

*World Bank-financed Guizhou Rural  
Development and Poverty Alleviation Project*

# **Social Assessment Report**

Foreign Capital Project Management Center of Guizhou Provincial Poverty

Alleviation & Development Office

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## Contents

<b>Contents</b> .....	II
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	IV
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	V
Abstract .....	i
1 Foreword .....	1
1.1 Background of the Project.....	1
1.2 Tasks of SA.....	1
1.3 Scope of SA .....	1
1.4 Key Points of SA.....	1
1.5 Methods of SA .....	2
2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area .....	4
2.1 Identification of the Project Area .....	4
2.2 Socioeconomic Profile .....	4
2.2.1 Population .....	4
2.2.2 Income .....	5
2.2.3 Land .....	5
2.2.4 Cultivation.....	6
2.2.5 Stockbreeding.....	6
2.2.6 Ecological Resettlement.....	7
2.2.7 Infrastructure.....	7
2.3 Current Situation of FPCs in the Project Area.....	8
2.4 Development of Local Leading Industries .....	8
3 Stakeholder Analysis .....	10
3.1 Stakeholder Identification .....	10
3.2 Participation of Stakeholders .....	10
3.2.1 Participation Process of Stakeholders .....	10
3.2.2 Participation Outcomes of Stakeholders.....	11
3.3 Demand Analysis of Stakeholders .....	13
3.4 Social Impact Analysis.....	17
3.4.1 Opportunities.....	17
3.4.2 Risks .....	18
4 FPC Analysis .....	20
4.1 FPCs.....	20
4.2 Current Situation of FPCs .....	20
4.2.1 Main Types of FPCs .....	20
4.2.2 Organization and Composition.....	21
4.2.3 Profit Distribution Mechanism .....	21
4.2.4 Participation and Benefiting Mechanism .....	22
4.3 Operating Patterns, and Pros and Cons.....	23
4.3.1 Enterprise + FPC + Base + Household .....	23
4.3.2 FPC + Base + Household .....	29
4.3.3 FPC + Household.....	30
4.4 Perceptions of and Attitudes to FPCs .....	30
4.5 Existing Issues of FPCs .....	32
4.6 Suggestions for Improving FPCs .....	34

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5	Poverty Analysis.....	35
5.1	Poverty in the Project Area .....	35
5.1.1	Poverty in the Project Area .....	35
5.1.2	Livelihoods of Poor Households .....	36
5.1.3	Participation in FPCs .....	36
5.1.4	Capacity to Participate in Advantaged Industries.....	37
5.2	Perceptions of and Attitudes to FPCs among Poor Population.....	38
5.2.1	Perceptions of FPCs among Poor Population .....	38
5.2.2	Attitudes to and Needs for FPCs among Poor Population.....	39
5.3	Project Impacts on Poor Population .....	41
5.3.1	Positive Impacts .....	41
5.3.2	Potential Risks.....	42
6	Social and Gender Analysis .....	43
6.1	Women’s Development in the Project Area.....	43
6.1.1	Women’s Development .....	43
6.1.2	Women’s Development Activities in the Project Area .....	44
6.2	Women’s FPC Analysis .....	44
6.2.1	Overview of Women’s FPCs.....	44
6.2.2	Women’s Participation in FPCs.....	45
6.2.3	Women’s Perceptions of and Needs for FPCs .....	46
6.3	Women’s Demand Analysis .....	47
6.4	Project Impacts on Women.....	48
6.4.1	Positive Impacts .....	48
6.4.2	Potential Risks.....	49
7	Ethnic Minority Analysis .....	50
7.1	Overview of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area.....	50
7.1.1	Population .....	50
7.1.2	Religious Beliefs and Cultural Characteristics.....	50
7.1.3	Differences among Ethnic Minorities.....	51
7.2	Identification and Screening of Minority Population Living Centrally.....	53
7.3	Attitudes of Minority Population to the Project .....	54
7.4	Risks of Minority Population .....	56
7.5	Need for Preparing EMDP .....	56
8	Analysis of Land Acquisition and Occupation.....	58
8.1	Overview .....	58
8.2	Impacts of Land Acquisition and Occupation .....	58
8.3	Attitudes to Land Acquisition and Occupation.....	58
9	Action Plan and Implementation .....	60
9.1	Social Management Plan .....	60
9.1.1	Social Action Plan .....	60
9.1.2	Gender Action Plan.....	62
9.1.3	Public Participation Plan .....	62
9.1.4	Grievance Redress .....	62
9.1.5	IAs and Implementation Schedule.....	70
9.2	M&E.....	72
	Appendix 1: Distribution of Samples .....	73

