiman Qi, Zalute Qi, Horqin Left Wing Zhongqi, and Horqin Left Wing Rear Qi were randomly selected from 580 households for questionnaire survey and 566 valid questionnaires were received. Through the questionnaire survey, the socio-economic status and agroforestry condition of local residents have been understood, and, the views and opinions of the people in project area as well as their willingness&ability to pay have been collected.

(5) Stakeholder workshop

Stakeholder workshops were organized in each county with organized by local forestry&grassland bureau and chaired by the staff of the forestry&grassland bureau. The forestry

stations and large-scale forestry enterprises under the jurisdiction of each county participated in the workshops. The main purpose of the consultation workshops are to evaluate capacity of executive agency, and assess their interest and importance of project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and impact. Therefore, representatives of stakeholder groups were recommended to participate in the social poverty and analytical participation process of the project. Another purpose of the consultation workshop is to gather information about their views and expectations about the project. A total of 10 seminars were held, and 200 person/times participated the workshop, of which 50% were Mongolian Minorities and 30% were women.

The identified key stakeholders and participants in the workshop are as follows: project area group, project construction affected group, special group, project area village committee, local project office, subproject county government, state-owned forest farm, representative of large-scale forestry enterprises and the farmer's consortium.

The content of consultation workshop including: (1) Project information and knowledge; (2) Institutional roles and responsibilities related to the project; (3) Attitudes towards to the project; (4) Views, concerns and expectations for the project; (5) Interest in participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; (6) Available institutional experience, expertise in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; (7) Desired roles in the project, and capacity building needs for those expected to become core stakeholder representatives.

The social survey summary is shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1- 1 Socio-economic survey summary

Country	Workshop /time	Total/ person	Mongolian/ person	Women/ person	Interview / person	Questionnai re/village	Total / household	Mongolian/h ousehold	Women/hou sehold
Tongliao City	2	20	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kezuozhongq i	2	15	10	3	5	5	65	40	4
Kulunqi	1	10	5	2	10	2	69	54	5
Kezuohouqi	2	25	15	4	8	2	33	30	5
Horqin	2	18	12	3	12	4	98	80	12
Zaluqi	1	10	6	1	8	4	79	60	18
Naimanqi	1	12	7	2	7	3	80	54	16
Economic Development Zone	2	22	15	5	15	2	98	76	22
Kailu country	2	18	11	5	12	2	44	30	15
Total	15	150	93	29	77	24	566	424	97



Figure 1- 1 Forestry Bureau Workshop in Tongliao



Figure 1- 2 Workshop in Kezuo Houqi



Figure 1- 3 Interview with afforestation in Horqin District



Figure 1- 4 Workshop in Kezuozhongqi



Figure 1- 5 Workshop in Zaluteqi



Figure 1- 6 Workshop in Naimanqi



Figure 1- 7 Workshop in Kulunqi



Figure 1- 8 Workshop in Kailu County



Figure 1- 9 Workshop in Economic Development Zone

2 Project Overview

2.1 Project construction objective

The regional desertification land will be effectively treated through project implementation, and construction of green ecological barrier will be promoted for mitigating wind and sand, maintaining water and soil, as well as protecting agriculture. By the end of project operation period, it is expected that 138,000 ha of desertified land area will be treated, the forest coverage rate will be increased by 2.3%, forest resources continue to increased, and coverage of forest and grass vegetation will be improved. Under afforestation of the project, the annual water storage capacity will be increased by 90.24 million m³, the annual solid soil will be increased by 2.28 million tons, and the annual dust retention capacity will be improved by 2.18 million tons. During the project operation period (20 years), the project afforestation will increase forest carbon storage by 2.23 million tons, with an average annual fixed carbon dioxide of 410,000 tons; the ecological and economic forest dried fruit output will reach 7.54 million tons, and the average annual output will reach 370,000 tons. Significant progress will be made in the integrated treatment of Horqin Sandy Land, the ecological situation will be significantly improved, the ecological quality will be continuously improved, and the forestry industry will be developed steadily, which will effectively promote farmers and herdsmen of poverty alleviation and promote development of rural areas.

2.2 Project construction content

The total construction area of the project is 138,000 ha, including:

(1) (1) Construction of 125,300 ha of mixed forests of native trees, speed up treatment of Horqin desertification land, at the same time, taking into account the development of timber forests, and improving the operational benefits of shelter forests.

(2) Construction of an ecological economic forest base with 10,000ha. It will improve the upgrading and scale development of Tongliao's forest fruit products.

(3) Construction of a nursery stock support base with 2700ha. It will improve the development of forest seedling support system combined with fine and rare native tree species such as yellow pineapple and koji, and economic fruits such as sage.

In addition, capacity building will be conducted from the aspects of fresh storage, forest certification and project training.

The project construction scale is 138,000ha. 59,204 ha will be completed in the 1st year, accounting for 42.9% of total afforestation area. In the 2nd year, 35,234 ha will be completed, accounting for 25.6% of total afforestation area. In the 3rd year, 43,560 ha will be completed, accounting for 31.5% of total afforestation area. Table 2-1 shows detailed project construction schedule..

Table 2- 1 Project Construction Schedule

Unit: Hectare

Construction Location	Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Project area	subtotal	59204.78	35234.57	43560.65			138000.00
	mixed forests of native trees	54090.30	32576.43	38666.60			125333.33
	ecological economic forest	2895.60	2210.35	4894.05			10000.00
	nursery stock support base	2218.88	447.79				2666.67
Kailu County	subtotal	8831.34	8118.49	10267.33			27217.16
	mixed forests of native trees	7994.80	7671.90	8538.11			24204.81
	ecological economic forest	434.57	364.80	1729.22			2528.59
	nursery stock support base	401.97	81.79				483.76
Horqin District	subtotal	3279.10	1528.91	4547.85			9355.86
	mixed forests of native trees	2877.20	1189.50	3699.56			7766.26

Construction Location	Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
	ecological economic forest		318.85	848.29			1167.14
	nursery stock support base	401.90	20.56				422.46
Kezuo Hou Qi(county)	subtotal	15968.07	6896.78	6466.61			29331.46
	mixed forests of native trees	15695.50	6437.80	6303.49			28436.79
	ecological economic forest	109.63	223.76	163.12			496.51
	nursery stock support base	162.94	235.22				398.16
Kezuo Zhong Qi(county)	subtotal	8228.30	6761.56	8442.00			23431.86
	mixed forests of native trees	7816.90	6383.10	7463.19			21663.19
	ecological economic forest		357.90	978.81			1336.71
	nursery stock support base	411.40	20.56				431.96
Kulun Qi(county)	subtotal	1321.50	2617.27	1271.39			5210.16
	mixed forests of native trees	668.10	2465.30	1173.51			4306.91
	ecological economic forest	397.20	131.41	97.88			626.49
	nursery stock support base	256.20	20.56				276.76
Naiman Qi(county)	subtotal	17178.14	4751.77	9482.95			31412.86
	mixed forests of native trees	15372.20	4027.80	8504.14			27904.14
	ecological economic forest	1620.97	696.08	978.81			3295.86
	nursery stock support base	184.97	27.89				212.86
Zhalute Qi(county)	subtotal	3925.97	4406.55	2855.64			11188.16
	mixed forests of native trees	3334.10	4332.60	2790.40			10457.10

Construction Location	Project Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
	ecological economic forest	290.87	53.39	65.24			409.50
	nursery stock support base	301.00	20.56				321.56
development zone	subtotal	472.36	153.24	226.88			852.48
	mixed forests of native trees	331.50	68.43	194.20			594.13
	ecological economic forest	42.36	64.16	32.68			139.20
	nursery stock support base	98.50	20.65				119.15

3 The basic situation of the project area

3.1 Natural conditions and administrative divisions

The climate has the characteristics of the transition from the warm temperate zone to the temperate zone and semi-humid zone to semi-arid zone. There are many dry and windy winds in spring, and the hot summer rainfall is concentrated. The autumn is cool and short, the temperature drops rapidly, the frost is north and south, and the winter is long and snowy. The annual average temperature is 5-6 °C in the central plain, 6 °C in the south, and 0-6 °C in the northern mountainous area. The frost-free period is about 150 days. The annual precipitation is 350-450mm, 70% of which is concentrated in June-August. Overall, the precipitation in the central plains gradually increases from the west to the east, and the rainfall in the southern and northern mountains is higher than that in the central plains. The degree of wetting is 0.3 to 0.7. Rich in light energy resources, photosynthetically effective radiation 2506~2728 MJ/m², annual sunshine hours 2868~3111 hours, crop growth period (April-September) sunshine hours 1577~1709 hours, thermal resources suitable for agriculture Pastoral forestry development. The climatic conditions are the same period of rain and heat, which is conducive to plant growth and material conversion and accumulation.

The project area covers 1 municipal district, 1 development zone, 1 county and 5 flags under the jurisdiction of Tongliao City. That is Horqin District, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kailu County, Kulun Qi, Naiman Qi, Zalute Qi, Horqin Left-wing Middle Qi, and Horqin Left-wing Rear Qi.

3.2 Population overview

In 2016, Tongliao City had a resident population of 3,124,800, a birth population of 31,000, a death toll of 19,600, an urban population of 1,485,500, and a proportion of the urban population of 47.54%. In 2016, the city's urban and rural employment increased by 18,300, unemployed people achieved re-employment of 0.67 million, employment difficulties reached 0.63 million, and farmers and herdsmen transferred employment of 489,500; the urban registered unemployment rate was 3.7%, lower than The target of regulation is 0.2 percentage points. The total population of the project implementation area is 3.1 million, of which the agricultural population is 2.23 million.

3.3 Socio-economic Condition

The project implementation area is 3.1 million, of which the agricultural population is 2.23 million. The total grain output is 6.94 million tons, and the GDP is 17167.429 million yuan, of which the primary industry is 2626.842 million yuan, the secondary industry is 7813.163 million yuan, and the tertiary industry is 6727.425 million yuan. The socio-economic statistics of the project area are shown in Table 3-1.

unit	Township (town, number of fields)	Number of administrative villages	Total number of households (households)	Total population (person)		Agricultural population (person)	Rural labor force (person)		Grain production (tons)	Number of livestock stalls (10,000 heads only)	Residents' disposable income (yuan)	Disposable income of all residents				Agricultural forestry and animal husbandry and fishery output value (10,000 yuan)
				Total	Male		Total	Agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry				Total	primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary Industry	
Project area	141	2589	1193333	3106926	1571259	2233793	1383885	959095	6947120	1102.08	140660	17167429	2626842	7813163	6727425	4401962
Kailu country	13	271	151271	396388	200627	331623	207226	135638	1086160	196.31	17076	2226878	492026	967545	767307	797237
Horqin	32	546	294178	762417	379830	392137	268353	166608	1072959	156	24803	5491317	525756	2660333	2305228	901779
Kezuohouqi	27	306	151269	405455	207177	306595	170798	125100	1034500	118.91	14582	1704874	336272	682893	685709	571802
Kwzuo zhongqi	21	555	203606	529064	270815	435207	248016	158559	1802500	177.08	14042	1682138	413607	640952	627579	669564
Kulunqi	9	196	67861	179094	91974	140307	94947	72444	548100	81.83	13970	720695	175718	275435	269542	289156
Naimanqi	15	374	159374	447502	228459	401506	237912	192595	775500	123.86	13849	1578494	295035	700715	582744	478470

unit	Township (town, number of fields)	Number of administrative villages	Total number of households (households)	Total population (person)		Agricultural population (person)	Rural labor force (person)		Grain production (tons)	Number of livestock stalls (10,000 heads only)	Residents' disposable income (yuan)	Disposable income of all residents				Agricultural forestry and animal husbandry and fishery output value (10,000 yuan)
				Total	Male		Total	Agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry				Total	primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary Industry	
Zaluteqi	19	262	138615	306149	154327	190687	133371	96323	522440	240.69	16553	2063555	340114	1079920	643521	619524
Economic Development Zone	5	79	27159	80857	38050	35731	23262	11828	104961	7.4	25785	1699478	48314	805370	845795	74430

Source: 2017 Tongliao Statistical Yearbook.

3.4 Forestry overview in Project area

The total area of arbor forest in the project implementation area is 90, 2560.6 hectares, with a total volume of 39.575 million cubic meters. According to the origin, the plantation area is 688,899.2 hectares, the accumulation volume is 35.255 million cubic meters, the natural forest area is 213661.4 hectares, and the accumulation volume is 4.32 million cubic meters. According to the age group, the young forest area is 226,440 hectares, and the accumulation is 3.686 million cubic meters. The age of forest is 34, 4559.3 hectares, with an accumulation of 15.491 million cubic meters, the area of near-mature forest is 14, 6738.5 hectares, the

accumulation is 8.466 million cubic meters, the mature forest area is 126965.1 hectares, the accumulation is 8.037 million cubic meters, the over-ripe forest area is 51257.5 hectares, and the accumulation is 3.894 million cubic meters. The area of the arbor forests in the 7 project areas of Horqin District, Kailu County, Kezuohouqi, Kezuozhongqi,, Kulunqi, Naimanqi, and Zaluteqi are 1071 hectares, 2099.1 hectares, 124 hectares, 769.11 hectares, 487 hectares, 1371.5 respectively.

Hectare, 678.5 hectares.

Table 3- 1 Project area arbor resource statistics unit: hectare、10000m³

Statistical unit	Total		By origin				Age-old component										Area of Economic Forest
			Plantation		Natural forest		Young forest		Middle age forest		Near mature forest		Mature forest		Over-ripe forest		
	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	
Horqin	44852.3	234.1	44644	233.8	208.3	0.3	9919.6	30.1	18084.7	101.1	6924	47.1	4203.2	25.3	4649.8	30.5	1071
Kailu country	59027.2	265.8	58675.7	264.8	351.5	1.1	4118.6	11.3	25346.6	108	14608.4	78	11692.2	62.3	1162.3	6.3	2099.1
Kezuohouqi	191215.2	905.1	153469.1	820.7	37746.1	84.4	58780.6	111.2	78055.5	380.9	39656.3	287.7	11192	98.1	3406.8	27.1	124
Kezuozhongqi	130845.2	683.1	110232.2	622.9	20613	60.2	22692.3	53.3	52455.7	245	28830.1	141.6	17687.7	152.5	8410.3	90.7	769.1
Kulunqi	104367.9	445.1	100352	440.9	4015.9	4.3	11682	12.1	32955.9	117.6	11905.4	58.4	27440.9	146.7	19896.7	110.3	487
Naimanqi	178803.5	909	162450.3	884.1	16353.2	24.9	24117.9	34.4	62308.4	313.5	33823.5	177	45749.7	275.9	11432.5	108.2	1371.5

Statistical unit	Total		By origin				Age-old component										Area of Economic Forest
			Plantation		Natural forest		Young forest		Middle age forest		Near mature forest		Mature forest		Over-ripe forest		
	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	area	Accumulation	
Zalutiqi	193449.3	515.3	59075.9	258.4	134373.4	256.9	95129	116.3	75352.5	282.9	10990.8	56.7	8999.4	43	2299.1	16.4	678.5
Project area	902560.6	3957.5	688899.2	3525.5	213661.4	432	226440	368.6	344559.3	1549.1	146738.5	846.6	126965.1	803.7	51257.5	389.4	6600.2

Source: The latest (2017) forest resource planning and design survey results in Tongliao City

4 Socio-economic survey in Project area

The project area covers 1 municipal district, 1 development zone, 1 county and 5 qi (county) under the jurisdiction of Tongliao City. They are Horqin District, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kailu County, Kulun Qi, Naiman Qi, Zalute Qi, Kezuozhongqi, and Kezuohouqi. The social assessment team should understand as much as possible the production and living conditions of farmers in the project area and their understanding and suggestions for project construction, as well as the socio-economic information (population, society and economy, gender, poverty status, infrastructure conditions, etc.) of the project area (including project-affected areas and beneficiary areas), and project preparation, etc. Through sampling surveys, the source of livelihood of farmers in the project area, the degree of dependence on land, and the status of production and living standards are detailed.

4.1 Beneficiary population in the project area

4.1.1 Basic situation of the sample county

The social assessment working group visited eight counties in the project implementation area. The socio-economic development of the eight flag counties is as follows:

Kerqin District Kerqin District is located in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the Kerqin Grassland on the western edge of the Songliao Plain, it is bordered by the Horqin Left-wing Rear Qi and adjacent to Kailu County in the west and adjacent to the Horqin Left-wing Middle Qi in the north and east. The administrative area is 2821 square kilometers, administering 11 sub-district offices, 9 towns, 1 Sumu, and 6 government-enterprise units. At present, there are 321337 households in the jurisdiction, with a total of 834,274 people.

Kailu County Kailu County is located in the west of Tongliao City in Inner Mongolia, adjacent to the Horqin District in the east, bordered by Wengniute Qi and Aru Kerqin Qi in the west, Neiman Qi and Horqin Left-wing Rear Qi in the south, junction to Zalute Qi and Horqin Left-wing Middle Qi in the north. The county has a total area of 4,488 square kilometers and governs 10 towns and 3 government and enterprise units. At present, there are 151,271 residents in the area, with a total of 396,388 people.

Kulun Qi Kulun Qi is located in the southwest of Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is adjacent to the left-wing Rear Qi of Horqin in the east, the Fuxin Mongolian Autonomous County and Zhangwu County in Liaoning Province, the Neiman Qi in the west, and the Kailu County in the north. With a total area of 4,716 square kilometers, it has jurisdiction over 5 towns, 1 township, 2 Sumu, and 1 street office. At present, there are 67,861 households with a total of 179,094 residents.

Naiman Qi Naiman Qi is located in the southwest of Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on the southern edge of Horqin Sandy Land, adjacent to Fuxin City and Beipiao City in Liaoning Province in the south, bordering with Kulun Qi in the east, and Aohan Qi and Wengniute Qi in the west, north to Kailu County across the river. The whole country is 68 kilometers wide from east to west, 140 kilometers long from north to south, with a total area of 8137.6 square kilometers. It administers 8 towns, 2 townships, 4 Sumu, and 1 government-enterprise unit. At present, there are 159,374 residents in the jurisdiction, with a total of 447,502 people.