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Appendix 2: Fieldwork Agenda of the SA Team .....	74
Appendix 3: Public Participation Photos.....	78
Appendix 4: FGD and Interview Minutes.....	80
Appendix 5: Identification of Resettlement Impacts.....	82
Appendix 6: Identification of Local FPCs.....	102
Appendix 7: Identification of Minority Villages .....	151

### **List of Tables**

Table 1-1 Distribution of Samples.....	3
Table 2-1 Beneficiary Area and Population .....	4
Table 2-2 Population Statistics of the Project Counties.....	4
Table 2-3 Farmers' Per Capita Net Income of the Project Counties .....	5
Table 2-4 Land Areas of the Project Counties (ha).....	5
Table 2-5 Cultivation in the Project Counties.....	6
Table 2-6 Stockbreeding in the Project Counties .....	6
Table 2-7 Infrastructure in the Project Counties .....	7
Table 2-8 FPCs in the Project Counties.....	8
Table 2-9 Cultivation in the Project Counties.....	9
Table 2-10 Stockbreeding in the Project Counties .....	9
Table 3-1 Project Awareness among Sample Households.....	12
Table 3-2 Project Perceptions among Sample Households .....	12
Table 3-3 Perceptions of Project Importance for Sample Households .....	12
Table 3-4 Support of Sample Households for the Project.....	12
Table 3-5 Willingness of Sample Households for Employment under the Project .....	13
Table 3-6 Primary Stakeholders and Demand Analysis .....	16
Table 4-1 Types of Farmers' Cooperatives in the Project Area .....	20
Table 4-2 Types of Sample FPCs.....	20
Table 4-3 Management Workforce of Sample FPCs .....	21
Table 4-4 Types of Leadership of Sample FPCs.....	21
Table 4-5 Establishment of Profit Distribution Mechanism of Sample FPCs .....	22
Table 4-6 Profit Distribution Modes of Sample FPCs .....	22
Table 4-7 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Zunyi City.....	24
Table 4-8 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Bijie City .....	25
Table 4-9 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Tongren City .....	26
Table 4-10 FPC Awareness among Sample Households.....	30
Table 4-11 Support of Sample Households for FPCs.....	30
Table 4-12 Participation of Sample Households in FPCs .....	31
Table 4-13 Willingness of Sample Households to Participate in FPCs.....	31
Table 4-14 Roles of FPCs Expected by Sample Households .....	31
Table 4-15 Perceptions of Restraints on FPC Development among Sample Households .....	32
Table 4-16 Perceptions of Necessity of FPC Training among Sample Households .....	32
Table 4-17 Needs of Sample Households for FPC Training.....	32
Table 5-1 Poverty in Project Villages.....	35
Table 5-2 Main Income Sources of Poor Sample Households.....	36
Table 5-3 Participation of Poor Sample Households in FPCs .....	36
Table 5-4 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Participate in FPCs .....	37