Zalute Qi Zalute Qi is located in the northwest of Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, south of Daxing'anling Mountain, northwest of Kerqin Grassland, bordering with Kerqin Right-wing Middle Qi of Xing'an League in the east, adjacent to Aru Kerqin Qi of Chifeng City in the west, and Kailu County of Tongliao City in the south. Kezuozhongqi is of the border with this qi, and the north is connected to the East Ujimqin Qi, the Xiwuzhumuqi Qi of Xilin Gol League and the Huolin Gol City of Tongliao City. The Zalute Qi is 110 kilometers wide from east to west and 240 kilometers long from north to south. The total land area is 17,500 square kilometers. It administers 7 towns, 8 sumu, and 4 government-enterprise units. At present, there are 138,615 households in the area, with a total of 306,149 people.

Kezuozhongqi Kezuozhongqi is located at the eastern end of Tongliao City, on the southeastern edge of Daxing'anling, on the north bank of Xiliao River, 191 kilometers from east to west, 116 kilometers from north to south, with a total land area of 9811 square kilometers, governing 11 towns, 1 township and 5 Sumu, three government-enterprise units, and 1 street office. At present, there are 203,606 households in the area, with a total of 520,964 people.

Kezuohouqi Kezuohouqi is located in the northeastern part of Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia

Autonomous Region, bordering Shuangliao City, Jilin Province in the northeastern; the east and south are adjacent to Zhangwu, Kangping and Changtu County of Liaoning Province; the west and north are opposite to Kulunqi and Nai Manqi, Kailu County, Tongliao City, and Kezuozhongqi are connected. The total area is 11,476 square kilometers, governing 10 towns, 5 Sumu, and 12 government-enterprise units. At present, there are 151,269 households in the jurisdiction, with a total of 405,455.

Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone is a provincial-level development zone approved by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government in September 2001. It enjoys the county-level economic and social management authority. It covers an area of 420 square kilometers and has 4 sub-district offices and 1 town. The planned area is 33 square kilometers and consists of industrial parks, industrial and trade parks, and urban functional areas. At present, there are 27,159 households with a total of 80,857 residents.

4.1.2 Project benefit population

Because of the economic status of forestry in the project area. See Table 4-1.

Table 4- 1The status of forestry output value in the project area

Project	Gross output value	primary industry	Forestry output value	The proportion of primary industry in forestry output value
	10000 yuan	10000 yuan	10000 yuan	%
Kailu country	2226878	492026	71577	14.55%
Horqin	5491317	525756	36964	7.03%
Kezuohouqi	1704874	336272	45434	13.51%
Kezuozhongqi	1682138	413607	20007	4.84%
Kulunqi	720695	175718	16142	9.19%
Naimanqi	1578494	295035	26636	9.03%
Zaluteqi	2063555	340114	16163	4.75%
Total	15467951	2578528	232923	9.03%

Remarks: the data of gross output value and primary industry comes from Statistical Yearbook in 2017, and the data of forestry output value is from social economic investigation.

As the forestry output value of the project area accounts for a higher proportion of the primary industry. In addition, the environmental and ecological benefits of the project are obvious. Therefore, the population of the area will all benefit from the project with 3.1 million persons, including Mongolian Minorities of 49.08% and women of 49.43%. See Table 4-2.

Table 4- 2 Project benefit population

	total households	Total population	Total females	Total Mongolian minorities
Kailu country	151271	396388	195761	74000
Horqin and Economic and Technological Development Zone	321337	843274	425394	311900
Kezuohouqi	151269	405455	198278	303000
Kezuozhongqi	203606	529064	258249	395000
Kulunqi	67861	179094	87120	114000
Naimanqi	159374	447502	219043	173000
Zaluteqi	138615	306149	151822	154000
Total	1193333	3106926	1535667	1524900

4.2 Households in the project area

4.2.1 Basic situation of family households

Among the 1,644 family members surveyed, 858 are males, accounting for 52.19%, and females are 786, accounting for 47.81%. Among them, 1157 are Mongolian minorities, accounting for 70.38%; 450 are Han nationality, accounting for 27.37%. 37 are other ethnic minorities, accounting for 2.25%. The ethnic composition of households is shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4- 3 Family composition

Project	Mongolian minorities	Han nationality	Other minorities	Total
Number of farmers	1157	450	37	1644

proportion	70.38%	27.37%	2.25%	100.00%
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In terms of age structure, among the 1,644 rural people, 278 are aged under 15, accounting for 16.91%; 1194 are 16-59 years old, accounting for 72.63%; and 172 are 60 years old and above, accounting for 10.46%. From the scale of the households surveyed, the average household size of the households is 2.85. The age composition of family members is shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4- 4 Family member age composition

Project	0-15	16~59	60 and above	Total
Number of farmers	278	1194	172	1644
proportion	16.91%	72.63%	10.46%	100.00%

4.2.2 Family members' education level

In terms of the education level of family members, among the surveyed peasant families, there are 1,602 people aged beyond 6, of which 16 are illiterate, accounting for 1.00%; 295 are primary school education, accounting for 18.41%; the population of junior school education is 920, accounting for 57.43%; the high school and secondary school education population is 220, accounting for 13.37%; the junior college-educated population is 56, accounting for 3.50%; the undergraduate and above education population is 95, accounting for 5.93%. On the whole, women are less educated than men, and the proportion of females with junior school education and below is higher than that of males. The proportion of females with a college education or above is lower than that of males. (See Table 4-5)

Table 4- 5 The project distinguishes the educational level of family members aged 6 and over.

Project	Total		Males		Females	
	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion
Illiterate and semi-literate	16	1.00%	5	0.59%	11	1.45%

Project	Total		Males		Females	
	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion
primary school	295	18.41%	133	15.80%	162	21.32%
junior school	920	57.43%	493	58.55%	427	56.18%
High school/secondary school	220	13.73%	129	15.32%	91	11.97%
junior college	56	3.50%	34	4.04%	22	2.89%
Bachelor degree and above	95	5.93%	48	5.70%	47	6.18%
Total	1602	100.00%	842	100.00%	760	100.00%

4.2.3 Labor employment situation

China's regulations on the working-age population are 16-59 years old for males and 16-54 years old for females. According to this regulation, the surveyed rural households have a working-age population of 1,611, of which 841 are males and 770 are females. Among the working-age population, there are currently 1,363 people engaged in various types of social work, accounting for 86.41%. Among the working population, the largest number of farmers are employed, accounting for 76.16%, followed by migrant workers (including working in the county and working in the field), accounting for 3.79%. Men and women have similar proportions in various social labors, mainly in farming and working. Among the unemployed population, students accounted for 15.79%. The detailed employment situation of the working-age population of the surveyed households in the project area is shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4- 6 The project distinguishes the employment status of the gender-aged population

Project	Total		Males		Females	
	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion	Numbers	proportion
Farming	1227	76.16%	636	75.62%	591	76.75%
Working in the county	28	1.74%	15	1.78%	13	1.69%
Working in the field	33	2.05%	16	1.90%	17	2.21%
Doing business	10	0.62%	5	0.59%	5	0.65%
Public officials	20	1.24%	10	1.19%	10	1.30%
student	248	15.39%	144	17.12%	104	13.51%
other	45	2.79%	15	1.78%	30	3.90%
total	1611	100.00%	841	100.00%	770	100.00%

4.2.4 Income and expenditure

The per capita disposable income of the project area is 15,182.98 yuan, and the per capita consumption expenditure is 10,201.62 yuan. The per capita disposable income and per capita consumption expenditure of the project area are shown in Table 4-7.

Table 4- 7 Project area income

county	Per capita disposable income	per capita consumption expenditure
Ke Zuozhong	10571.00	9837.00
Kulunqi	9170.00	7959.73
Ke Zuohouqi	13739.00	8249.00
Horqin	23853.79	13107.22
Zalute	13728.08	11589.00
Naiman	9429.00	7929.00
Kailu County	24802.00	10577.00
Economic Development Zone	16171.00	12365.00
average	15182.98	10201.62

Data source: 2017 Qixian County Statistical Yearbook and Agricultural Team Information

4.2.5 Farmers' forestry situation

The farmers in project area have 60.34 mu of forest land on average, all of which are dry land, accounting for 51.67%; the economic forest households are 56.44 mu, of which 33.94 mu is irrigated land, accounting for 29.06%; and 22.50 mu is irrigated land, accounting for 19.27%. The area of sample households' forest land is shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4- 8 Sample farmer's woodland area

project	Types	Every household /mu	proportion
woodland	dry land	60.34	51.67%
Economic forest	dry land	33.94	29.06%
	Sewed land	22.50	19.27%
Total		116.79	100.00%

4.3 State-owned forest farm

The social assessment teams conducted survey for state-owned forest farms in the project area, and the survey results showed:

The person in charge of the state-owned forest farm believes that the implementation of the project will benefit to the forest farmers. The project will effectively alleviating pressure on the investment of forest farmers, improving the enthusiasm of forest farmers for afforestation, and reducing the economic burden for forest farmers. At the same time, it solves the funding sources of forestation and nursery in forest farms, solving the problems of management and protection in the later period, and effectively improves the survival rate and standards of forestation in forest farms. The construction of the project has played a certain role in improving the ecological environment of the implementation site.

The respondents of the state-owned forest farms believe that the afforestation model and the afforestation tree species are too little, and the construction of the fruit tree economic forest base could increase the sea buckthorn and sand fruit tree species; the tree seedling support base is simple, and several suitable tree species should be added. The afforestation model should not be unified in the implementation of the standard, but to further understand the local situation, increase the afforestation model and afforestation tree species suitable for local forestry development. For

example, Kailu County relies on groundwater for afforestation. The density of afforestation is large, and the amount of groundwater used is too large, which will cause a turbulent circulation in a short period of time.

The state-owned forest farms in the project implementation site adopt the following measures to prevent forest fires: 1 Strengthening fire prevention publicity and education, using WeChat broadcast, distributing fire prevention leaflets, producing fire prevention propaganda qis to publicize the prohibition of wildfires; 2 organizing and establishing of fire prevention teams to strengthen skill training, strictly implementing the forest fire responsibility implementation system, and establishing a forest fire prevention plan. Signing the responsibility with the captain of the forest guard, the forest guard, and the contractor of the forest land, strengthen the manual patrol, and strictly implement the 24-hour duty system during the fire prevention period; 3 establishing the fire prevention sign, using the locomotive as the fire isolation zone, and implementing the heavy-duty bulldozer and loader and other large devices.in the fire zone.

In order to prevent forestry pests, the state-owned forest farms in the project actively maintain close contact with the forest defense stations, arrange a special person to take charge of pest and disease prevention work and make timely observations and timely warnings. At the same time, the use of invincible insects for pest control, the use of insect pathogenic microorganisms to control pests, the use of drugs to control pests.

The state-owned forest farms in the project implementation area promote the development of employees through the following measures: (1) The construction of the nursery base requires a large amount of labor and exports the corresponding labor services for employees while encouraging laborers to develop economic forests. (2) Kailu County Machinery Farm provides 15,000-30,000 red bricks annually for the farmers to build sheds, aimed at encouraging the development of farmers; (3) There are 71 family farms in the state-owned forest farms in Naiman Qi and the state-owned mechanical forest farms in Xinzhen, each with 100 mu, involving 71 employees. 2 orchards will be built to increase the income of farmers' families, striving for comprehensive agricultural development projects, drill wells, solve the difficulties of pouring water for nearly 100 employees, create conditions for workers to earn income;(4)conducting skills training, visit and inspect, and improve the scientific management levels of farmers.

For the filed poverty-stricken households, the state-owned forest farms will consider various afforestation subsidy projects in prior, and at the same time provide jobs for poor households who has working ability, such as forest rangers, to solve the problem of living sources. When the poor workers in the forest farm need loans, the forest farm will help them in applying for low-interest loans from the Agricultural Bank, and help the employees apply for poverty alleviation funds from the General Union of Qis, the Charity Federation of Qis, and the Disabled Persons' Federation. For example, the Sharihaolai state-owned forest farm in Naimanqi and Xinzhen state-owned mechanical forest farm, they did households survey to know the situation of poor workers and families, and apply for a rescue of 55,000 yuan for the sick workers. Guiding and encouraging employees to plant fruit trees with good market prospects. Renovating degraded forest land, and contracting to employees for management; Income is owned by employees, and forest farms only charge construction costs.

Forest farms and members mainly take forestry workers contracting afforestation cooperation.

The government actively strives for various afforestation project subsidies for the forest farm staff of the project implementation, such as the “Three North” project, the economic forest project, the young and middle-aged forest breeding project, etc., and provides forestry technical support and tree management support for the forest farmers. The government provides training for employees, such as tree planting, construction techniques, and training in breeding techniques. Guiding the staff and workers to raise cattle and sheep on a small scale, and setting up cooperatives to carry out sales and maximize profits.

The current problems in the development of forest farms in the project implementation area are as follows: (1) lack of afforestation funds, lack of support for post-cultivation, and a single form of afforestation. The lack of funds will also cause the talents of the forest farms to be broken, and the number of professional and technical personnel in the forest farm management personnel is small. Business is difficult to carry out, and it is urgent to recruit professional talents. (2) Most forest land in forest farms is in the hands of peasants, and some long-term plans are difficult to achieve. The contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry is difficult to coordinate and artificially destroy forestry resources. (3) There are no wells and supporting facilities in some forest areas in the project area. (4) The conditions of forest land are poor, and the drought rate in successive years

is low, and the survival rate of afforestation survival rate is low. There are few ways to develop the forest under the forest, and the high-efficiency crops such as vegetables and medicinal materials can be planted with small areas and no watering conditions. Only crops can be planted together. if it is forbidden to plant crops. It could only be abandoned and has no output. It is difficult to mobilize the management of forest farmers, and there will be many disadvantages without weeding. (5) It is difficult to apply for reconstruction of forest land such as degraded, defective and low-yield, and the investment is large and the payback period is long. There are few ways to develop an efficient economy, and workers get rid of poverty and become rich.

The implementation of this project can benefit employees from the following aspects: (1) hiring forest farm staff to complete afforestation, granting, fire prevention, pest control, watering, care, etc., to provide wage compensation for forest farm staff; (2) forest farm development process It also brings some benefits to the employees; (3) the staff and workers can develop the forest economy; (4) the forest farm helps the staff to rationally choose the afforestation tree species, ensuring the survival rate of afforestation, and finally form an industry. The forest farms will draw more funds to invest in the supervision, guidance, and technical training in the later period, improve the scientific management level of employees and ensure that they receive good benefits and increase income. The situation of state-owned forest farms in the project area is shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4- 9 State-owned forest farms in the project area

County Name	State-owned forest farm	Total operating area / 10,000 mu	Forest area / 10,000 mu	suitable Forest area / 10,000 mu	Non-forestry land area / 10,000 mu	Numbers of workers	Number of Mongolian
total	55	633.33	307.08	121.7651	45.35	11426	5827
City directly under the Horqin Forest Farm	1	1.5	0.85		0.3	53	19
Horqin District	7	20.59	14.49	2.4	3.2	961	132
Kailu County	7	29.69	15.56	3.4551	10.23	1617	88

County Name	State-owned forest farm	Total operating area / 10,000 mu	Forest area / 10,000 mu	suitable Forest area / 10,000 mu	Non-forestry land area / 10,000 mu	Numbers of workers	Number of Mongolian
KeZuo zhongqi	8	116.56	76.73	3.99	12.76	3097	2399
KeZuo huoqi	6	49.16	30.38	2.1	1.5	1028	925
Naimanqi	8	109.49	52.12	13.56	5.29	1541	511
Kulunqi	9	53.66	33.58	3.33	2.87	1371	850
Zalutqi	9	252.68	83.37	92.93	9.2	1758	903

4.4 Farmers' associations and large-scale afforestation

The group also visited large-scale afforestation and farmer associations and asked about their opinions and attitudes towards project implementation. The social assessment working group conducted in-depth interviews with the farmer's consortium and afforestation households in the five counties of Horqin District, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kailu County, Zhalute Qi, and Horqin Left-wing Middle Qi. The basic situation of the sample farmers' associations and large-scale afforestation households is Horqin District, 3 households, with a planting area of 1140 mu. Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone, 1 household, with a forest area of 321 mu. Kailu County, 1 household, the area of planted forest is 4,000 mu. Zhalute Qi, 7 households, with an area of 5090 mu. Kerqin left-wing Zhongqi, 10 households, with a forest area of 17,150 mu. The Horqin left-wing Middle Qi, 1 household, has a forest area of 230,000 mu.

According to the survey results, 98.7% of the respondents are aware of the basic situation of the project, and 1.3% of the farmer's consortium and large-scale afforestation just know the basic situation of the project. 100% of the respondents agree with the implementation of the project, and believe that the implementation of the project will bring many benefits to the farmers, such as increasing the employment opportunities, increasing the income sources, and solving the problem of investment in the farmers' associations and large-scale afforestation households. Technical support will lay the foundation for the future development of forestry platforms. At the time of the survey, women and minorities were investigated. The women surveyed believe that the implementation of the project would not have negative impact on life and production. The ethnic

minority surveyed believe that the implementation of the project would not affect production lifestyles and customs. 10% of the respondents have received government assistance for poverty alleviation, mainly in the form of food subsidies (200 yuan/mu). 94.8% of the respondents have the willingness to participate in training. The expected technical training content including economicforest, land guidance, fruit trees cultivation techniques, pest control and construction technology. 5.2% of the respondents believe that the participation in training takes up the time of their own farm work, and their ability to learn is poor, and the efficiency of technology learning will be greatly reduced.

In the interview, it is learned that many farmer associations and hope large-scale afforestation that the project will be implemented, and that the loan can solve the pre-funding situation of planting and also mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers.

Mr. Bao Jinchang (Mu Li Temple Sumu Forest-planting household, Mongolian minority): I knew this project last year. Our family is engaged in forest planting and animal husbandry, including poultry and cattle. The forestry growers are also aware of this project. The forestry station has carried out a lot of publicity work. The growers are very motivated and are willing to lend. This is to reduce the expenditure pressure during tree planting and maintenance period because many growers have a very heavy burden in the early planting period. Heavy loan pressures are burdened before forestry has real output, and directly affect the conservation of forest trees and the survival rate of forest trees.

Interview date: On January 16, 2019, the Horqin left-wing qi, Feng Cai. 7 people in the family, male, 55 years old, with an education of the junior school, one son, married. 14 households with a total area of 230,000 mu of planted forests and the income distribution are more work and more benefit. According to local conditions, choose the right tree species, a type of fruit tree, the second type of red dragonfly, and three types of poplar trees. There is no income in the first four years, income will come in the fifth year, and 4,000 yuan to 6,000 yuan in 10 years; 2,000 yuan/mu in the second category after 15 years; and 4000 yuan/mu (total) in the third

category after 20 years. From March 24th to May 15th, in the nursery, the nutrition cup was used for 2 years and then moved to the mountain. After using the nutrition cup, the root system was not destroyed, with the function of drought resistance, water saving, large investment, and high survival rate. After 20,000 cups were used, only 27 trees died, but no tree was used to make 80 trees before the 20,000 trees. The cost of the nutrition cup is 10 yuan. It is necessary to hit a well of 30 meters deep and 1,500 yuan, and 150 mu of fire can be used in the mountains. The pump is equipped with 10,000 yuan, and the normal tube has 4 wells. The average cost per well is 4,000 yuan. The survival rate in the first year after watering reaches 80% and reaches 95% after replanting in the second year. It is included in the cost and is its own expense. The survival rate is the most important content of acceptance when it is accepted three times in 1 year. The survival rate is 70%, we receive 40% cost, the qualified survival rate is 85%, and the second year is replanted, and then taking a 30% cost. If the survival rate is less than 70% and the cost will not be settled in the current year. In the third year, the 30% fee will be received. The qualified survival rate is 85%. At present, the third type of land is invested at 500 yuan/mu, the second type is invested at 1,000 yuan/mu, and the first type is invested at 2,000 yuan/mu. Planting trees by listening to the weather forecast, if it doesn't rain for many days, it is necessary to water in time. Another way is looking at the roots, watering should be timely in time when the humidity is below 50%. In spring, there are 200 people planting trees, planting 6,000 to 7,000 mu, 100 yuan per day for 3 months, some 150 yuan, 60% for Mongolians and 70% for women. Men are responsible for driving, watering, women are responsible for the nursery, putting seedlings, they usually work for six months, the rest of the time they find work by themselves. There is a conflict between forestry and animal husbandry in the management and protection issue, and it should be stipulated that grazing is prohibited within 5 years after the forest planting. They employ people to watch, squatting to see 4,000 to 6,000 mu. For the contractor who provides the forest land, the first class is 50 yuan/mu, the second class is 30 yuan/mu, and the third class is 20 yuan/mu. Although the cost is not high, there is a lease relationship, and the implementation is relatively smooth. I just knew the construction of the project and supported projects.



January 22, 2019. Neilman Qi, Xinglongzhuang Village Committee, Daqinta Town, Xie Wenlong

I support this project, however, the government need a document to explain how to pay the

principal? How is interest paid? And how long it will take to pay the loan? Local companies participation will be better. The companies from other province is not familiar with local condition and have trust risks with us. We will manage the project well. Signing an agreement with the people, how much survival rate and how much money will be given. After three years of survival, the management rights will be given to the people. If it is an economic forest and has income, the people will manage the economic forest. If there is abandonment or cutting, the management right will be recovered.

Afforestation companies make ecological forests, the effect is better, but local companies are needed. Economic forests and nurseries are involved by farmers. For technical forests and nurseries, those with higher technical content can be managed by technology, and the fixed cost per mu to the trustee company and the income of economic forests and nurseries belong to farmers. Such a reasonable distribution, income sharing, the effect will be obvious.

The planting of the nursery requires the approval of the Autonomous Region Forestry Bureau (with certain registered capital). The seeds are supervised by the forestry department, and the administrative department of industry and commerce issues administrative licenses. Seedlings need to be strengthened and managed in accordance with objective laws.

The field cooperatives will totally fail because of the lack of understanding of the situation, local cooperation is also a problem.

Local forestry cooperatives need to organize technical cooperation teams with technical expertise And lessons, and it can implement technology hosting.

Input and output: 10 mu. The first year: 2400 yuan in flat land, 600 yuan in soil improvement, 1500 yuan in soil, 3,000 yuan in manual mixing, 2000 yuan in other mixing, 1000 yuan in trenching, 200 yuan in artificial pruning, 600 yuan in seedlings, 100 yuan in watering, 200 yuan in disease prevention, 100 yuan in the latter supports, and 100 yuan in technology trusteeship. In the second year, 300 yuan for watering, 300 yuan for medicine, 200 yuan for pruning, 50 yuan for fertilizer, 300 yuan for weeding between rows, and 300 yuan in insulation for winter. In the third year, 300 yuan for irrigation, 50 yuan for fertilizing, and 800 yuan for drug delivery. A

total of 1440 yuan/mu.

Some large-scale afforestation households also proposed to use the loan:

(1) The peasant's forest land is used as collateral to record through the village to prevent the mortgaged forest land from being transferred privately, and the loan is directly loaned to the individual. Loans can be loaned in half for two years, or loans can be issued in 4-3-3 in 3 years, and loans can be supplemented by considering the planting and survival rate of the forest tree.

(2) Establishing a loan supervision and management agency to supervise the use of loans, the actual work of afforestation, and the survival rate of trees.

(3) Loans can be used in part for afforestation and partly for related forestry farming and infrastructure construction.

Due to the low income and instability of general tree planting; the cost of economic forestry is high and it is difficult to maintain. The income from forestry farming is quick, and the income from farming can be used to supplement a large amount of investment in the previous years of planting trees. It can also increase the enthusiasm of planters and reduce the pressure on expenditure.

4.5 Process and conclusion of the socio-economic survey

4.5.1 Farmers' cognition survey results of the project

The social assessment teams conducted a project cognition survey of 566 households in the project area. The specific results are as follows:

Table 4- 10 Farmers' understanding of the project

project	I don't know it at all	I don't know much.	I know it a little	I know it	I know it very much.
Farmers' understanding of the project	3.56%	6.33%	9.58%	55.88%	24.65%

Table 4- 11 The channels for farmers to understand project

Project	TV	government announcement	village officials informed	media	staff to inform	the project staff to inform	others
The channels for farmers to understand project	21.02%	36.57%	79.15%	7.77%	8.48%	17.49%	1.94%

Table 4- 12 Farmers' perception of project content

project	Ecological forest	Economic forest	nursery,	training,	others
The farmer considers the content of the project	62.37%	84.63%	54.59%	13.96%	0.71%

Table 4- 13 Farmers' support for the project

Project	Support	Not support	Does not matter
Farmers' support for the project	96.82%	0.18%	3.00%

Table 4- 14 Farmers' overall perception of the project

project	Very necessary	necessary	Doesn't matter	No necessary	No necessary at all
Farmers' overall perception of the project	80.57%	17.14%	0.88%	1.41%	0.00%

Table 4- 15 Farmers' awareness of the environmental benefits of the project

project	Improve the environment	release oxygen benefits	water transfer benefits	soil conservation benefits	sand fixation benefits	maintain biodiversity	other
Farmers' awareness of the	80.74%	65.02%	62.72%	43.11%	56.54%	24.91%	0.18%

project	Improve the environment	release oxygen benefits	water transfer benefits	soil conservation benefits	sand fixation benefits	maintain biodiversity	other
environmental benefits of the project							

Table 4- 16 Farmers' awareness of the social benefits of the project

project	Improving the living environment,	increasing employment	improving the management level of forest	promoting the development of ecological culture,	others
Farmers' awareness of the social benefits of the project	83.39%	81.27%	54.06%	53.89%	0.53%

Table 4- 17 Farmers' perception of the impact of the project

project	Cost increases	technology is not in place,	improper operation	high risk	others
Farmers' perception of the impact of the project	56.54%	45.41%	39.40%	37.81%	0.53%

Table 4- 18 Farmers' participation in the project

project	Will	Will not	Doesn't matter
Farmers' participation in the project	92.76%	0.53%	6.71%

4.5.2 Agricultural technology training survey results

The social assessment team conducted an agricultural technology training survey on 566 households in the project area. The specific results are as follows:

Table 4- 19 The training farmers want to participate

project	Tree species selection	seedling selection	ecological forestation	fruit tree plantation	seedling planting,	pest control	others
Farmers want to participate in the training	62.37%	64.13%	37.10%	65.72%	28.80%	42.76%	0.53%

Table 4- 20 Farmers' participation in training

project	Will	Will not
Proportion of farmers participating in training	60.95%	39.05%

Table 4- 21 Farmers who have participated in the training by gender

project	Male	Female	Together
Farmers who have participated in the training by gender	47.70%	3.89%	9.36%

Table 4- 22 Content already involved in the training

project	Tree species selection	seedling selection	ecological forestation	fruit tree plantation	seedling planting,	pest control	others
Participation in training	44.35%	22.97%	10.78%	41.34%	41.17%	39.75%	1.41%

Table 4- 23 Institution providing training

project	Technology Extension Station	County Forestry/Agriculture Bure	County Women's Federation	Enterprise/C cooperative	Others
Institution providing training	43.46%	59.36%	1.77%	8.83%	0.53%

4.5.3 Project Environmental Impact Survey Results

The social assessment team conducted a project environmental impact survey on 566 households in the project area. The specific results are as follows:

Table 4- 24 Farmers' perception of the local ecological environment

project	Good	general	Poor	Very poor
Farmers' perception of the local ecological environment	62.19%	33.22%	4.24%	0.35%

Table 4- 25 Farmers' perception of major local environmental issues

project	Air	surface water	groundwater	noise	ecology	Others
Farmers' perception of major local environmental issues	44.88%	47.35%	63.25%	11.13%	53.00%	6.54%

Table 4- 26 Farmers' awareness of project implementation to improve local economic conditions

Project	Will	will not	unknow
Farmers' perception of improvement to local economy from the project implementation	95.41%	0.88%	3.71%

Table 4- 27 Farmers' awareness of project implementation to improve local ecological conditions

project	Yes	No	Don't know
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Farmers' awareness of project implementation to improve local economic conditions	95.23%	2.12%	2.65%
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Table 4- 28 Environmental issues of concern to farmers

Project	Pesticide pollution	soil erosion	pests and diseases
Environmental issues of concern to farmers	40.81%	44.35%	47.00%

Table 4- 29 Farmers' attitude towards project construction

project	Very supportive	support	Does not matter
Farmers' attitude towards project construction	75.62%	22.97%	1.41%

4.5.4 Socio-economic survey results

(1) About 80% of the 566 households surveyed have a good understanding or understanding of the project. About 10% of the farmers only know about the project, and less than 10% of the farmers are completely ignorant or don't know much of the project.

(2) The surveyed households mainly understand the basic situation of the project through government announcements and village cadres' notifications and television channels. Some of the farmers know the project when the social assessment teams are conducting investigations, and they are informed by the staff of the social assessment team.

(3) The surveyed households believe that the content of the project mainly includes three parts: ecological forest, economic forest and nursery base construction. Few farmers think that the content of the project also includes providing relevant training.

(4) 96.82% of the farmers surveyed supported the construction of the project

(5) About 97% of the farmers surveyed believe that the project will bring benefits to farmers and it is necessary to implement

(6) The surveyed farmers believe that the project will mainly bring about five environmental benefits: environmental quality improvement, forest carbon sequestration and oxygen release, forest water conservation, forest conservation, and wind and sand fixation.

(7) The surveyed households believe that the implementation of the project will mainly bring about four significant social benefits: the significant improvement of the human settlement ecological environment, the significant increase in the employment capacity of forest farmers, the improvement of the forestry management level, and the prosperity and development of the forest health culture.

(8) The surveyed farmers believe that the implementation of the project will mainly affect the following four aspects: ① In terms of cost, the prices of raw materials and labor may rise; ② fast-growing and high-yield technologies and management technologies are not in place; ③ insufficient water and fertilizer inputs are not enough, and pruning technology, pest control technology, etc. are not enough and insufficiently invested, and improper operation; ④ natural geographical conditions are different, and the quality of tree species and forest trees is easily affected by natural disasters and management levels, and there is a risk of fire prevention and anti-theft logging. Among them, farmers mainly believe that the implementation of the project will bring about an increase in costs and labor.

(9) 92.76% of the farmers surveyed are willing to implement the project on their own forest land.

(10) The training of the surveyed farmers is mainly as follows: ① selection of afforestation tree species; ② selection of seedlings; ③ afforestation model of mixed forests of local precious trees; ④ afforestation model of fruit trees; ⑤ pest control. Some farmers also want to participate in the training of seedling planting on this basis.

(11) 60% of the surveyed households participated in training.

(12) Among the surveyed households, part of the farmers who participated in the training were involved by women.

(13) Among the surveyed households, there are farmers who have participated in the training. The training forms are mainly: afforestation tree species selection, fruit tree economic forest afforestation model, seedling planting, pest and disease control, and a small number of farmers have also participated in the seedling selection and ecological forest afforestation two training modes.

(14) Among the surveyed households, there are farmers who have participated in the training. The training is mainly provided by the technology promotion station and the forestry bureaus of the counties and the agricultural bureau.

(15) Among the surveyed households, 90% of the farmers believe that the local ecological environment is good.

(16) Among the surveyed households, farmers believe that local environmental problems mainly occur in air, surface water, groundwater, and ecology. Among them, groundwater is the most serious problem.

(17) 95.41% of the surveyed households believe that project implementation can promote local economic development and improve the living standards of agricultural workers.

(18) 95.23% of the surveyed households believe that the implementation of the project can improve the local ecological environment.

(19) The surveyed farmers were mainly concerned with the three environmental problems of chemical fertilizer and pesticide pollution, soil erosion, and pests and diseases during the construction period and forestry period of the project. Among them, the problem of pests and diseases is the most concerned by farmers.

(20) 98.6% of the surveyed households are very supportive of the project construction.

5 Project Impact and Management

5.1 Involuntary Resettlement

This project does not involve the transfer of forest land use rights. There are no land acquisition and house demolition problems. There are several ways during implementation:

(1) Farmers conduct afforestation on their own contracted land.

(2) Afforestation is implemented in the farmer's contracted land by the farmer cooperatives. The land contractual management right belongs to farmers and remains unchanged.

(3) The afforestation company will be responsible for implementation, and the income will be transferred to the farmer's after check and acceptance. If there is abandonment or felling, the management right will be recovered.

(4) Afforestation company will be responsible for implementation, and after the check and acceptance, the contractor company will transfer it to the contractor households without compensation (technical custody).

Although the project covers a large area, the contracting right remains unchanged. And corresponding policies have been made based on different management rights and modes, and 8 Qi(counties) have mature modes to draw on. There is no risk for project land acquisition...

5.2 Project impact

After the completion of the project, it will promote the ecological environment of human settlements, improve the employment capacity of forest farmers, improve the management level of forestry, promote the prosperity and development of forest health and ecological culture, and have significant ecological benefits. At the same time, identify and judge the risk factors that may affect the project's expected goals. The main risk factors are market, technology, management, and policy changes.

5.3 Project impact analysis

(1) Significant improvement in human habitat ecological environment

By strengthening the construction of the project, it will promote greening and beautification and coloring, significantly improve the quality of forest landscape in Tongliao City and enhance the ecological taste of the forest. Further build a green, beautiful and pleasant habitat ecological space, improve the human settlement ecological environment, improve the people's quality of life, let the urban and rural residents share the achievements of forestry ecological construction, and promote the formation of a harmonious situation in which people and nature live in harmony.

(2) The ability of forest farmers to increase their employment has increased significantly

During the construction of the project, a large amount of labor investment every year can provide a large number of employment opportunities for farmers (herders, forest farmers) in the project area. The construction period of the project is 5 years, the total labor cost is 2,312,332,800 yuan, and it is 19,269,400 working days, equivalent to 77,078 person-years. The project has a operation period of 20 years, and the total labor cost is 4,899,548,900 yuan, which requires 40,829,600 working days, equivalent to 163,318 person-years.

Table 5- 1 Estimation of the number of employed people during the construction period and operation period of the project

Project period	project type	Total labor cost (10000 yuan)	Working day (10,000)	Labor unit price (yuan/working day)	Equivalent to the human year
Construction period	mixed forest of native trees	204970.40	1708.09	120	68323
	Ecological economic forest	23934.00	199.45	120	7978
	Seedling support base	2328.88	19.41	120	776
	Total	231233.28	1926.94	120	77078
Operation period		489954.89	4082.96	120	163318

Note: Calculated in 250 days throughout the year.

The project will focus on workforce structure. Take measures to attract young people to participate in afforestation. Try not to use the labor force with a weak labor force.

(3) The level of forestry management has improved significantly

This project introduces a new model for sand control and ecological management in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The operation of new technologies and new concepts will be demonstrated. The implementation of the project introduces advanced foreign afforestation technology and management experience, which can promote the improvement of forestry management level and strengthen the construction of efficient forestry. Through practice, cultivate a large number of high-level forestry science and technology talents and management talents, improve the quality of project implementation personnel, and train a group of project implementation personnel who understand business and understand management.

(4) Prosperity and development of forest health culture

By strengthening forestry ecological construction, improving forest landscape, promoting the establishment of a number of forest health, experience, and health bases, promoting the production of green and healthy forest foods, supplying fresh and oxygen-rich air, excavating rich forest ecological culture, and building a forest health and leisure system. Actively respond to the call of “Green Water Qingshan is Jinshan Yinshan”, innovate to promote forest tourism, develop sightseeing tours, oxygen bar tours, rural tours, etc., accelerate the development of tourism, provide high-quality ecological experience and health services for the people, and let more Urban and rural residents walk into nature, get close to nature, enjoy nature, constantly enrich the people's spiritual and cultural life, and give full play to the great role of forests in promoting ecological civilization and improving people's livelihood and well-being.

5.4 Institutional capacity and project management

5.4.1 Administration in Municipal Level

5.4.1.1 Project Leading Group (PLG)

The project leading group is led by Mr. Zhang Rui, who is the member of the Standing Committee of Tongliao Municipal Committee, and also the deputy mayor of Tongliao Municipal Government. The deputy group leader is Mr. Han Guowu, who is the deputy mayor of Tongliao Municipal Government. The member of PLG including:

- Mr. Han Xiaofeng-Director of Tongliao Municipal Development and Reform Commission;
- Mr. Xu Tianpeng- Director of Tongliao Municipal Financial Bureau;
- Mr. Lv Guohua-Director of Tongliao Municipal Forestry and Grassland Bureau
- Mr. Xue Yucheng-Director of Tongliao Municipal Environment Protection Bureau
- Mr. Lin Wenhui-Director of Tongliao Municipal Natural Resources Bureau
- Mr. Shi Houchun-Director of Tongliao Municipal Audit Bureau;
- Mr. Shi Yanchun-Director of Municipal Finance Office
- Mr. Bai Wenxue-Chairman of Inner Mongolia Hengrui Investment Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd;
- Mr. Ao Xijun-Deputy director of Municipal Development and Reform Commission, etc

The leader of the PLG is responsible for overall work of the project. Mr. Zhang Rui is responsible for the related work of project preparation. Mr. Han Guowu is responsible for the project implementation.