Table 5-5 Mastery of Industrial Skills among Poor Sample Households .....	37
Table 5-6 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Attend Skills Training .....	38
Table 5-7 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Developed Advantaged Industries .....	38
Table 5-8 Project Awareness among Poor Sample Households .....	38
Table 5-9 Support of Poor Sample Households for the Project .....	39
Table 6-1 Age Distribution of Sample Women .....	43
Table 6-2 Educational Levels of Sample Women.....	43
Table 6-3 Employment of Sample Women.....	44
Table 6-4 Participation of Sample Women in FPCs.....	45
Table 6-5 Distribution of Sample Women in Management Staff of FPCs .....	45
Table 6-6 FPC Awareness among Sample Women (%) .....	46
Table 6-7 Support of Sample Women for FPCs (%).....	46
Table 6-8 Willingness of Sample Women to Participate in FPCs .....	46
Table 6-9 Perceptions of Necessity of FPC Training among Sample Women.....	47
Table 6-10 Roles of FPCs Expected by Sample Women .....	47
Table 6-11 Perceptions of Necessity of Skills Training among Sample Women (%).....	47
Table 6-12 Needs of among Sample Women for FPC Training (%).....	47
Table 6-13 Training Modes Selected by Sample Women (%).....	48
Table 6-14 Willingness of Sample Women for Employment under the Project .....	48
Table 7-1 Summary of the Minority Project Counties .....	50
Table 7-2 List of Minority Xiangs.....	53
Table 7-3 Identification of Minority Population in Central Habitats .....	54
Table 7-4 Project Awareness among Minority Sample Households.....	54
Table 7-5 Awareness Levels among Minority Sample Households .....	55
Table 7-6 Perceptions of Project Importance for Minority Sample Households .....	55
Table 7-7 Support of Minority Sample Households for the Project.....	55
Table 7-8 Willingness of Minority Sample Households for Employment under the Project.....	55
Table 7-9 Ethnic Composition of Minority Project Villages .....	57
Table 8-1 Land Occupation for Markets in the Project Counties.....	58
Table 8-2 Attitudes of Sample Households to Land Acquisition and Occupation.....	58
Table 9-1 Social Action Plan.....	63
Table 9-2 Gender Action Plan .....	67
Table 9-3 Public Participation Plan.....	67
Table 9-4 IAs in the Project Counties.....	71
Table 9-5 Training of IAs in the Project Counties .....	71
Table 9-6 Implementation Schedule.....	72

### **List of Figures**

Figure 9-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	70
Figure 9-2 Organizational Chart .....	70

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## Abbreviations

EMDP	-	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FPC		Farmers' Professional Cooperative
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC		People's Republic of China
SA		Social Assessment

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
USD1.00	=	CNY6
1 hectare	=	15 mu

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## Abstract

### A. Project overview

The World Bank-financed Guizhou Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) is the first Bank-financed poverty reduction project in Guizhou Province. The Project aims to develop and implement models for agricultural sector restructuring and modernization, improved organizational arrangements, and strengthened public service delivery in Guizhou’s poverty stricken areas which increase rural income in an equitable and socially acceptable way. The Project consists of restructuring of agricultural sub-sectors, public infrastructure and services support, training and capacity building, and project management and M&E, covering farmers’ professional cooperatives (FPCs) in 241 villages in 63 townships, 11 counties and 3 cities in the Wuling Mountain and Wumeng Mountain contiguous destitute regions. The Project has a construction period of 5 years. The gross investment in the Project is CNY857.14 million, including a Bank loan of CNY600 million (70%) and domestic counterpart funds of CNY257.14 million (30%).

### B. Purpose and process of SA

This SA aims to identify primary stakeholders and their needs, and opportunities and risks brought by the Project to them, and develop an action plan to avoid or mitigate such risks, and help improve the project design, so that persons and groups who may be most directly affected by the Project support and participate effectively in the Project.

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team conducted SA for 15 days in 49 villages in 22 townships, 11 counties, 3 cities using the 7 SA methods of literature review, participatory observation, key informant interview, in-depth interview, FGD and questionnaire survey: ①Key informant interview: 219 key informant interviews were conducted with township and village officials; ②In-depth interview: 169 men-times of personal in-depth interviews were conducted, including 85 minority persons, accounting for 50.3%; 78 women, accounting for 46.2%; and 64 poor persons, accounting for 37.9%; ③Stakeholder discussion meeting: 14 stakeholder discussion meetings were held with county agencies concerned; ④FGD: 98 FGDs were held in 49 villages in 11 counties, including 49 ordinary FGDs (514 participants in total, including 162 poor persons, accounting for 31.5%) and 49 FGDs with women (289 participants in total); ⑤Questionnaire survey: The questionnaire survey covered 36 villages in 22 townships, 7 counties, with 1,080 copies of the questionnaire distributed and 1,013 copies recovered, accounting for 93.8%, including 537 male samples, accounting for 53%; 476 female ones, accounting for 47%; and 336 poor ones, accounting for 31.1%.