5.4.1.2 Project Management Office (PMO)

The Project Management Office is established under Municipal Development and Reform Commission. The director of the PMO is undertaken by Ao Xijun, who is the deputy director of the Municipal Development and Reform Commission. The PMO has established project promotion department (the office is located in the Municipal Development and Reform Commission) and the project implementation working department (the office is located in the Forestry and Grassland Bureau). Among them, the project promotion department is responsible for project preparation, and the project implementation working department is responsible for project implementation and daily management. According to the needs of the work, the PMO, the project promotion department, and the project implementation department will allocate staffs from the Municipal Development and

Reform Commission, the Forestry and Grassland Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the Natural Resources Bureau, the Environment Protection Bureau, the Audit Bureau, the Financial Office, and related Qi (counties) to work together under leadership of the PLG.

(1) The Municipal Forestry and Grassland Bureau is responsible for: overall project design, annual plan preparation, organization and implementation, management method formulation, technical guidance of the county-level's construction design, project implementation management, county-level implementation supervision, quality supervision, inspection and acceptance, as well as completion acceptance. For the construction of mixed forests of native tree species, the Municipal Forestry and Grassland Bureau shall carry out the project procurement in accordance with the European Investment Bank's procurement guidelines. The winning bidder shall, in accordance with the requirements of the European Investment Bank, unify the standards and construction, and be responsible for organization of forestation and O&M within two years after completion. In the 4th years, the forest land will be managed by the farmers themselves, and the forest property rights and income will be owned by the farmers.

(2) The Municipal Finance Bureau is responsible for loan on-lending, the implementation of counterpart fund at all levels, fund disbursement, financial supervision, debt management, withdrawal application, and repayment of principal and interest;

(3) The Municipal Development and Reform Commission is responsible for project preparation work, including project identification, approval, adjustment, and implementation supervision.

(4) The Municipal Audit Bureau is responsible for project fund utilization supervision and annual audit

(5) The Municipal Environment Protection Bureau is responsible for environmental technical guidance and supervision during project implementation

(6) The Municipal Natural Resources Bureau is responsible for the preparation work of project such as confirmation of the nature of afforestation land

(7) The Municipal Finance Office is responsible for the capital operation of the project and other related work

5.4.1.3 Establish of Consultant Team

The consulting team consists of related experts from the Chinese Academy of Engineering, the Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Applied Ecology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Desertification Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Forestry, the Desert Governance Institute of Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, the Inner Mongolia Forestry Research Institute, Beijing University Capital Development Research Institute and the Mengcao Ecological Group Research Institute, etc. The consulting team will conduct special research on a regular or irregular basis to consult and review major technical issues during project implementation.

5.4.2 Administration Agency in County-Level

The 8 county and district governments in the project area established project leading groups and project management offices (PMOs) with reference to the municipal project management agency. The Qi (county) and District Government is responsible for organization, implementation, supervision, coordination, and acceptance of the construction for mixed forests of native trees. The local forestry and grassland departments will take the lead, and other departments will be responsible for overall process management of the project construction locally. The Qi (county) and District Forestry and Grassland Bureau is responsible for the acceptance of ecological economic forest standardization base project and the nursery construction project, and cooperates with the municipal PMO to conduct spot checks and third-party acceptance work of the European Investment Bank. The Qi (county) and District PMOs are also responsible for the design of the above three projects.

5.4.3 Administration Agency in the Township Level

The project implementation unit (PIU) in the township level have been established and are directly responsible for organizing and supervising of land utilization, project design, farmers' training, technology promotion, fund utilization, forest management, and environmental supervision, etc

5.4.4 Project management

There is no land lease in this project. The main project implementation bodies are forest farmers, herdsmen, state-owned forest farms, companies and cooperatives. The farmers and herdsmen are responsible for providing forest land and existing water conservancy facilities for the construction of mixed forests of native tree species, and are responsible for forest land management and protection. The afforestation company is responsible for unified construction and maintenance; for the construction of ecological economic forests and nursery stock support bases, the contract households conduct construction by their own funds based on unified standard and design, and then the operation of the economic forest and nursery is the responsible by the contractor households. The afforestation of the project is carried out by contracted households on their own land, the afforestation company is only the construction unit, so there is no land transfer, and no land lease in the project.

The project is promoted by letting project households participate in the sharing of project revenues, and encourage all involved project personnel to work together and actively participate in the project. The objective of the project is to improve local ecological environment in the project area, promote the sustainable and efficient growth of the forest farmers industry, and promote forest health.

After the adjustment of the afforestation model, Tongliao City should communicate with the 8 county forest and grass bureaus in time, and each county should promote the new afforestation model to the relevant villages, farmers and forest farms for 24 times. The majority of forest farmers should participate in these trainings and become aware of the new Afforestation model.

(一) mixed forests of native trees

1. Loan and repayment

The mixed forests of native trees are will be repaid and lended by the municipal level, and the Qi(county) and district governments are responsible for organizing, implementing, supervising, coordinating and acceptance. The Qi (county) and District PMOs are also responsible for the design (the cost of site investigation and other expenses incurred will be financed by the Municipal PMO).

The Qi (county) and District PMO will sign relevant cooperation and O&M contracts with forest landowners, and make cooperation agreements. The loan will be repaid by the municipal government, and the county and forest landowners will not make guarantees.

2. Revenue allocation

(8) Tongliao Forestry and Grassland Bureau is the project construction unit. The winning bidder shall, in accordance with the requirements of the European Investment Bank, unify the standards and construction, and be responsible for organization of forestation and O&M within two years after completion. In the 4th years, the forest land will be managed by the farmers themselves, and the forest property rights and income will be owned by the farmers. Anyone plants in accordance with the standard plant spacing prescribed, now after modifying the model, he will be given a standard compensation of 500 yuan per mu after acceptance.

(二) Ecological economic forest

1. Loan and repayment

The ecological economic forest adopts: the person who make the loans should pays the loan, and construction before repayment. The county-level PMO is responsible for local design work(the cost of local investigation will be afforded by municipal PMO). The loan households conduct construction by their own funds in accordance with the unified standards and design determined by the municipal PMO. After completion of construction, it will be inspected once a year within three years. After being inspected by the county forestry and grassland bureau, it will be then checked and accepted by the municipal PMO. Finally, the municipal PMO will engage third-party for acceptance. The management method will be carried out according to the regulations. After acceptance, the project payment will be issued according to standard. The payment of project funds shall be carried out in accordance with the ratio of 6:2:2, that is, 60% of the project fund will be paid after the first-year's acceptance, 20% of the project funds will be paid after the second year's acceptance, and 20% of the loan will be paid after the third year's acceptance.

2. Revenue allocation

The revenue of ecological economic forests are entirely attributed to the forest land within the scope of Tongliao City, suitable for planting fruit trees without being planted or unqualified or to be replanted after planting, and forestry households with forestry, farmers, herdsmen, forest farms and cooperatives.

(3) Nursery support base

1. Loan and repayment

The nursery support base adopts: the person who make the loans should pays the loan, and construction before repayment. The county-level PMO is responsible for local design work(the cost of local investigation will be afforded by company). The loan households conduct construction by their own funds in accordance with the design. The loan households shall, in accordance with the rules for the construction of the nursery, handle the production and operation licenses, or they may construction first and then get license. After being inspected by the county PMO, it will be then checked and accepted by the municipal PMO. Finally, the Bank will engage third-party for acceptance. The payment of project funds shall be carried out in accordance with the ratio of 6:2:2, that is, 60% of the project fund will be paid after the first-year's acceptance, 20% of the project funds will be paid after the second year's acceptance, and 20% of the loan will be paid after the third year's acceptance. At the time of acceptance, the variety and method of each household and the size of the input shall be determined.

2. Revenue allocation

The revenue of the nursery support base is completely for suitable for the plots that are suitable for nursery and are not qualified or re-educated after breeding, and are owned by institutions or individuals with forestry, farmer, forestry, cooperatives, etc.

5.4.5 Project training

The project focuses on the technical standards and operational procedures for project implementation and the training of advanced applicable technologies. The specific contents include the relevant management regulations of the European Investment Bank loan project (project

implementation management and quality control, capital and financial management, material equipment procurement), mixed forest of native tree species, ecological economic forest, nursery cultivation technology, forest certification, forest management plan preparation and implementation. Technology, pest control, and pesticide use technology, environmental regulations, etc.

The project will be trained for 2,355 person-days and will be scheduled for the first, second and third years.

Training 1: Project Management Knowledge. Focus on learning the "European Investment Bank Purchasing Guide" and the European Investment Bank's regulations on payment. The number of training is expected to be 595 person-days.

Training 2: key technologies for the cultivation of native tree species, eco-economic forests, and nursery. It mainly focuses on the forestry technology that plays a key role in the quality of afforestation such as native tree species, eco-economic forests, and nursery construction, the new scientific and technological achievements recommended by the State Forestry and Prairie Bureau, and the advanced practical technologies in Tongliao City and various flag counties. The focus is on the site of afforestation tree species, afforestation density, land preparation, and planting methods, young forest tending, fertilization techniques, etc. The estimated number of training is 450 person-days.

Training 3: Planting material development techniques. It is mainly related to technology choices and procedures for the selection of excellent planting materials (species and varieties), cultivation and nursery management techniques for afforestation tree species. The number of training is expected to be 450 working days.

Training 4: Pest control and pesticide use. Focus on understanding and mastering the possible occurrence of pests and diseases, understanding the characteristics and laws of forest pests and diseases, and learning which methods can effectively prevent pests and diseases and how to use pesticides to control pests and diseases, understand and master the toxicity of pesticides used, and the length of efficacy period. And how to ensure the safety of pesticides, and to understand the safe

transportation and storage methods of pesticides. The number of training is expected to be 450 person-days.

Training 5: Forest certification. The focus is on understanding the concepts, systems, objectives, basic methods and preparation requirements of forest certification. The number of training is expected to be 410 person-days. The specific situation of the training is shown in Table 5-3

Table 5- 2 Project training schedule

Training level	training content	Training organizer	Training object	Total		First year	Second year	Third year
				Person-day	Amount (10000 Yuan)	Person-day	Person-day	Person-day
Total				2355	38.65	810	795	750
Provincial level	Subtotal	City project office	City and county level managers and technicians	755	22.65	260	255	240
	Training 1: Project Management Knowledge			175	5.25	60	55	60
	Training 2: key technologies for local tree species, eco-economic forests and nursery cultivation			150	4.50	50	50	50
	Training 3: Planting material development technology			150	4.50	50	50	50

Training level	training content	Training organizer	Training object	Total		First year	Second year	Third year
				Person-day	Amount (10000 Yuan)	Person-day	Person-day	Person-day
	Training 4: Pest Control and Pesticide Use Technology			150	4.50	50	50	50
	Training 5: Forest Certification			130	3.90	50	50	30
County level	Subtotal	County-level forestry department	County and township managers and technicians and implementing entities	1600	16	550	540	510
	Training 1: Project Management Knowledge			420	4.20	150	140	130
	Training 2: Key technologies for local tree species, eco-economic forests and nursery cultivation			300	3.00	100	100	100
	Training 3: Planting material development technology			300	3.00	100	100	100
	Training 4: Pest Control and Pesticide Use Technology			300	3.00	100	100	100

Training level	training content	Training organizer	Training object	Total		First year	Second year	Third year
				Person-day	Amount (10000 Yuan)	Person-day	Person-day	Person-day
				Training 5: Forest Certification	280	2.80	100	100

6 Key findings of stakeholder consultations

6.1 Identification of key stakeholders

6.1.1 Stakeholders

Project stakeholders refer to all parties that have direct and indirect interest relationships with the project and have direct and indirect effects on the success of the project. The stakeholders of this project can be roughly divided into seven groups: project service groups, construction affected groups, special groups, implement institution and related units, all counties government, project offices and other related institutions. See Table 6-1 for details.

Table 6- 1 Stakeholders table

Category	Stakeholders
Project service group	The project area involves afforestation objects: farmers, large afforestation, state-owned forest farms, etc.
Construction impact group	The residents, shops, enterprises and institutions, pedestrians and vehicles in the afforestation area.
Special groups	Poor families, female-headed households, women, children, and disabled people.
Project implementation agency and related units	Afforestation company or cooperative, design unit, supervision unit and construction unit.
Government related agencies, other relevant institutions	Tongliao Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, relevant people's government of Qixian County, Tongliao Forestry Bureau (sub-project office) and 8 county forestry bureaus under the jurisdiction of the county, relevant county and county urban development and reform commission, finance bureau, civil affairs bureau , Poverty Alleviation Office, Min Zong Committee, Environmental Protection Bureau, Women's Federation, etc., external monitoring units, non-governmental organizations, civil society, European investment banks.

6.1.2 Key stakeholders

Project stakeholders will have an impact on the construction of the project, and project construction will also have an impact on each stakeholder. Therefore, identifying key stakeholders is a critical step in properly analyzing social impact. According to the character of stakeholders, it can be divided into two types: interest damage and benefit.

Through workshops, questionnaires, individual interviews, etc., the social assessment working group analyzed the project stakeholders and identified key stakeholders of the project as shown in Table 6-2. Project implementation main body is in Table 6-3

Table 6- 2 Key stakeholder situation table

Key stakeholders	Relationship with the project	Importance	influence level
Project area group	Beneficiary	general	general
Engineering construction affected group	Lost person	general	general
Special groups	Beneficiary	general	general
Stock company	Beneficiary, builder	Very important	high
Design unit	Beneficiary, program design	important	high
Supervisory unit	Beneficiary, quality assurance	important	high
Construction unit	Beneficiary, quality, progress, investment guarantee	Very important	high
Project area village committee	Beneficiary	important	high
Subproject Office and Leading Group	Beneficiary, leader	Very important	very high
Subproject county government	Beneficiary, leader	Very important	very high
Other government agencies	Beneficiary, participation	important	high
State-owned forest farm	Beneficiary, builder	important	high

Key stakeholders	Relationship with the project	Importance	influence level
cooperative	Beneficiary, builder	Very important	very high
forestry, agriculture and herder households	Beneficiary, builder	Very important	high

6.2 Positive impact of the project

6.2.1 Impact of the project area group

Project service group: Impact on forestry, agriculture and herder households, stock company, cooperative, forestry centre .This group is the main beneficiary of the project. The status of project implementation main bodies is in Table 6-3

Table 6-3 Status of project implementation main body

Main body	Nature, characteristics and roles in the project
forestry, agriculture and herder households	It has strong sense of responsibility and technical ability, fast progress, and self-financing with low cost; but often lack of funds, poor professionalism, and low quality of afforestation.
afforestation company	The enterprises selected by Tongliao Forestry and Grassland Bureau in accordance with the European Investment Bank's procurement guidelines. The enterprises implement a profitable economic organization that operates independently. It is independently accounted and legally established. It is characterized by sufficient funds, strong technical strength, certain organizational and management capabilities, high afforestation quality and good results. But the operating costs are higher.
forestry centre	Including state-owned forest farms, characterized by large area of forest land or pastoral area, rich forestry resources, strong technical strength, high quality and good effect; but no padding capacity, receptor mechanism, low work efficiency and slow progress.
cooperative	A professional cooperative refers to a mutual economic organization with voluntarily unites and democratically manages. Professional cooperatives need to have a regulation and must registered. The characteristic is that each member of the cooperative still acts as an independent operator, which reduces the supervision cost of the cooperative to the production of farmers. Through cooperatives, farmers are provided with science and technology, market information, and a wider range of pre-production, mid-production, and post-natal

	services to improve the organization of farmers, strengthen the competitiveness of farmers entering the market, and reduce market risks. However, the construction funds are insufficient.
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6.2.2 Impact of special groups

Special groups: The comprehensive management and construction of ecological afforestation in Horqin Sandy Land is conducive to improving the environmental living standards and quality of life of special groups such as women, the elderly, children and the disabled. They are the beneficiaries of the project.

6.2.3 Impact of the company

Company: one of the project implementation executors, namely the afforestation company involved in the project, which is selected by Tongliao forestry and grassland bureau for project bidding according to the procurement guide of European investment bank..The completion of the project will increase the company's afforestation experience and technology, expand its business scope and enhance its business efficiency, so the company is a beneficiary of benefits.

6.2.4 Impact of design, supervision and construction units

Design, supervision and construction units: The work efficiency and quality of the design, supervision and construction units will directly affect the operational effects after the completion of the project. These units will contact the project by signing a contract with Party A, and the project construction can bring them income is therefore also a project beneficiary unit.

6.2.5 Impact of community village committees in the project area

Community Neighborhood Committee and Village Committee of the Project Area: Some work in the implementation of this project needs these organizations to help coordinate, so as to ensure the smooth development of the project, thus increasing their workload.However, they are also the beneficiaries of the project. The implementation of the project will improve the environmental quality of the project area, improve the income and health of the residents, and promote the

economic and social development of the region and improve the ecological environment. In general, these organizations are also beneficiaries of the benefits.

6.2.6 Impact of Subproject Offices and Leading Groups

Sub-project office and leading group: Tongliao municipal party committee and government have set up a leading group to support the ecological afforestation project of horqin sandy land with the loan of tongliao European investment bank. The office is headed by ao xijun, deputy director of the municipal development and reform commission. The office consists of project promotion group (with the office located in the municipal development and reform commission) and project implementation working group (with the office located in the bureau of forestry and grassland)...The project promotion team is responsible for the related work in the early stage of the project, project implementation and daily management of the project implementation working group. The members of the leading group are composed of Liu lanying, director of tongliao municipal development and reform commission,, Xu Tianpeng, director of the municipal finance bureau; Lu Guohua, director of the municipal forestry and grassland bureau; Xu hui, director of the municipal environmental protection bureau; Du wenhui, director of the municipal land and resources bureau; Shi Houchun, director of the municipal audit bureau; Shi Yanchun, director of the municipal finance office; and chairman of Inner Mongolia hengrui investment holding (group) co., LTD.. The leading group are led by Zhang Rui, member of the standing committee of tongliao municipal committee and vice mayor of the government, and Tongliao municipal committee member, vice mayor of the government Du Huiliang, vice mayor of the municipal government Han Huowu as deputy leader. On the one side, They are responsible for the overall leadership of the project, supervising and ensuring the various departments. On the other side, they should coordinate all the resources to take research to solve difficulties and problems in project preparation and implementation. The success of the project is their performance and they are also beneficiaries.