### C. Needs of primary stakeholders

The SA team has identified primary stakeholders through the fieldwork, and conducted prior, free and informed consultation with them. The primary stakeholders and their needs are as follows:

- a) **Local rural households:** The project area has 792,600 rural households, a poor population of 281,100, a female population of 415,800 and a minority population of 280,700. Their needs include: ①Improve the infrastructure, such as production paths, tractor roads and irrigation facilities; ②Receive agricultural skills training; ③Join FPCs; ④Reduce risks in industrial development; ⑤Resist natural disasters; and ⑥Conduct industrial restructuring.
- b) **Members of existing FPCs:** ①Strengthen infrastructure construction to ensure the benign operation of FPCs; ②Receive financial support for the development of FPCs; ③Learn experience and good practices from other FPCs to promote the development of local FPCs;

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and ④Strengthen skills training and cooperate with rural households for joint development.

- c) **Enterprises related to FPCs:** ①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development; ②Receive policy support to address financial and technical issues during development; ③Extend industry chains, reduce costs and strengthen deep processing; and ④Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks.
- d) **Rural brokers and individual businesses:** ①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development; ②Receive agricultural skills training; ③Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks; and ④Reduce production, processing and marketing costs to improve development level.
- e) **PMOs:** ①Complete all tasks at all stages of the Project through the cooperation of all stakeholders; ②Help local rural households build capacity and become rich; ③Improve the capacity and image of the staff of the PMOs; and ④Gain experience and explore development patterns suited to contiguous destitute regions for demonstration through the Project.

#### **D. FPC Analysis**

- a) **Current situation:** ①Background: The 31 sample FPCs include 23 cultivation ones, 7 stockbreeding ones and a service FPC; the FPCs with 5-10 managers account for 61.3%; the percentage of the FPCs led by village officials and capable persons is the highest. ②Profit distribution and participation: Less than 30% of member households actually participate in profit distribution; the modes of participation in FPCs for members include acquiring agricultural means of production for free or at low prices, transferring land to FPCs with compensation, equity participation in FPCs with means of production, earning income by working for FPCs, receiving technical guidance and training from FPCs for free, selling products and earning profits through FPCs. ③The main local profit distribution modes include rebate based on trading volume, distribution based on shares and reward.
- b) **Operating patterns:** The main patterns are “enterprise + FPC + base + household”, “FPC + base + household” and “FPC + household”. Among the 31 sample FPCs, 8 operate in the pattern of “enterprise + FPC + base + household”, accounting for 25.8%; 19 operate in the pattern of “FPC + base + household”, accounting for 61.3%; and 4 operate in the pattern of “FPC + household”, accounting for 12.9%. Among them, 12 operate well, 12 operate ordinarily, two operate poorly, and 5 are dormant or have not begun to operate.
- c) **Perceptions of and attitudes to FPCs:** Among the 1,013 respondents, 11.2% are highly aware of FPCs, 26.1% aware, 45.4% know a bit, and 17.3% are unaware or highly unaware. 94.3% of the respondents support FPC establishment (including “strongly agree” and “agree”). 37.2% of the respondents have joined one FPC, 6.7% have joined two FPCs, 0.4% have joined over two FPCs, and 55.7% have joined none. 96.1% of the respondents who have not joined FPCs are willing to join FPCs. Among services expected from FPCs, 78.9% of the respondents expect FPCs to give guidance on cultivation and stockbreeding skills, 69.3% expect broadening marketing channels, 62.9% expect market information, 58.2% expect purchasing means of production at preferential prices and 49.1% expect dividend distribution. As for FPC capacity building, 56.1% of the respondents think it very necessary to conduct training, 40.2% think it necessary, and 3.7% think it neither necessary nor unnecessary. Among needs for FPC training, 73.9% of the respondents choose cultivation and stockbreeding skills training, 14.4% choose market information training, 7.4% choose FPC rules and management training, and 4.1% choose project publicity and extension training.

#### **E. Poverty Analysis**

- a) **Poverty in the project area:** The project area has 83,500 poor rural households, accounting for 38.5% of all rural households; and a poor population of 281,200, accounting for 33.2% of



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gross population. The project has a poverty incidence of 35.47%. Poverty incidence ranges from 40.48% (Hezhang County, Bijie City) to 26% (Zheng'an County, Zunyi City). The 241 project villages include 155 poor villages.