6.2.7 Impact of the sub-project flag county government

The various county and county governments: The project construction is conducive to the realization of the government's economic, social and ecological synchronization construction,

simultaneous development, and simultaneous growth. At the same time, this project is an ecological engineering project highly valued by governments at all levels, and is also a political achievement of the various county governments. The Tongzhi County government under Tongliao City is a beneficial stakeholder.

6.2.8 Impact of other government agencies

Other government agencies: The participation of these institutions is very important. They need to recruit personnel to cooperate with the project work, which increasing the workload to a certain extent. However the completion of the project is also their work performance for them, so they are also beneficiaries.

6.2.9 grievance mechanism

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the social action plan, no substantive disputes will arise. However, unforeseen circumstances may occur during this process. In order to effectively solve problems and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and social action plans, a transparent and effective grievance mechanism has been established.

1. The basic complaint mechanism is as follows:

- a) The affected person complains to the village civil mediator orally or in writing. If it is verbally dissatisfied, the village civil mediator must make a written record, and make a clear reply within 2 weeks.
- b) If the reply in Phase 1 does not satisfy the complainant, the complainant may complain to the township judicial office, and the township judicial office must make a clear reply within 2 weeks.
- c) Complainants may appeal to Forestry and Grassland Bureau in every county within one month of receiving the decision of Stage 2, and Forestry and Grassland Bureau shall make a decision to handle the appeal within 3 weeks.
- d) The affected people are still dissatisfied with the reply from the Forestry and Grassland Bureau. They can receive the lawsuit at the receiving stage 3 at any time in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China and directly file a lawsuit in the

civil court of the local court.

2. At any stage, if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance procedure or disposition, he may file a lawsuit directly with the civil court.

3. Affected persons may also file a complaint with the European Investment Bank's special coordinator or the Office of the Compliance Review Group in accordance with the accountability mechanism of the European Investment Bank.¹

4. All oral or written complaints will be reported to the European Investment Bank in internal and external monitoring reports.

5. All agencies will accept the appeals and appeals of the affected people free of charge, and reasonable fees will be paid from the unforeseen expenses. Throughout the project construction and operation phase, the above procedures are still valid, so that affected people can use it to solve related problems. The above appeal channels will be disclosed to the affected people through the information manual and the media.

6. During the implementation of the Social Action Plan, the monitoring agency shall register and manage the complaints and processing information, and submit such information to the various flag county subproject offices in writing each month.

7. Tongliao City Project Office will regularly check the complaint registration and processing information, and prepare a registration form for this purpose.

Table 6- 4 Complaint and Appeal Registration Form

Acceptance Unit		Time		Llocation	
Name of the complainant		Request solution			
Content of the appeal:					
Proposed solution					
Actual handling situation					

¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.eib.org/en/>

The complainant (signature)		Recorder (signature)	
<p>Note: 1) The recorder should truthfully record the complainant's complaint content and requirements.</p> <p>2) The appeal process should not be subject to any interference or obstacles.</p> <p>3) The proposed solution should respond to the complainant within the specified time.</p>			

8. The monitoring body appoints the principal responsible for accepting and processing complaints and appeals.

Table 6- 5 Information on complaints and complaints agencies and personnel receiving affected population

Unit	Contact	address	Phone
Tongliao Bureau of forestry and grassland	Li Xiang	East Section of Binhe Street, Keerqin District, Tongliao City	0475-6395015
Zalute Banner Bureau of forestry and grassland	Wu Shaobu	50 meters east of Junmin Youyi Road, Lubei Town, Zhaqi	0475-7228288
Naiman Banner Bureau of forestry and grassland	Xie Chunxiang	West side of the northern section of Beijiao Street, Dalat Tara Town, Naiman Banner	0475-4210675
Kezuo Zhongqi Bureau of forestry and grassland	Yang Minghai	The east side of the intersection of Xiaozhuangwen Street and Wenhua Road in Horqin Zuoyizhongqi	0475-3219129
Kezuoqi Bureau of forestry and grassland	Chen Hui	South Section of Tiexi Road, Left-wing Banner, Kerqin	
Kailu County Bureau of forestry and grassland	Sun Shengwu	South of 70m east of the intersection of Liaohe Street and Maixin Road in Kailu County	0475-6222108
Kulunqi Bureau of forestry and grassland	Chao Lumen	Coulomb Town, Coulomb Town, Dongliang New District	0475-4777601
Horqin District Bureau of forestry and grassland	Korean double	West Section of Huolinhe Street, Keerqin District, Tongliao City	0475-8310924

Unit	Contact	address	Phone
Economic Development Zone Bureau of forestry and grassland	He Haibo	Tongliao Economic Development Zone Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Water Affairs Bureau is located on the 8th floor of Venture Building, Tongliao Economic and Technological Development Zone.	0475-8628580

During project implementation, the cost for solving complaints is included in the management cost budget of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.. Please find in Table 6-6. The project information disclosure and consultation activities is in Table 6-7.

Table 6-6 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>a. Development of forest resources, improvement of ecological environment in the sandy area, construction and development of ecological industries, capacity building of management in desertification areas and initiative to promote the project to other desertification areas – all outputs involved in the project</p>				
<p>A-1 construction period</p> <p>Ensuring women’s employment opportunities during the construction phase of the project</p> <p>Ensuring employment opportunities for minority populations during the construction period of the project</p> <p>Ensure that women’s employment needs are clearly defined in the construction contract</p> <p>Ensure that women's work environment and conditions (any toilet and/or washing arrangements, etc.) are suitable for women</p> <p>Improve the awareness of ecological forestation and environmental protection among the people in the project area and affected areas</p> <p>Before the afforestation project, a resident information conference will be held. The published information includes the start and completion dates, temporary interruption of service, security, etc.</p>	<p>objectives:</p> <p>Female labor force accounts for 30% of the project construction</p> <p>Women and men's workforce equal pay for equal work</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Number of local women employed (50% proficient / 50% unskilled, 40% minority and 20% poor)</p> <p>Pay to local women 100% of female employees receiving training</p>	<p>Project implementation unit, afforestation company</p> <p>Project Office and external monitoring agencies to supervise</p> <p>Women's Federation, Civil</p>	<p>Wages are included in the direct construction costs of the project and are paid by the contractor.</p> <p>Training costs can be found in the social action plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

<p>Ensuring equal pay for equal work</p>	<p>100% of the awareness of ecological forestation and related afforestation training for female employees Afforestation company or afforestation cooperative “training record” (by gender)</p>	<p>Affairs Bureau and external monitoring agencies Women’ s Federation and affected areas of the project need support</p>		
<p>A-2 operation period Ensuring women’ s employment opportunities during project operations Ensuring employment opportunities for minority populations during project operations Ensuring equal pay for equal work Ensure that training is provided to female employees and minority personnel of project operators (labor law, work skills, safety, health, etc.) Protect the rights and interests of workers</p>	<p>Objectives: Female workers account for 40% of jobs during the project operation period 100% of female employees and minority employees receive training Minority population accounts for 40% of jobs during the operation period Index: Pay to local women</p>	<p>Project office and external monitoring agency Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau and Labor Bureau support</p>	<p>Wages are covered by the operating unit of the project in operating costs</p>	<p>After 2024 (after the operation of the subproject)</p>

	Number of female employees trained “Training records of project operating companies (by gender)			
b. Forest resource development - output 1				

<p>Ensuring the participation of women and minority workers in the consultation and decision-making process related to project afforestation</p> <p>Advocacy to raise public awareness of ecological afforestation and forest fire prevention</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Convene meeting of residents in affected areas</p> <p>Number of training, frequency, total time, number of female participants in each county</p>	<p>Project Office, Civil Affairs Bureau and external monitoring agency</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023 (the entire construction period)</p>
<p>c. Ecological environment improvement, construction and ecological industry development in sandy areas - Output 2</p>				
<p>C-1 Ecological environment improvement, construction - sub-output in sandy areas</p>				

<p>Ensuring that women and ethnic minority personnel participate in the consultation and decision-making process related to sand desertification design</p> <p>Ensure that women and minority farmers participate in the cultivation and maintenance of trees, and cultivate, plant and maintain mixed forests, economic forests, and seedlings.</p> <p>Planting and maintenance of mixed forests, economic forests, and seedling bases</p> <p>Artificial economic forest of 125,300 hectares of mixed native rare tree species</p> <p>100 million hectares of ecological and economic forests</p> <p>0.27 million hectares of seedling guarantee base</p>	<p>objective:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>The convening project directly affects the residents meeting of the district</p> <p>Number of female participants (residents, students)</p>	<p>County Project Office, Project implementation unit, community, Ask the Experts</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023 (the entire construction period)</p>
<p>C-2 Promote sustainable afforestation to reduce desertification - sub-output</p>				
<p>Introduce and publicize the sustainable afforestation industry demonstration project and high-quality economic forest base</p> <p>Ensuring women's participation in the design and preparation of sustainable demonstration projects and quality economic forest bases</p> <p>Ensuring the participation of women and ethnic minorities in the</p>	<p>Objective:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority</p>	<p>Qixian County Project Office Project implementation</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023 (the entire construction period)</p>

<p>consultation and decision-making process related to the design of forestry infrastructure</p> <p>Ensure the training of women and ethnic minority personnel in the sustainable afforestation industry and high-quality economic forests (mainly including the economic forestry base of the garden, garden planting, sand fruit, Jinxiu sea otter, etc.)</p> <p>Ensuring the training of women and ethnic minorities in the use of irrigation equipment and pest control</p> <p>Ensuring public awareness campaigns and forest fire prevention awareness of production safety in the project area</p> <p>Ensuring that female cadres enhance their ability to work in demonstration projects</p> <p>Ensure the establishment of an ecological compensation mechanism</p>	<p>employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>At least one female cadre participates in the construction and management of demonstration projects</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Number of promotional materials</p> <p>Number of residents meeting directly affected by district (community)</p> <p>Number of training, frequency, total time of each county</p> <p>Number of women participating in the training</p> <p>Number of female cadres</p>	<p>unit,</p> <p>Support and consultation experts from the municipal government, village committee and forestry bureau of each county</p>		<p>on period)</p>
<p>d. Capacity building for forest resources and desertification management – output 3</p>				

<p>Ensure that each project office and project implementation unit has at least one staff member to undertake the work of social/gender aspects (hereinafter referred to as “social security employees”)</p> <p>Efficient ecological forestry 138000 hectares</p>	<p>Objective: At least one person in each project office or project implementation unit will hold this job.</p> <p>Index: Number of experts/persons in social/gender aspects involved Number of gender action plans/social action plan training provided by experts Number of participants (by gender) Number of female members in Project offices/implementing agencies and community offices</p>	<p>Tong Liao City Project Office and County Project Office</p>	<p>Consult the expert's cost to see the social action plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023 (the entire construction period)</p>
<p>Gender awareness training for project offices and project implementation units, including related (1) European Investment Bank Gender Policy; (2) Gender Action Plan; (3) Discussion on the benefits of women's mainstreaming to infrastructure projects</p>	<p>Objective: 80% of the staff of the project office and implementing agencies are trained At least 30% of female members in all training</p>	<p>Tong Liao City Project Office Various flag county project offices, project</p>	<p>Training costs can be found in the social action plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023 (the entire construction period)</p>

	Index: Number of training, frequency, total time of each county Number of participants (by gender)	implementation units, and various county and county governments support		
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table 6-7 activities and timing of the project information disclosure and consultation phase

Activity	Timing	Engagement Activity and Methodology	Targeted Stakeholder	Engagement Objectives
Disclosure & Consultation Preparation	January 2019	Project readiness	Tong Liao city and the banner county district government, bureau of forestry and grassland and related units	Prepare appropriate disclosure materials related to the disclosure
		Prepare stakeholder engagement plan (including grievance mechanism)	All stakeholders	Prepare appropriate disclosure materials related to the disclosure
		Prepare two reports (detailed and general) outlining the non-technical executive summary	Each project office, pays attention to the interest group	Prepare appropriate disclosure materials related to the project and the grievance mechanism; To support disclosure of stakeholder participation
			Municipal forestry bureau, focus groups	Detailed presentations intended for Municipality.

		Informal launch day in Tong Liao forestry bureau; During the 60 days of the disclosure period, the office is expected to be open 2 days a week from 9 a.m. to 12 AM	Governments at all levels, government agencies, relevant project implementation units, afforestation companies, media	Grievance panels are open and staffed so that affected stakeholders have access to non-technical summaries, participation programmes, grievance mechanisms and all other relevant public documents. Provide a feedback box within 60 days.
Disclosure (60-day disclosure period)		Prepare the notification of the commencement of the disclosure process and the program activity schedule. The content of environmental impact assessment is also available for reference. Facilities for receiving comments, including suggestion boxes for providing comments; Send/email to relevant responsible departments, or log in the official website; Telephone hotline 04758310385 and record the feedback.		To enable the participation of all parties; Interested and affected parties have access to the disclosure information and Enable stakeholders to provide feedback and comments with relevant plans for the proposed projects.
	February to April 2019	Publish announcements in local newspapers and media, provide online channels to explain the public process, the location of relevant documents, and various mechanisms for Posting comments.	Stakeholders at all levels	Ensure that project stakeholders have access to or access to the project impact outline and recommended mitigation measures; Enable stakeholders to provide feedback and comments on draft projects; Ensure quality participation in the content of the report, not just its wide dissemination

	The official websites of the government and related organizations publish information about the draft project in Chinese and Mongolian.	Stakeholders at all levels	Ensure that project stakeholders have access to or access to the project impact outline and recommended mitigation measures; Enable stakeholders to provide feedback and comments on draft projects; Ensure quality participation in the content of the report, not just its wide dissemination
	The project draft and other relevant public information will be submitted to relevant stakeholders. The project leading group and the organization responsible for the management of the project area backup copy. Explain to identified stakeholders.	Governments at all levels, forestry bureaus and stakeholders at all levels	Ensure that project stakeholders have access to or access to the project impact outline and recommended mitigation measures; Enable stakeholders to provide feedback and comments on draft projects; Ensure quality participation in the content of the report, not just its wide dissemination
	Establish consultation meetings with relevant interest groups (city, district, county). Establish an advisory meeting program for affected persons. Meetings with those affected by the project will be held at the location agreed upon. Residents of each project area should be encouraged to participate, some of whom may be absent; Feasibility studies, stakeholder engagement plans and three weeks prior to any consultation are provided to give participants time to read and prepare for the consultation.	Governments at all levels, Bureau of forestry and grassland and stakeholders at all levels	Ensure that project stakeholders have access to or access to the project impact outline and recommended mitigation measures; Set meeting dates in advance so stakeholders have time to read and prepare for consultations so they are "notified" ahead of the meeting date.

		Hold consultation sessions with affected stakeholders. The facilitator will coordinate and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and stakeholders. An informal presentation will be prepared and presented in Chinese or Mongolian and a project leaflet should be provided		Enable stakeholders to provide feedback and feedback on projects; Ensure quality participation in the content of the report, not just its wide dissemination.
Post Disclosure	May 2019	Publish the results of the consultation meeting	As above	Close the comment channel
		Finally set out the provisions of "description of forestry ecological construction project with loan from European investment bank of Tong Liao city", and provide a public summary table, during the disclosure of the received opinion, as well as the relevant responsible departments' response to how these opinions are dealt with in the "description of the European investment bank's loan for forestry ecological construction project of Tong Liao city".		Collate comments, log in to the stakeholder registry, and file appropriately into the project's annual and monthly reports

6.3 Conclusions and recommendations

6.3.1 Conclusion

(1) The project leading group of the project, the county government of each subproject, and the afforestation company have a great influence on the realization of the objectives of the project.

(2) For the beneficiaries and vulnerable groups in the project area, they need extensive participation and listen to their suggestions for the project. Reasonable and legal advice should be adopted as much as possible.

(3) Recruit design, supervision and consulting units with project experience through market means to provide technical support for project implementation.

6.3.2 Recommendation:

(1) Develop a project management manual with detailed operational and balanced interests.

(2) Summarize the practical experience of the first phase of the forestry project of Inner Mongolia Investment Bank and apply it to the project.

(3) Training of the above-mentioned units in the European Investment Bank policy.

(4) The relationship between the project office and the migrant workers who are coordinated and employed by the implementation unit. Before the migrant workers work, the relevant departments should take necessary measures to improve the wage payment mechanism for migrant workers so that migrant workers can get their work wages within a reasonable period of time. First, it can mobilize the enthusiasm of migrant workers to work, and second, it can bring economic improvement to migrant workers and their families. The third is to improve the reputation of the project.

7 Poverty impact analysis

7.1 Poverty situation

Tongliao City is the place where Mongolians are most populous and concentrated area in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the country's Mongolian population. It is also an area where poverty is more prominent. According to the statistical yearbook of tongliao in 2017, the permanent population of tongliao is 3.1248 million, among which the Mongolian nationality accounts for 48.80%, which is the largest and most concentrated Mongolian population in China and the whole region, accounting for 1/5 of the Mongolian population in China and 1/4 of the autonomous region. In 2018, the number of poverty-stricken people in Tongliao City was 21,200 and 56,900. The number of poor people in the establishment of the card was 15.2% of the total, ranking third in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It is the outstanding feature of Tongliao's poverty alleviation and development work to build a stable card with a large number of poor people, a wide range of poverty, a large proportion of poverty-stricken ethnic minorities, and relatively concentrated poverty. Due to historical, natural, and policy reasons, the vast majority of the masses still face poverty, a major problem that hinders development. The task of poverty alleviation is still arduous and arduous.

In 2017, Tongliao Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government issued the "Dynamics of Poverty Alleviation in Tongliao City" and formulated the "Compilation of Precision Poverty Alleviation Materials in Tongliao City". In 2017, Tongliao City has integrated all kinds of funds of 4.932 billion yuan, completed 109.6% of the planned investment of 4.5 billion yuan, and supported 46,000 people to get rid of poverty. Overfulfilled 153.2% of the tasks of 30031 people in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, completed the city level. At the beginning of the year, 131% of the 35,000 people's tasks, the per capita income of the poor increased by more than 15%.