- b) **Perceptions of and attitudes to FPCs among poor population:** ①Awareness: 68.6% of the 336 poor respondents are aware of the Project, and 32.4% are unaware; ②Support for the Project: 95.5% of the poor respondents support the Project, and 99.4% are willing to participate in the Project.
- c) **Participation of poor households:** ①Participation: Among the 336 poor respondents, 28.3% have joined at least one FPC, and 23.5% have joined one FPC; 71.7% have joined no FPC. ②Willingness to join FPCs: 94.2% of the poor respondents are willing to join FPCs, while only 5.8% are unwilling.
- d) **Project impacts on poor population:** ①Positive impacts: promoting industrial restructuring to help poor households become rich; improving the infrastructure to improve production and living conditions; improving farmers' organization level and participation rate; improving farmers' labor skills and production management capacity; promoting all-round local economic development. ②Negative impacts: market risks, livelihood risks, participation risks, and technical risks.
- e) **Needs of poor population for the Project:** Need for infrastructure construction; need for skills training; need for loans; need to join FPCs; need for job opportunities

#### **F. Social and Gender Analysis**

- a) **Local women's development:** ①Among the 476 female respondents, 50.84% have received junior high school education, followed by primary school (25.84%), senior high school (16.18%), illiterate (4.2%), and junior college or above (2.94%). The percentages of the female respondents having received junior college or above education, having received primary school education, and being illiterate are higher than those of the males. 66.81% of the female respondents are farmers, followed by migrant workers (23.95%), while the percentages of other occupations are low.
- b) **Women's participation in FPCs:** ①Among the 31 sample FPCs, only one was founded by women (choice fruit cultivation FPC in Zaoshuping Village, Sinan County); this FPC operates ordinarily. ②Women's participation in FPCs: 180 female respondents have joined FPCs, accounting for 37.8% of all respondents having joined FPCs; 32.3% of the female respondents have joined one FPC, 5.3% have joined two, 0.2% have joined over two, and 62.2% have joined none. 89.4% of the female respondents having joined FPCs serve as members, 7.2% as directors, 2.8% as supervisors (lower than the percentage of the males), and 0.6% as accountants (lower than the percentage of the males).
- c) **Women's perceptions of and needs for FPCs:** ①Women's awareness of FPCs: 36.34% of the female respondents are aware of FPCs (including "aware" and "highly aware"), 46.22% know a bit, and 17.44% are unaware (including "unaware" and "highly unaware"); ②Women's support for FPCs: 93.7% of the female respondents support FPCs. ③Women's willingness to join FPCs: 95.3% of the female respondents are willing to join FPCs, differing slightly from the percentage of 97.0% among the males. ④Women's needs for FPC training. 50.1% of the female respondents think FPC training is very necessary, and 46.4% think it necessary, showing a strong demand for FPC training. The percentage of the female respondents in need of FPC training (96.9%) is almost the same as that of the males (95.5%). ⑤Women's needs for FPCs. 78.6% of the female respondents expect FPCs to offer guidance on cultivation and stockbreeding skills, followed by broadening marketing channels (68.3%), market information

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(60.1%), purchasing means of production at preferential prices (59.0%), and dividend distribution (46.0%). In terms of training mode, the female respondents expect classroom instruction plus live demonstration most (76.7%), followed by learning tour (48.3%). Due to relatively low education levels of local women, more visualized modes are more effective for them.

- d) **Project Impacts on Women:** ①Positive impacts: increasing women's income and improving their labor environment; improving women's capacity; improving women's family and social status; and improving women's living standard; ②Negative impacts: Low degree of women's participation in FPCs; weak subject awareness of women; and disadvantaged position of women in FPCs
- e) **Women's needs for the Project:** mainly including the need to learn specialized skills, need to improve the infrastructure and reduce burden, and need for job opportunities.

### G. Ethnic Minority Analysis

- a) **Current situation of local ethnic minorities:** The project area has a gross population of 847,900, including a minority population of 280,700 (33.11%). In 138 villages in 9 townships, minority residents are collectively attached to the project area. These villages have a total population of 266,385, including a minority population of 202,820, accounting for 76.14%, including 98,863 Miao people (37.11%), 7,114 Yi people (2.68%), 56,253 Tujia people (21.12%), 34,679 Gelao people (13.02%), and 5,911 people of other ethnic minorities (2.22%).
- b) **Differences among ethnic minorities:** Their differences mainly include: ①Language: The Miao people in the Wumeng Mountain area speak the Miao language mainly, and can hardly speak mandarin Chinese; most Yi people cannot speak mandarin Chinese, and only some young Yi people can speak mandarin Chinese; the local Tujia people generally speak and write in mandarin Chinese; The Gelao people once had their own language, which has disappeared gradually. ②Festivals: The traditional festivals of the local Miao people include Miao New Year's Day and Dragon Boat Festival, and are better kept in the Wumeng Mountain area; the main festivals of the local Yi people are the Torch Festival and Yi New Year's Day; the traditional festivals of the Gelao people are the Bird-Respecting Festival, New Food Festival and Dharma Wheel Festival; ③Customs: The main beliefs of the Miao people are natural and ancestral worship; the main beliefs of the Yi people are natural, totemic and ancestral worship; the Tujia traditional culture is reflected in the chieftain system, neighborhood administrative system, weddings, funerals, etc.; the Gelao people have unique social institutions such as the chieftain system and neighborhood administrative system. ④Production and livelihoods: Agriculture is the main income source of the local Miao people, but this income source is unstable due to harsh natural conditions; in recent years, more and more Miao people are working outside; although more and more local Yi residents are working outside, their traditional small-scale economic pattern has not changed; the Gelao people have established economic institutions in agriculture, handicrafts and commerce, and cultural institutions in kinship and family; the crop structure is diversified but income is still relatively low due to backward infrastructure and cultivation skills; although more and more local Tujia residents are working outside, the livelihood pattern with focus on agriculture has not changed.
- c) **Identification of minority population living centrally:** The local Miao people are scattered in Shiqian, Nayong and Weining Counties mainly; the local Yi people live centrally in Nayong, Hezhang and Weining Counties mainly; the local Tujia people live centrally in Yanhe, Dejiang and Yinjiang Counties mainly; and the local Gelao people live centrally in Daozhen and Wuchuan Counties mainly.

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- d) **Attitudes of minority population to the Project:** 61.8% of the minority respondents are aware of the Project. Among the minority respondents aware of the Project, only 8.5% are highly aware, while most of them are not clear about its details. 94.2% of the minority respondents support the Project, with the support rates of all the 4 ethnic minorities above 90%; 98.2% of the minority respondents are willing to get employed under the Project.
  - e) **Risks for minority population:** risks of low FPC awareness, livelihood risks, market risks, geographic and lingual risks, and equal participation risks
  - f) **Need for preparing EMDP:** The local Miao, Yi, Tujia and Gelao people are collectively attached to the project area, and have features that differentiate them from mainstream society. In order to enable local minority population to participate in and benefit from the Project in a culturally adapted manner, an EMDP should be prepared.

#### **H. Analysis of land acquisition and occupation**

- a) **Impacts of land acquisition and occupation:** Among the 11 project counties, 7 involve the construction of farm product markets and farmers' markets, where the 14 village-level farm product markets will be constructed on collective construction land, and the 5 farmers' markets on state-owned land, and the certificates of land use right had been obtained before July 2011.
- b) **Attitudes to land acquisition and occupation:** Since local residents have strong needs for industrial development and infrastructure improvement, they are willing to offer land for these purposes through adequate, independent consultation. If land has to be acquired for infrastructure construction, 69% of the respondents are willing to offer land without compensation, 7.6% are unwilling, and 23.4% will depend (on the amount of land acquired).