The poverty-stricken population in Tongliao City is mainly distributed in the two national-level poverty flags of Naiman Banner and Kulun Banner, and the three poverty-level flags of Kozuozhong Banner, Kezuoqi Banner and Zhalute Banner. Since 2016, China's poverty line has increased from 1,196 yuan in 2008 to 3,146 yuan, and then to 3,535 yuan in 2018. This means that China's poor population will change from less than 30 million to hundreds of millions. Therefore, the increase in

the number of poor people, the increase in the incidence of poverty, and the difficulty in combating poverty have become inevitable. The occurrence of poverty in the project area is shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7- 1Poverty occurrence

County	Poor household		Poverty incidence
	Number of people	Number of households (households)	percentage(%)
Kulun Banner	3417	1331	4.96
Zatru flag	2478	884	0.84
Naiman flag	6485	2219	1.19
Kailu County	1422	651	0.47
Horqin District, Economic Development Zone	2474	924	0.29
Ke Zuozhongqi	13568	2633	1.78
Ke Zuohouqi	31195	10789	5.89
total	61040	19430	15.42

7.2 Causes of poverty

According to the survey, the following analysis was conducted on the causes of poverty in Kulunqi and Naiman Banner:

(1) Poor natural and geographical conditions. The harsh natural conditions such as gale sand, geological disasters and drought have caused an imbalance in the ecological environment and a shortage of resources. Due to grassland and land degradation, agriculture and animal husbandry production are in a state of stagnation, resulting in the overall poverty of the entire flag. In particular, the reduction of rainfall and the continuation of drought over the years have led to the predicament of the lives of farmers and herdsmen.

(2) Rural infrastructure and transportation are not perfect. Most of the rural areas are located in alpine areas, and the population is scattered. Although the infrastructure construction in recent years and the traffic conditions in townships and villages have been effectively improved, some natural

villages have not been perfected; the rural drinking water is relatively scarce, the water taste brackish, the problem of drinking water still exists; most poor villages have not access to broadband, information is blocked, and the effective connection of agricultural and forest products to e-commerce channels has become blocked and cannot meet the needs of big data development strategy.

(3) Lagging public services. Especially in the medical field, in the poorer areas, the village clinics are in poor condition: the medical equipment is in short supply, the quality of personnel is low, the technical level is not high, and farmers are in urgent need of incomplete medicines, which has caused many farmers to be unable to protect their bodies due to timely and effective treatment. There are still great difficulties in getting medical care and seeing a doctor. As a result, some farmers are suffering from poverty due to illness and returning to poverty due to illness.

(4) The development of agroforestry is slow. Agricultural and forestry production technologies are underdeveloped, agricultural and forestry industrialization and mechanization are low, production scale is generally small, and scale benefits are not realized. Due to the constraints of natural and economic conditions, it is difficult to promote the agro-forestry mechanical operation, the effective irrigation degree of the field and forest land is low, the drought and flood control can not be realized, and the gap between the forestry industrialization target is large; the average age of forestry employees is about 45 years old. However, due to the ability of people to go out or “seek another high”, the village lacks rich experts and development demonstration leaders, and the forestry industry is difficult to be effectively organized. It has become one of the main “bottlenecks” restricting the smooth implementation of forestry development, villager income increase and poverty alleviation projects.

(5) Poor farmers have low cultural level, backward science and technology, weak development concepts, weak development aspirations, and few poverty alleviation methods. Since most of the poor households engaged in agricultural and forestry production belong to the “post-50s” and “post-60s”, the education level is low, coupled with inconvenient transportation and communication, information occlusion, material and cultural life and mass ideological education activities are lacking, leading to labor culture. The degree is low, the ideological concept is outdated, the scientific knowledge and commodity awareness are weak, and the new varieties, new materials and new

technologies of agriculture and forestry cannot be effectively promoted and applied. It will lead to no development, no understanding of development, intergenerational transmission of poverty, narrowing the effective poverty alleviation path, and increasing the difficulty of poverty alleviation.

(6) The basic public service resources such as education and medical care are not well-distributed, and most of them are concentrated in the county towns. The rural education and medical personnel resources are seriously lacking, resulting in the poor education level of poor farmers, and the difficulty in medical treatment, also the phenomenon of returning to poverty.

7.3 Poverty alleviation measures

In the aspect of industrial poverty alleviation: support 34,000 to build a poverty-stricken population to achieve industrial poverty alleviation, and the industrial support of poor people has reached more than 90%. By adopting the model of “financial loan autonomy + cooperative farming + asset income custody and fostering”, vigorously develop Beef cattle, meat sheep and other leading industries for poverty alleviation. Invested 302.3 million yuan, including: state and autonomous region of 217.5 million yuan, three to the capital guarantee loan of 84.8 million yuan, support 435 three to the project village to achieve exit.

Financial Poverty Alleviation: Full implementation of the “two exemptions and one priority” policy of benefiting the people. In 2017, the city invested a total of 2.097 billion yuan in poverty alleviation loans. Among them: completed the financial poverty alleviation project and the project loan amount of 1.296 billion yuan, completed 215% of the annual plan of 600 million yuan, and supported 29,000 poor households to increase income through the development of poverty alleviation industries; Zhonghe Rural Credit Small Loan 385 million yuan; other businesses Bank loans amounted to 416 million yuan.

In terms of ex situ poverty alleviation: In 2017, the autonomous region issued the Tongliao City to promote poverty alleviation and relocation tasks for 3,530 people, with a planned investment of 193.8 million yuan. After two inspections, it was found that some of the original relocated households did not meet the relocation conditions, and some relocated households changed their willingness to relocate. They did not agree to relocate. The city retreated 1027 people and actually implemented 2203 people. In the five flag counties of Zhongqi, Kezuoqi Banner, Kulunqi Banner,

Naiman Banner and Zhalute Banner, the completion rate of the project area is over 90%, and the occupancy rate is over 50%. Most of the project areas can be accommodated after the year. At present, the application for the retreat task document has been reported to the Autonomous Region Poverty Alleviation Office. The autonomous region initially agreed to the retreat task, and will be approved after the resignation tasks of all the leagues in the region are completed.

Education and poverty alleviation: Improve the education security system from primary school to university, and provide education subsidies of 261.17 million yuan for 8886 primary school students, junior high school students and high school students who have established card-based poverty-stricken families; solidly promote the implementation of the “rain dew plan” project, and build 838 people. The subsidy for the middle-aged and higher-level students of the poverty-stricken families is 1.16 million yuan; for the newly-researched 2,318 files, the poverty-stricken families have a one-time subsidy of 30,000 yuan and 40,000 yuan, and a total subsidy of 60.94 million yuan.

Health and poverty alleviation: completed the free medical examination of the 87,663 poor people in the city, the physical examination rate was 88.42%. A total of 1,481 family beds for special poor people were set up, and medical expenses were reimbursed for 1,073,100 yuan. The “three batches” of health poverty alleviation actions were fully implemented, including: 578 people with major illnesses, and the completion rate of treatment was 80.73%, exceeding the target requirement of 60% in the autonomous region; the contract rate for chronic diseases was 99.9%. The participation rate of major illness insurance and commercial supplementary insurance for the poor population reached 100%. The proportion of reimbursement for compliance expenses of poor people has reached more than 90%. The health and poverty alleviation guarantee funds have been established in the urban areas of all the counties and counties, with a total investment of 74.68 million yuan. The basic medical insurance and major illness insurance reimbursement deductible lines were reduced by 50%, the proportion of reimbursement for sub-sections increased by 5 percentage points, and the number of hospitalized medical insurance for the poverty-stricken population was 5,741 person-times, and the accumulated reimbursement amount was 20.62 million yuan. A patient with chronic diseases and poor patients was sent to the hospital for medical treatment. All Qixian County has established a comprehensive window of “one-stop” settlement services.

In terms of asset income and poverty alleviation: through the establishment of the interests of households and enterprises with 138 enterprises and professional cooperatives with continuous operation ability and strength, such as Horqin Cattle Industry, Yisai Group, Bangjie Company, Mara Aili Cooperative, etc., the total investment of 11534 Households and 18,709 poor people achieved an annual increase of 3,000-4,000 yuan per household. The Malayan Ai Li cattle professional cooperatives led by Wu Yunbo, the secretary of the Party branch of Bayan Tara Sumu East Sarah Chaka, is directly led by the 1,500 farmers and herdsmen in the 31 Sucha Towns in the surrounding Sumu Town to increase their income. 2014— In 2016, the average annual dividend for the three consecutive years was 2.875 million yuan, and the average per capita income of farmers and herdsmen was 2,400 yuan. It is the only advanced individual in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region who won the national poverty alleviation award.

In terms of the convergence of the two systems: In 2017, 9816 eligible malformed poor people were included in the subsistence allowances, and the city's accumulated low-income support scope reached 24,248 poor people. The insurance fund is 70 million yuan. At the same time, all the low-income people who meet the conditions for the establishment of the card will implement the precise poverty alleviation policy, and further realize the realization of the insurance and the support.

Social poverty alleviation: build departmental leaders Baoqi County, departmental leaders, municipal direct units Baoxiang Township, Qicha Village, cadres at all levels to package poverty-stricken households' three-level package system, and select 6028 cities, Qixian County and Sumu Town. The cadres formed 1,851 resident village teams to help the village. The assessment mechanism for the resident team members and the first secretary was improved. The “Opinions on Further Carrying out the Poverty Alleviation and Development Actions of “Village (嘎查) Enterprise Cooperation in Tongliao City” was formulated, and 102 private enterprises in the city were mobilized to help 100 poverty-stricken villages to expand the road to the rich, develop superior resources and cultivate leading industry. Issued the "Implementation Opinions on Further Doing a Good Job in the Provision of State Organs", and thoroughly implemented the mechanism for promoting the poverty-stricken flag of the four countries and the state organs, and deepened cooperation in the implementation of assistance measures, personnel training, and scientific and technological exchanges. We will seize the favorable opportunity of provincial leaders to contact

poverty-stricken counties, actively strive for all kinds of poverty alleviation funds, and consolidate the effectiveness of poverty alleviation. Focusing on the theme of “10.17” poverty alleviation day, we will increase publicity on poverty alleviation policies, further enhance the enthusiasm of social assistance, and form a poverty alleviation pattern of “three in one” for poverty alleviation, special poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation.

7.4 Projects and the poor

All the affected households, large-scale afforestation and other business entities support the project construction, and believe that the implementation of this project is conducive to improving the ecological environment and promoting economic development. After the project is completed, it will generate the following benefits for the poor people in the project area:

1. Drive the poor to enjoy dividends. Through the establishment of a profit linkage mechanism with poor households, it will help them get rid of poverty and get rich, and speed up the task of completing the flag to get rid of poverty.

2. Improve the quality of the living environment of the poor. Through afforestation, giving full play to ecological benefits, it is conducive to impounding water sources, maintaining water and soil, preventing wind and sand, beneficial to human health, and effectively reducing the number of people suffering from diseases.

3. Increase employment opportunities for the poor. Consult with afforestation companies or cooperatives to provide jobs for the poor, increase the income of the poor, and effectively reduce the incidence of poverty.

4. Reduce the economic burden of poor households. Using the funds for ecological compensation and ecological protection projects, appropriate subsidies will be provided to poor households who have passed the inspection and acceptance in the forestry project area to improve the economic status of the poor.

5. Assist in the implementation of skills poverty alleviation. According to the needs of the project, formulate relevant training plans to provide technical training opportunities for the willing poor households and improve their forestry production and management level.

This project helps poor households to see Table 7-2.

Table 7- 2 This project helps poor households

County	Poor household		Minority population
	Number of people	Number of households (households)	Number of people (10,000 people)
Kulun Banner	3417	1331	11
Zatru flag	2478	884	14
Naiman flag	6485	2219	16
Kailu County	1422	651	7
Horqin District, Economic Development Zone	2474	924	34
Ke Zuozhongqi	13568	2633	36
Ke Zuohouqi	31195	10789	28
total	61040	19430	145

7.5 Conclusions and recommendations

(1) Quality is more important than quantity. At the same time of planting more plants, more governments and forestry departments should ensure the quality of planting trees in advance, and the number and quality of afforestation should be good.

(2) Pay attention to planting, but pay more attention to management. The saying goes that "three-point planting, seven-point management", governments at all levels and the forestry department should regard the survival rate of planted trees as an assessment index for afforestation work, that is, attach importance to the early planting of trees, and strengthen the later management and protection of trees. Do planting one piece and live one piece.

(3) Focus on forestry image, but the reality is more important. While strengthening the greening, we should gradually carry out afforestation work in the areas of soil erosion and sandstorms, and

truly create a natural environment with water, soil, green, red, and beautiful mountains and rivers.

(4) Poor households can obtain a higher income source through the economic forest of the project. In the construction of the card, poor households as the focus of work, so that 19,430 poor households directly benefit from the project.

8 Gender

Women are the main beneficiaries of the project, and their opinions are indispensable for the smooth implementation of the project and the maximization of social benefits. Women's right to participate should be guaranteed to promote equal opportunities for men and women to benefit from the project.

8.1 Overview of the women's population in the project area

In 2018, there were 1,193,333 households in the project area and 3,106,926 people (the households borrowed from the population), of which 1,492,900 were women, accounting for 49.3%; the urban population was 828,000, accounting for 27.36%, and the rural population was 2.198 million, accounting for 72.64%. See Table 8-1 for details.

Table 8- 1 Population profile of the project area

Project area	Total population (person)	Male		Female	
		Number of people	proportion	Number of people	proportion
Horqin District	762417	379830	49.60%	382587	50.40%
Ke Zuozhongqi	405455	270815	66.80%	134640	33.20%
Ke Zuohouqi	529064	207177	39.20%	321887	60.80%
Kailu County	396388	200627	50.60%	195761	49.40%
Zalute flag	306149	154327	50.40%	151822	49.60%
Kulun Banner	179094	91974	51.40%	87120	48.60%
Naiman flag	447502	228459	51.10%	219043	48.90%
Economic Development Zone	80857	38050	47.06%	42807	52.94%
total	3106926	1571259	50.57%	1535667	49.43%

Source: "2017 Tongliao City Statistical Yearbook", information provided by Tongliao City Public Security Department.

8.2 Women's Rights and Status in the Project Area

Women's rights and interests are protected by relevant laws and regulations. The People's Republic of China guarantees and promotes gender equality in the Constitution and stipulates that women enjoy the same rights as men in the fields of politics, economy, culture, society, family, property and person. Tongliao Women and Children's Work Committee is the deliberative and coordinating body for women's work. It is responsible for coordinating and promoting the work of the relevant government departments and the social parties to safeguard the rights and interests of women and children, and implementing the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests and the implementation of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Laws and Regulations on Women's Rights and Interests Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws and regulations concerning women and the implementation of the Tongliao Women's Development Program (2011-2020). Women's federations at the autonomous regions, cities, counties, townships, communities, and administrative villages are specifically responsible for safeguarding women's rights and interests. The status of women in the project area is basically equal to that of men, and there are no serious restrictions, differences or discrimination. According to the survey results, more than 90% of households are determined by the husband and wife after consultation.

8.3 Women's social and economic situation in the project area

The survey surveyed a total of 566 households with a total of 1,644 family members, including 786 females, accounting for 47.8%; 23 large-scale afforestation households with 60 family members, including 24 females, accounting for 40%; state-owned forest farms 1 Households, a total of 4 family members, including 1 female, accounting for 25%.

8.3.1 Education status

According to the survey results, more than half of the women in education have received education in junior high school or above, of which 54% (427) are junior high school graduates. The female population aged 6 years and over was 760, of which the proportion of women with high school education and above accounted for 21.1% of the total female population. On the whole,

women are less educated than men, with a female population of 78.9% with a junior high school education and below, compared with men (76.8%), and a female population with a college degree or above (9.1%).) The ratio of male population (9.4%) is basically the same.(See Table 8-2 for details).

Table 8- 2 The education status of the surveyed farmers

Project	Overall		Male		Female	
	Number of people	proportion	Number of people	proportion	Number of people	proportion
Illiterate and semi-literate	16	1.00%	5	0.59%	11	1.45%
primary school	295	18.41%	133	15.80%	162	21.32%
junior high school	920	57.43%	493	58.55%	427	56.18%
High school/secondary school	220	13.73%	129	15.32%	91	11.97%
College	56	3.50%	34	4.04%	22	2.89%
Bachelor degree or above	95	5.93%	48	5.70%	47	6.18%
total	1602	100.00%	842	100.00%	760	100.00%

8.3.2 Employment and housework division of labor

According to the results of the questionnaire survey, among the households surveyed by the farmers, there are 770 female working-age population, of which 591 are women from the farm, accounting for 76.8%.Among the female employed population, there are 60 people working and other people, accounting for 7.8%.

Through the village committee workshop, the social assessment working group learned that regardless of the older family or the younger family, the traditional gender division of work between “male and female, female” is still the mainstream in the local area.Women are responsible for

more domestic work, especially the most time-consuming and cumbersome domestic work such as cooking, washing dishes, washing, sanitation, and child care. For things like entering the market, family purchases are generally undertaken by women. A few divorced women are responsible for all the affairs of the family alone.

8.3.3 Income status

According to the survey results, women's income is lower than that of men (65%) in terms of household income, and men are the main pillar of family income. In 2017, the per capita disposable income of farmers in the whole project area was 15041 yuan. The per capita disposable income of the 566 households surveyed was 12,566 yuan, of which the female income was 4,398 yuan, accounting for 35% of the total household income.

8.3.4 Participation in public affairs

According to the survey results, overall, the participation of women in public affairs in the whole project area is generally lower than that of men. Compared with several other project areas, among the rural women in the three counties of Kailu County, Kezuozhongqi and Kezuohouqi, there are fewer collective services in the care village, and the participation of women is lower than that of men. However, the Social Assessment Working Group learned through the village committee workshop and the survey of farmers that women will also pay close attention to and actively participate in matters involving their own interests.

8.4 Women's satisfaction with the status quo of forestry

Of the 1,644 respondents (filled in the questionnaire), 786 were women and 858 were men, and women accounted for 47.81% of the total number of people surveyed. Among the survey targets for the status quo of forestry, there are 84 women and 482 men.

Overall, the results of female respondents who are satisfied with the status of forestry indicate that women are more satisfied with the status quo of forestry. In terms of ecological benefits, more than 90% of women believe that the environmental quality of forestry projects is very satisfactory, and 61.9% of women are satisfied with the benefits of carbon fixation and oxygen release from forests. 76.1% of the women were satisfied with the water conservation benefits of forest water

conservation; 71.74% of the women were satisfied with the forest conservation benefits. These women live in the forest areas and fields near the project area, and they are particularly concerned about the environment and ecology. During the investigation, the social assessment team also learned that female respondents also paid great attention to the economic benefits of forestry projects. In particular, some women have put forward the demand for “increasing the proportion of economic forest planting”. The benefit brought by economic forests is to increase the income of agriculture and forestry employment. At the same time, it can also improve the living environment and promote the development of eco-tourism. Therefore, women’s society for forestry projects The economic benefit satisfaction is also relatively high.

The specific investigation of ecological benefits (the environmental benefits of forestry projects) is shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Survey of ecological benefits generated by female heads of households on forestry projects

Project county	Improve environmental quality	Forest carbon sequestration and oxygen release benefits	Forest conservation on water source regulates water quantity benefit	Forest soil conservation benefits	Wind and sand fixation benefits	Maintain biodiversity	Other
Ke Zuozhongqi	5	1	4	2	5	1	0
Kulun Banner	4	3	3	3	2	2	0
Ke Zuohouqi	5	2	1	2	2	0	0
Horqin District	6	7	6	3	4	3	0
Zalute flag	13	6	7	8	8	2	0
Naiman flag	13	5	15	12	4	7	0
Economic development Zone	27	25	26	27	25	22	0
Kailu County	3	3	2	3	3	2	0

total	76	52	64	60	53	39	0
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The specific investigation of social and economic benefits is shown in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 Survey of social and economic benefits generated by female heads of households on forestry projects

Project flag county	Significant improvement in human settlements	The ability of forest farmers to increase their employment has increased significantly	Significantly improved forestry management	Forest Kangyang ecological culture flourishes	Other
Ke Zuozhongqi	5	4	3	3	0
Kulun Banner	3	4	2	2	0
Ke Zuohouqi	5	3	0	0	0
Horqin District	7	7	5	6	0
Zalute flag	14	7	8	7	0
Naiman flag	12	17	11	5	0
Economic development Zone	27	26	27	27	15
Kailu County	3	3	3	2	0
total	76	71	59	52	15

The satisfaction of women's ecological benefits to forestry projects is shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 Satisfaction of Female Households on Ecological Benefits of Forestry Projects

Ecological Benefits	Satisfaction
Improve environmental quality	Very satisfied
Forest carbon sequestration and oxygen release benefits	Quite satisfied
Forest conservation water source regulates water quantity benefit	Quite satisfied
Forest soil conservation benefits	Quite satisfied
Wind and sand fixation benefits	Quite satisfied
Maintain biodiversity	Generally satisfied
other	Very dissatisfied

The satisfaction of women's social and economic benefits to forestry projects is shown in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6 Satisfaction of Female Households on Social and Economic Benefits of Forestry Projects

Social and economic benefits	Satisfaction
Significant improvement in human settlements	Very satisfied
The ability of forest farmers to increase their employment has increased significantly	Very satisfied
Significantly improved forestry management	Quite satisfied
Forest Kangyang ecological Culture flourishes	Quite satisfied
Other	Very dissatisfied

8.5 Projects and Women

8.5.1 Impact of the project on women

Women are the main beneficiaries of the project, and the positive impacts of the project on women are mainly reflected in the following:

(1) Improve women's afforestation techniques

In the survey, some women have a positive attitude towards the knowledge of afforestation technology. Even some women in the family will participate in the relevant technical training provided by the technology promotion station or the agriculture and forestry bureau, and they can learn from these trainings, which making them the beneficiary. After the completion of the project, women will receive more training in afforestation, and experience and technology related to afforestation will also be improved.

(2) Improve women's health

At the workshop, some women reported that the air condition was so dry and the air humidity was very low. During the daylight, whether it was working or going out, the air condition would be worse when there were cars or livestock activities on the ground. Meanwhile some women reported that the weather was windy in the winter, and the dust in the village was everywhere. What's more, when in daily activities the sight-seeing will be obstructed, and the eyes often feel dry and hot. At the same time, nose and mouth will be very uncomfortable after breathing in the dust. Once the completion of the project, it will effectively improve the status quo of fly ash, play a role in sand control, greening and beautifying the environment, and reduce the risk of women suffering from respiratory diseases.

(3) increase women's income

Women are another contributor to family income. For some female-headed households, women are the sole bearers of family income, and life and economic pressures are greater than other families. Generally speaking, during the busy period, women's income is mainly from crop income. During non-agricultural periods, they basically rely on doing temporary work to earn money. After the implementation of the project, women can increase the disposable income and

improve their living and economic levels through the achievements in the forest area of the project area.

(4) Providing employment opportunities for women

After the completion of the project, the afforestation company will increase its service targets, and it will need to increase technical and non-technical staff, such as technical work such as breeders and inspectors, as well as non-technical work such as recorders and cleaning staff. These jobs can be given priority to women. According to preliminary estimates, about 48,000 jobs can be created for women workers in the project area.

(5) Improve women's ability to participate in public affairs

Women's participation in public affairs decision-making is the most direct and fundamental manifestation of women's social status. During the construction of the project, women can obtain a variety of information and knowledge by participating in various trainings and workshops, accepting various interviews, and communicating with the government, enterprises, etc., fully understand the relevant current policies and regulations, and express themselves. The views of such an experience will greatly enhance women's awareness of public affairs participation and help women to increase their participation in public affairs.

8.5.2 Women's Participation in Project Management

China pays attention to women's participation and participates in the management of projects. The situation of village-level cadres in this survey is shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7 Number of Social Economic Survey Officers

Project flag county	Cadre/person	Female/person	Mongolian/person
Ke Zuozhongqi	126	40	38
Kulun Banner	119	34	34
Ke Zuohouqi	114	40	38
Horqin District	96	24	24
Zalute flag	75	15	15
Naiman flag	126	50	45
Economic development Zone	25	15	13

Project flag county	Cadre/person	Female/person	Mongolian/person
Kailu County	120	60	59
total	801	278	266

8.5.3 Women's attitudes and needs for the project

After carefully understanding the specific content of the project, all the women interviewed thought that the project was a good thing to improve the environment and quality of life of the residents, and they all actively supported the project construction.

The following are some of the needs and recommendations presented at the Women's Workshop:

(1) The construction unit shall formulate and publish the construction plan in advance, and advertise it widely so that they can make arrangements early and do not affect the timely delivery of children to school.

(2) During the construction, the construction unit must take safety measures to prevent accidents, especially to ensure the safety of the elderly and children on the way to school; civilized construction to reduce interference with the normal life of residents.

(3) The construction unit should consider the regional nature into account. The construction site is in the ethnic minority areas. So, the construction unit should respect the local customs and habits, and pay attention to prevent the occurrence of conflicts during the formulation and implementation process.

(4) It is hoped that technical training on afforestation and seedling raising will be obtained, and the level of afforestation and management will be improved. It is also hoped that through training, there will be opportunities for some growers such as afforestation companies and nursery inspectors.

(5) Give priority to providing employment opportunities for female-headed households, increase the proportion of economic forestry plants, give preferential treatment in terms of policies, planning, design, etc., improve their family living standards and improve their social status.

(6) Guarantee women's right to participate. Meetings or events related to design, construction, planning, etc. must ensure the participation of women, pay attention to their opinions, and consider

their actual needs.

(7) Provide basic equipment and facilities that are conducive to forest planting and management, such as fences and wells, improve the survival rate of seedlings and management level of forest land, and increase women's experience in successful afforestation, thereby improving women's quality of life.

8.6 Gender Action Plan

The project should implement a gender action plan to increase women's participation and participation in public affairs, and to increase women's employment, to improve women's social status, and try to alleviate the negative impacts of eliminating project implementation on women and promote equal opportunities for women and men to benefit from the project. The main contents of the gender action plan are:

(1) Public participation and consultation. Consultation, monitoring and assessment of the various stages of project preparation, implementation and post-operation must ensure that women in the project area participate, consult and respect their opinions. The project construction unit shall strengthen contact and cooperation with the forestry bureau of the project area or the forestry station, the village committee, and the women's federations at all levels, and disseminate information through channels such as radio and television, publicity columns, and brochures to ensure women's right to know about project construction. Public participation in meetings and conferences related to project construction must ensure that 40% of women participate; decision-making, planning, etc. should pay attention to the inclusion of women's opinions.

(2) Increase employment. In the project preparation stage, the project construction unit should fully understand women's employment needs and employment willingness, and strive to create unskilled employment opportunities for women during the project construction period and operation period. Some women's jobs, such as recorders and cleaning staff. Etc., priority should be given to women. Afforestation companies or afforestation cooperatives have initially estimated that they can create 69,000 jobs and recommend that at least half of them be offered to women.

(3) The project construction unit should take care of the female-headed households and provide them with necessary assistance to improve their living conditions and enhance their self-confidence.

9 ethnic minorities

According to the statistics of Tongliao City in 2017, In 2016, there were 3.1248 million permanent residents and 1.563 million mongolians, accounting for 48.80%.The han nationality was 1,513,100, accounting for 47.75%.Other ethnic minorities numbered 119,600, accounting for 3.35 percent.

The social assessment working group visited the village committees of the various county ethnic and religious affairs bureaus in the project area and the sample villages of Qixian County, and investigated the minority population in the project area in detail.The survey found that Kulunqi, Kezuozhongqi and Kezuoqiqi had a large minority population, especially the Mongolian population.

According to statistics, the total population of the project area is 3.1 million, and the total population of the minority population in 8 flag counties is 1,575,800, accounting for 52.1% of the total population of the project area (see Table 9-1 for details).

Table 9- 1 Minority population situation in the project area

County	Total population	Minority population		Mongolian population	
	Number of people (10,000 people)	Number of people (10,000 people)	proportion	Number of people (10,000 people)	proportion
Kulun Banner	17.91	12.11	67.62%	11.40	63.65%
Zatru flag	30.62	15.56	50.82%	15.40	50.29%
Naiman flag	44.75	18.05	40.34%	17.30	38.66%
Kailu County	39.64	7.51	18.95%	7.40	18.67%
Horqin District, Economic Development Zone	84.33	37.51	44.48%	31.19	36.99%
Ke Zuozhongqi	52.91	39.71	75.05%	39.50	74.66%

County	Total population	Minority population		Mongolian population	
	Number of people (10,000 people)	Number of people (10,000 people)	proportion	Number of people (10,000 people)	proportion
Ke Zuohouqi	40.55	30.73	75.78%	30.30	74.72%
Total	310.71	161.18	51.88%	152.49	49.08%

9.1 Minority and Social Development Plan Objectives and Legal Framework

9.1.1 Minority and social development plan objectives

The overall goal of the minority and social development plan is to ensure that: (1) Tongliao City's use of the European Investment Bank to build a comprehensive ecological forestry project in Horqin Sandy Land will not bring adverse social and cultural impacts; (2) The project can be local residents including ethnic minorities, women and the poor provide opportunities to benefit from the project; (3) Ethnic minorities are equal or give priority to the Han people to obtain income opportunities.

9.1.2 Legal framework

9.1.2.1 China's government policies, plans and programs on ethnic minorities

After 1949, the government of the People's Republic of China adopted a policy of national equality, and all ethnic groups were equal before the law and the Constitution. However, due to the relatively backward social and economic conditions of most of the ethnic minorities, the government adopted the preferential treatment policy to help them narrow the gap with the Han nationality. In order to implement this policy, the government first clarified and defined the ethnic identity. To implement this policy, the government first clarified, enumerated and defined the identity of the nation. The policies of the People's Republic of China after 1949 define the nation very precisely on the basis of common language, field, economic base and tradition/culture. According to this

definition, the Han nationality constitutes the dominant nation of the People's Republic of China. Before 1949, some ethnic minorities (such as Manchu and Zhuang) had been assimilated by Chinese language and cultural traditions, but they were still regarded as minorities. Since 1949, a smaller group of ethnic minorities has tended to merge and merge into officially recognized minorities. Once a minority is officially recognized, the group will elect representatives to all levels of government agencies. Policies and regulations stipulate many measures to meet the needs of ethnic minorities, including autonomous governments at all levels, special education, and funding programs for minority development.

The autonomous regions and autonomous counties are mainly concentrated in three provinces (Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai) and five minority autonomous regions¹. The 1954 Constitution provides for the exercise of autonomy in minority areas. There are representatives of ethnic minority autonomous regions in government agencies at all levels. The government has granted a large number of subsidies to ethnic minorities in the following areas: the privilege of use of relief funds, loans, subsidies and tax reduction policies include the imposing lower agricultural taxes to promote economic development. Since the 1980s, the autonomous regional government has been able to determine economic policies, including what to produce. According to the “Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law” (1984), they have certain autonomy over the domination of government subsidies, the establishment of guidelines, education, and budgeting.

In 2016, the State Council issued the “13th Five-Year Plan”. The plan pays attention to handling minority issues and adopts special policy measures to increase the handling of minority affairs. The goal of the plan is: the gap between per capita GDP and the national average is significantly narrowed, the gap between urban and rural residents' income and the national average is narrowing, improving public service capacity, education, cultural services, medical and social security, and protecting minority culture; The theoretical policy system and the national laws and regulations system are more complete, and the national affairs service system is more perfect.

Minority areas enjoy the use of relief funds, loans, subsidies and tax cuts, including lower agricultural taxes to promote economic development. Minorities also benefit from a differentiated scoring system, which makes them more dominant in college admission than the Han. In the three

provinces and five autonomous regions¹² where ethnic minorities in China are concentrated, including the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the government's past subsidies have been very strong.

9.1.2.2 European Investment Bank's requirements for Indigenous Peoples

The European Investment Bank's requirements for Aboriginal people are:

(1) In all cases involving indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples development plans (ipdp) must be prepared in accordance with the principles of freedom, prior knowledge and consent, and in cases where the State recognizes the rights of affected groups of indigenous peoples or communities;

(2) When the project involves indigenous peoples, appropriate social assessments must be based on the cultural and socio-economic characteristics and sensitivity of the indigenous communities;

(3) Concerns about indigenous people must be reflected in and integrated into the screening of project design, public consultation and participation, monitoring and assessment.

(4) The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) should be consistent with the international human rights of indigenous peoples and the expectations of this standard (eib environmental and social standards);

The European Investment Bank's interventions for affected indigenous peoples should be consistent with the needs and expectations of the affected indigenous peoples; with the cultural and socio-economic systems of the affected Indigenous Peoples; Ability to participate in project conception, planning and implementation; balance development benefits and impacts; avoid negative impacts on indigenous peoples; and, if they occur, consider judicial complaints and customary dispute resolution mechanisms with indigenous peoples.

9.2 Social and economic characteristics of ethnic minorities

The surveyed project area has a total of 8 flag counties, with a total of 3.1 million people living, and a minority population of 1,575,800 people benefit from forest ecology such as ecological

² Ethnic minority autonomous regions: Inner Mongolia autonomous region, Guangxi zhuang autonomous region, Tibet autonomous region, Xinjiang uygur autonomous region, Ningxia hui autonomous region

afforestation, returning farmland to forests, and sand control.

Through the survey conducted by the Social Assessment Working Group, the results showed that a total of 566 households were surveyed. Among the 1,644 people, the Mongolian and other ethnic minorities accounted for 35.22% (579) and 1.64% (27) of the total population, respectively. The Mongols dominated, followed by the Manchus. See Table 9-2 for the minority population and the proportion of the survey of the farmers in the eight flag counties.

Table 9- 2 The minority population of the surveyed farmers

County	Total population	Han population		Mongolian population		Other ethnic population	
	Number of people	Number of people	proportion	Number of people	proportion	Number of people	proportion
Kulun Banner	240	64	26.67%	175	72.92%	1	0.42%
Zatru flag	244	127	52.05%	97	39.75%	20	8.20%
Naiman flag	237	79	33.33%	158	66.67%	0	0.00%
Kailu County	116	21	18.10%	95	81.90%	0	0.00%
Horqin, Economic Development Zone	512	118	23.05%	378	73.83%	16	3.13%
Ke Zuozhongqi	189	41	21.69%	148	78.31%	0	0.00%
Ke Zuohouqi	106	0	0.00%	106	100.00%	0	0.00%
total	1644	450	27.37%	1157	70.38%	37	2.25%

Source: Social and economic household survey in January 2019.

9.3 Minorities and the project

The project construction content of the project: the project engineering construction land reclamation seedling breeding cultivation and infrastructure projects on the basis of forest classification management, to expand the amount of forest resources, improve the quality and efficiency of resources as the goal, based on principles of ecological priority, to increase the green

land resource ecological security appreciation society as the main task for poverty alleviation, accelerate the realization of sand prevention to improve the ecological environment construction environment friendly society increasing the income of farmers and herdsmen and maintenance motherland northern Xinjiang ecological security requirements, the implementation of forestry supply side beautiful rural construction structural reforms and horqin organic combination of comprehensive control and overall improvement. In addition, capacity building will be strengthened in the areas of preservation, forest certification and project training. The project is conducive to promoting economic and sustainable green development of the project site. The economic development is the basis for solving the problems of local minority development, the problem of poor people, and the disadvantaged status of women and children.

This project is a sand afforestation project. Through the survey of the social assessment working group and the questionnaire survey of farmers, the results show that the ethnic minority farmers such as the Mongolian, Manchu, and Hui ethnic groups under investigation support the project (100%) and believe that the implementation of the project will not be correct. Production lifestyles and customs have an impact. In face-to-face interviews, most minority growers have higher participation and enthusiasm for the project, and they hope that the project can be implemented as soon as possible and implemented, and some minority female heads of households expect to increase the proportion of economic forests in this project as to increase income.

The survey concluded that the minority residents in the project area supported the project. The overall impact of the project on ethnic minorities is consistent with the overall impact on the Han nationality. Minorities and Hans have the same socio-economic and political rights, and can take relevant measures and implement specific activities to maximize the positive impact of the project. The ecological, social and economic benefits generated by the project to improve the living environment, enhance employment and income, and promote the occurrence of characteristic ecotourism, the minority groups can directly benefit from the project.

10. Social Action Plan

10.1 Introduction

The social action plan (SAP) is prepared by Tongliao Project Management Office (provincial project office) and various county project offices (county project offices), and the project design,

implementation, supervision units and relevant local government departments jointly prepare and obtain skills. Assistance is from the social experts of the expert group.

10.2 Purpose

The purpose of this social action plan is to ensure that important issues related to society and poverty are brought to the attention of the project. The implementation of the program can enhance project revenue and reduce any possible negative impacts. The possible negative impacts of any project should be avoided or mitigated as much as possible, and project benefits include vulnerable groups (including poor people, women, ethnic minorities, etc.). The social action plan emphasizes social inclusion and equal access to the fruits of new economic development. At the same time, relevant gender equality measures are also included in the Women's Action Plan.

10.3 Foundations of the Social Development Action Plan

The Social Action Plan focuses on issues related to directly affected people, vulnerable groups, women and local social development. Relevant measures to address these issues have been developed and adopted based on project poverty and social assessment reports and further public consultation. The main actions can be divided into three categories: (1) project benefits and strengthening measures are directly controlled by the implementing agencies; (2) social risk mitigation measures brought by the solution are handled by Tongliao Project Office and implementing units; (3) local The government can take complementary strengthening measures to increase the common benefits generated by the construction or operation of the project. Table 10-1 provides detailed information on the social action plan, including suggested actions, target groups, implementing agencies, time, funding sources, and monitoring indicators.

10.4 Gender equality

The sub county project office, the project implementation unit and the relevant local government departments have agreed to take the following actions to strengthen the women's project benefits: (1) Negotiate with the afforestation company and affected villages to employ women in project implementation and operation; (2) 30% of new jobs in the construction period are given to women; (3) 40% of new jobs in the operation period are given to women, including environmental

waste management, forest farm operations, forestry infrastructure, demonstration parks or demonstration bases, and desertification control (National precious tree mixed forest, fruit tree economic forest and seedling support base); (4) Improve the safety and environmental awareness of women and children; (5) 30% of local women should be in the training target group; (6) Technical promotion training target Local women account for 30% of the group; (7) At least there will be one female staff member who is responsible for project implementation for each project office and relevant management agencies ; (8) Conduct fire prevention and security awareness education for all participating project operators and residents in the vicinity of the project area.

10.5 poverty alleviation

The sub county project office, the project implementation agency and relevant local government departments have agreed to take the following actions to strengthen the project benefits of the poor: (1) Consult with afforestation companies and affected villages to employ people who are in poverty during the time of implementation and operations; (2) hiring labor from poor villages and poor families, and 20 % of the new jobs created during construction will go to the poor; (3) at least 10% of low-income residents in the target group of farmers training; (4) If In the management period, the price of the management should be increased, and appropriate subsidies should be provided to low-income families; (5) support the local government's technical training program or provide pre-employment training for new workers; (6) support the local government to promote non-agricultural employment opportunities.

The sub county project office, the project implementation agency and relevant local government departments have agreed to take the following actions to strengthen the project benefits of the minority population: (1) Jobs will be generated directly and indirectly during the construction and operation of the project. These job opportunities will be preferentially opened to ethnic minorities, ensuring 40% of new jobs to minority populations; (2) relevant governments, departments and implementing units will implement minority and social development plans to mitigate or avoid the negative impact of the project on the sensitive culture and status quo of ethnic minorities; (3) Help ethnic minorities get rid of poverty, increase poverty alleviation in minority areas, and win the fight against poverty; (4) Provide skills training and employment improvement activities for ethnic minority populations;

10.6 Implementation arrangements

This social action plan will be implemented by the sub county project office, the project implementation unit, and the local government agencies. The social action plan of each (flag) county is shown in Table 10-1. Tongliao City Project Office, as the project implementation agency, will be responsible for supervising the social action plan and implementing these actions within its direct control, and supervising related activities of relevant design, construction and supervision units. For the activities outside the direct jurisdiction of the Tongliao Project Office, each sub- (flag) county project office will designate a person to communicate with the district government on the basis of the leadership coordination of the project office. The leaders of the relevant government departments will appoint a staff member to carry out relevant actions. This will ensure that appropriate measures are taken in a timely and satisfactory manner. The sub county project office will also be responsible for monitoring progress, problems and results and reporting to the Municipal Project Office. A domestic social development expert (Gender and Public Awareness Specialist) will assist the sub county project office in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Social Action Plan and the Gender Action Plan. Every year, each sub- (flag) county project office submits a social action plan monitoring report to the European Investment Bank for review and follow-up. If necessary, the European Investment Bank and the Tongliao Project Office may agree to modify the social action plan to improve the effectiveness of the proposed measures.

10.7 Budget and cost

Tongliao City Project Office will employ a domestic social (gender and public awareness) expert (6 person-months) using the budget for project consulting services. Other special sources of funding are shown in Table 10-1.

10.8 Monitoring and assessment

It is recommended that comprehensive monitoring be implemented during project construction to ensure that the project fully achieves its objectives and objectives. During the implementation of the project, each sub- (flag) county project office will be responsible for supervision and assessment and report to the Tongliao City Project Office once every year. Each sub- (flag) county project office will designate at least one specialized staff to conduct monitoring and assessment under the

guidance of consulting experts. If the person does not have experience in monitoring and evaluating the social action plan of a similar project, the consultant will need to train it. The person is prepared to monitor the assessment report, which is one of the contents of the project progress report, and submits the report to the Tongliao City Project Office.

Table 10- 1 Social Action Plan of the Project Area

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>a. Development of forest resources, improvement of ecological environment in the sandy area, construction and development of ecological industries, capacity building of management in desertification areas and initiative to promote the project to other desertification areas - all outputs involved in the project</p>				
<p>A-1 construction period</p> <p>Ensuring women’ s employment opportunities during the construction phase of the project</p> <p>Ensuring employment opportunities for minority populations during the construction period of the project</p> <p>Ensure that women’ s employment needs are clearly defined in the construction contract</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>Female labor force accounts for 30% of the project construction</p> <p>Women and men's workforce equal pay for equal work</p> <p>.</p> <p>Index:</p>	<p>Project implementation unit, afforestation company</p>	<p>Wages are included in the direct construction costs of the project and are paid by the contractor.</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>Ensure that women's work environment and conditions (any toilet and/or washing arrangements, etc.) are suitable for women</p> <p>Improve the awareness of ecological forestation and environmental protection among the people in the project area and affected areas</p> <p>Before the afforestation project, a resident information conference will be held. The published information includes the start and completion dates, temporary interruption of service, security, etc.</p> <p>Ensuring equal pay for equal work</p>	<p>Number of local women employed (50% proficient / 50% unskilled, 40% minority and 20% poor)</p> <p>Pay to local women</p> <p>100% of female employees receiving training</p> <p>100% of the awareness of ecological forestation and related afforestation training for female employees</p> <p>Afforestation company or afforestation cooperative “training record” (by gender)</p>	<p>Project Office and external monitoring agencies to supervise</p> <p>Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau and external monitoring agencies</p> <p>Women' s Federation and affected areas of the project need support</p>	<p>Training costs can be found in the social action plan</p>	

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>A-2 operation period</p> <p>Ensuring women’ s employment opportunities during project operations</p> <p>Ensuring employment opportunities for minority populations during project operations</p> <p>Ensuring equal pay for equal work</p> <p>Ensure that training is provided to female employees and minority personnel of project operators (labor law, work skills, safety, health, etc.)</p> <p>Protect the rights and interests of workers</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>Female workers account for 40% of jobs during the project operation period</p> <p>100% of female employees and minority employees receive training</p> <p>Minority population accounts for 40% of jobs during the operation period</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Pay to local women</p>	<p>Project office and external monitoring agency</p> <p>Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau and Labor Bureau support</p>	<p>Wages are covered by the operating unit of the project in operating costs</p>	<p>After 2024</p> <p>(after the operation of the subproject)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
	Number of female employees trained “Training records of project operating companies (by gender)			
b. Forest resource development - output 1				

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>Ensuring the participation of women and minority workers in the consultation and decision-making process related to project afforestation</p> <p>Advocacy to raise public awareness of ecological afforestation and forest fire prevention</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Convene meeting of residents in affected areas</p>	<p>Project Office, Civil Affairs Bureau and external monitoring agency</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
	Number of training, frequency, total time, number of female participants in each county			
c. Ecological environment improvement, construction and ecological industry development in sandy areas - Output 2				
C-1 Ecological environment improvement, construction - sub-output in sandy areas				

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>Ensuring that women and ethnic minority personnel participate in the consultation and decision-making process related to sand desertification design</p> <p>Ensure that women and minority farmers participate in the cultivation and maintenance of trees, and cultivate, plant and maintain mixed forests, economic forests, and seedlings.</p> <p>Planting and maintenance of mixed forests, economic forests, and seedling bases</p> <p>Artificial economic forest of 125,300 hectares of mixed native rare tree species</p> <p>100 million hectares of ecological and economic forests</p> <p>0.27 million hectares of seedling guarantee base</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>The convening project directly affects the residents meeting of the district</p> <p>Number of female participants (residents, students)</p>	<p>County Project Office,</p> <p>Project implementation unit, community,</p> <p>Ask the Experts</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
C-2 Promote sustainable afforestation to reduce desertification - sub-output				
<p>Introduce and publicize the sustainable afforestation industry demonstration project and high-quality economic forest base</p> <p>Ensuring women's participation in the design and preparation of sustainable demonstration projects and quality economic forest bases</p> <p>Ensuring the participation of women and ethnic minorities in the consultation and decision-making process related to the design of forestry infrastructure</p> <p>Ensure the training of women and ethnic minority personnel in the sustainable afforestation industry and high-quality economic forests (mainly including the economic forestry base of the garden, garden planting, sand fruit, Jinxiu sea otter, etc.)</p> <p>Ensuring the training of women and ethnic minorities in the use of irrigation equipment and pest control</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>At least 30% of local residents participate</p> <p>At least 30% of women participate in public consultation</p> <p>More than 30% of minority employees participate in the consultation and decision-making process</p> <p>At least one female cadre participates in the construction and management of demonstration projects</p>	<p>Qixian County Project Office</p> <p>Project implementation unit,</p> <p>Support and consultation experts from the municipal government, village committee and forestry</p>	<p>Public awareness and training costs can be found in the Social Action Plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>Ensuring public awareness campaigns and forest fire prevention awareness of production safety in the project area</p> <p>Ensuring that female cadres enhance their ability to work in demonstration projects</p> <p>Ensure the establishment of an ecological compensation mechanism</p>	<p>Index:</p> <p>Number of promotional materials</p> <p>Number of residents meeting directly affected by district (community)</p> <p>Number of training, frequency, total time of each county</p> <p>Number of women participating in the training</p> <p>Number of female cadres</p>	<p>bureau of each county</p>		
<p>d. Capacity building for forest resources and desertification management - output 3</p>				

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
<p>Ensure that each project office and project implementation unit has at least one staff member to undertake the work of social/gender aspects (hereinafter referred to as “social security employees”)</p> <p>Efficient ecological forestry 138000 hectares</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <p>At least one person in each project office or project implementation unit will hold this job.</p> <p>Index:</p> <p>Number of experts/persons in social/gender aspects involved</p> <p>Number of gender action plans/social action plan training provided by experts</p> <p>Number of participants (by gender)</p>	<p>Tongliao City Project Office and County Project Office</p>	<p>Consult the expert's cost to see the social action plan</p>	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
	Number of female members in Project offices/implementing agencies and community offices			
Gender awareness training for project offices and project implementation units, including related (1) European Investment Bank Gender Policy; (2) Gender Action Plan; (3) Discussion on the benefits of women's mainstreaming to infrastructure projects	<p>Aims:</p> <p>80% of the staff of the project office and implementing agencies are trained</p> <p>At least 30% of female members in all training</p>	<p>Tongliao City Project Office</p> <p>Various flag county project offices, project implementation units, and various</p>	Training costs can be found in the social action plan	<p>2019 – 2023</p> <p>(the entire construction period)</p>

Activity	Goals and indicators	Responsible agency	Budget	Time (year)
	Index: Number of training, frequency, total time of each county Number of participants (by gender)	county and county governments support		

11 Project Social Risk Analysis and Suggestions for Measures

The implementation of this project will undoubtedly play an active role in improving the ecological environment, building beautiful villages and increasing the growth of farmers and herdsmen in each county. However, the construction and successful implementation of a new project will have a certain impact on the local society, potentially containing certain social risks. Failure to properly address these risks may result in impediment to project construction or the achievement of certain objectives of the project.

11.1 Social risk of project

- Identifying major social risks is a powerful measure to seek to circumvent social risks and facilitate arrangements by appropriate agencies. Based on the field investigation and analysis of the social assessment working group, the potential social risks that the project is prone to are identified.

11.1.1 Natural disaster risk

Natural disasters such as disease, insect, wind, fire, ice and drought have their uncertainties, and thus project implementation is greatly affected by natural disasters.

11.1.2 Market risk

In order to make the project go smoothly and repay, it is very important to guarantee a certain profit during the operation period. In terms of cost, prices of raw materials and labor may rise, which will affect operating profit. In terms of demand, although the project adopts a conservatively low price measurement, it must meet the necessary market demand to ensure that products maintain lasting advantages and competition. There are still risks. In addition, it is also possible to influence the expected yield and selling price due to unexpected factors, thereby affecting economic benefits.

11.1.3 Technical risk

The afforestation management technology in the project area is an important factor affecting

the production. The fast-growing and high-yield technology and management and management technology are not in place. For example, insufficient investment in water and fertilizer, pruning and pruning technology, pest control technology, etc., and insufficient investment, improper operation will directly affect the current year and Annual production and income.

11.1.4 Management risk

The economic indicators of the project are based on the average level of normal production and operation and existing management models and experience. The project area spans 8 counties (cities, districts), and the natural and geographical conditions vary greatly, and the tree species and forest quality It is easy to be affected by natural disasters and management level. The risk of fire prevention and anti-theft logging exists to a certain extent. It requires experienced management personnel and sufficient management and protection teams to manage. Once personnel capacity and level, and certain links are omitted, management is not in place. It is possible to increase operating costs and affect product output and revenue.

11.1.5 The construction risk

The construction procedure of the project is complex, and the quality, schedule and late tending management of the project have great influence on the project construction.

11.1.6 Investment and repayment risks

In addition to the European investment bank loan funds, the project investment sources include the construction of three north shelterbelt forest system, restoration of degraded forest stands, vegetation restoration fees, state-level compensation for public welfare forests, investment in forestry capital construction and other central and local financial inputs, as well as the self-raised funds and the investment for labor. Tongliao City Finance Bureau provided repayment guarantee, and the investment bank of the European Investment Bank loan ecological protection forest was contracted by the Tongliao Municipal People's Government. The repayment fund was derived from Tongliao City's fiscal revenue.

Judging from the economic and social development of Tongliao, local fiscal revenue and

expenditure are in good condition and the government debt rate is low. The project's expected repayment of principal and interest expenses has little impact on Tongliao's fiscal expenditure. Project investment and repayment risk are basically non-existent.

11.2 Suggestions

11.2.1 Tracking of forest products

Establishing a forestry product tracking system which can effectively track the whole process of forest product production, including seedling production, forest tending management, forestry biological disaster prevention, raw material mining and transportation, production processing, etc. which can improve forest management level and achieve sustainable forest management, promote the entry of forest products into new markets, help to obtain financial support, reduce investment risks, and improve the implementation of laws and regulations.

11.2.2 strengthen training

According to the sample survey conducted by farmers, 39.05% of the farmers did not participate in technical training in 2017-2018. At the time of the survey, 100% of the farmers are willing to participate in technical training during the slack season, and 65.72% of the farmers are willing to participate in the training of the fruit tree afforestation model. 64.13% of the farmers are willing to participate in the training of seedling selection, 62.37% of the farmers are willing to participate in the training of tree species selection, 42.76% of the farmers are willing to participate in pest control, 37.10% of the farmers are willing to participate in the precious tree planting, and 28.80% of the farmers are willing to participate in the seedling planting.

Training sessions should be held during the slack season and ensuring that 30% of women participate in the training. The training content is mainly based on fruit trees, seedling selection, tree species selection, and the frequency of training sessions is increased to guide forest farmers to select and improve tree species and seedlings. The purpose of afforestation survival rate is to enhance the confidence of forest farmers.

11.2.3 Track and monitor implementation responsibility system

Establishing responsibility system at all levels in the project area and ensuring the effectiveness of the project.

11.2.4 Give priority to providing training opportunities and jobs for poor families and women

According to preliminary calculations, the project requires a total labor force of 7.88 million working days, calculated by 100 yuan per working day, and farmers in the project area can have 780 million yuan in labor income. It has made positive contributions to promoting ecological poverty alleviation, continuously improving people's livelihood, and achieving a comprehensively well-off society. It is recommended that afforestation companies hire local labor and provide basic skills training opportunities. It is recommended that afforestation companies prioritize the workforce of poor families and ensure that 30% of jobs are provided to women, help them increase their income, improve their living standards, and help them to increase their self-confidence.

According to preliminary calculations, the project requires a total labor force of 87.274 million workers, calculated by 120 yuan per working day, and farmers in the project area may have an income of 10473.5236 million yuan. It has made positive contributions to promoting ecological poverty alleviation, continuously improving people's livelihood, and achieving a comprehensive well-off society. It is recommended that afforestation companies hire local labor and provide basic skills training opportunities. It is recommended that afforestation companies prioritize the workforce of poor families and ensure that 30% of jobs are provided to women, help them increase their income, improve their living standards, and help them to increase their self-confidence.

11.2.5 Strengthen information disclosure and public participation and ensure the participation of vulnerable groups

It is recommended to conduct extensive publicity through TV broadcasts, bulletin boards, blackboard newspapers, brochures, etc. so that the masses can fully understand the various stages

of the project. In particular, the questions raised by the masses should be explained in detail and widely advertised. Workshops attended by various stakeholders should be held frequently to strengthen communication and negotiate problems. When conducting various types of workshops, a certain proportion of vulnerable groups (including poor groups, women, etc.) should be guaranteed to participate, fully listen to their opinions, understand their demands, and incorporate their rationalization suggestions into planning or problem-solving. Among the methods, we will try our best to unblock the channels of opinions and complaints from all parties, coordinate the interests of all parties in a timely manner, prevent the occurrence of problems and intensify conflicts, and avoid the emergence of irrational behaviors.

11.2.6 Ensure the income of forest farmers during the construction period and establish a unified acquisition platform

The construction of the project is divided into the construction period and the operation period, of which the construction period is 5 years, that is, 2019-2023, and the operation period is 20 years, that is, 2024-2043. Because the forest farmers' land was used for construction during the construction period, the forest farmers lost important economic sources. It is suggested that during the construction of the project, the forest land will be operated by individuals, which not only ensures the construction of the project but also provides some economic sources for the forest farmers. At the same time, due to the poor economic situation of the farmers in the project area, the afforestation ratio of the economic forest should be increased to bring more income to the farmers. During the operation period, it is recommended to use the village as a unit to uniformly pick the fruits of the economic forest, unify sales, and establish special acquisition channels, which can effectively improve the enthusiasm of forest farmers for afforestation.

11.2.7 Increase infrastructure construction in the project area

The watering facilities in the project area are poor, and the cost of forestry irrigation is high and inconvenient. It is recommended to increase the infrastructure construction of the project area, drill wells, improve the efficiency of forestry irrigation and reduce the cost of forestry irrigation, and increase the cost of the farmers.