#### **I. Opportunities and risks**

##### **1. Opportunities:**

- a) **Improving the local infrastructure for production development and living convenience:** Local rural infrastructure construction features insufficient investment and poor management, affecting agricultural production and sustainable rural development seriously. Local residents have a strong desire for improving backward local roads, irrigation and drinking facilities, etc.
- b) **Improving the market environment for the trading and commercialization of farm products through the construction of supporting facilities:** Under the support of government policies, rural households have developed some industries preliminarily. However, due to the backward local infrastructure, farm products are hard to sell, and many households to travel long distances to sell products, which is inefficient, and effort and time consuming.
- c) **Improving the self-development capacity of rural households and communities through publicity and training:** Local rural households are reluctant to cooperate with others, lack necessary production skills and do not adapt to the market economy, resulting in low production efficiency. In addition, some local residents wishing to work outside need to master labor skills.
- d) **Improving the level of organization of farmers and develop rural mutual cooperatives through the establishment of normative FPCs:** Most local FPCs do not operate very well. Their existing issues mainly include non-normative operation, inability of farmers to benefit from them, and unregulated financial management and profit distribution.
- e) **Improving the marketing and management capacity of capable persons and major households, and developing micro-enterprises by improving FPC practices and conducting management training:** Most local FPCs or micro-enterprises were founded by capable persons, major households and village officials, who organize production and broaden marketing channels with their capacity, social relations and prestige, and have been recognized by local residents. Therefore, the Project is an important development opportunity for local

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capable persons and major households, who can further improve their capacity and grow into micro-enterprise owners gradually.

## **2. Potential risks:**

- a) **Risk of local rural households benefiting equally:** 1) How can the poor benefit equally? The poor have a weak voice and are likely to be marginalized due to low household income; 2) How can women benefit equally? Women in poor areas have relatively low educational levels, and participate in training activities and public affairs to a low extent; 3) How can old people benefit equally? Due to poor physical conditions and low educational levels, old people's needs and opinions are likely to be ignored, and they are often excluded from training.
- b) **Market risks:** Most project villages develop one or two industries. The high level of specialization is also risky, because any industry is exposed to such risks as market uncertainty, unsound market information, financial crisis and development potential.
- c) **Land acquisition and management risks:** Since markets, logistics centers, warehouses, bases, roads and other facilities to be constructed under the Project may involve the acquisition of a small amount of land, and the sites of some facilities are uncertain yet, possible LA may affect rural households' production and livelihoods. In addition, some FPCs and enterprises supported under the Project may need to construct or expand bases, which may involve involuntary land transfer or equity participation with land, and make vulnerable households unable to benefit equally.
- d) **Risk of infrastructure management and maintenance:** Infrastructure construction will bring production and living convenience, and improve the industrialization level of the project area. However, if the local infrastructure is not maintained and managed properly after the completion of project implementation, the development of local industries or even the sustainability of the Project may be affected.
- e) **Risk of ecological resettlement:** Ecological migrants may be exposed to risks in participating in and benefiting from the Project, and marginalized passively due to separation from land.

## **J. Main suggestions**

### **1. Suggestions for enhancing the Project's social benefits:**

- a) **Improving infrastructure construction and accelerating the adaptation of rural households to new infrastructure:** ① Hold village congresses and group meetings to discuss infrastructure to be constructed in a participatory manner; ② Conduct safety and technical training timely to adapt to new infrastructure; ③ Hand over completed infrastructure to village collectives, and manage and maintain it properly; hand over facilities and equipment for storage, processing, marketing, etc. to FPCs, and manage and maintain them properly; ④ Strengthen the construction of drinking and irrigation facilities to ensure safe drinking and efficient production.
- b) **Strengthening skills training to improve rural households' self-development capacity:** ① Develop an information disclosure, publicity and training program for the whole project lifecycle, especially at the preparation stage; ② Give publicity on the background, significance and purpose of the Project in diversified forms, such as brochure, contest, drama and photography exhibition; ③ Organize farmers to attend skills training to develop their subject awareness; ④ Motivate farmers for interactive public participation; ⑤ Project and FPC publicity should cover at least 80% of rural households (100% of poor households), and project training should cover at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area); ⑥ Train a number of technical backbone and typical farmers centrally in various forms, and give play to their exemplary role.

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- c) **Promoting the employment of local residents to increase income:** ①Conduct training on cultivation, stockbreeding, field management, product processing and marketing, etc., covering at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area); ②Developing local human capital and increasing the unit value of labor; ③Organize local residents to participate in infrastructure construction, and make 30% of job opportunities first available to the poor, minority residents, women and other vulnerable groups.
  - d) **Improving farmers' level of organization:** ①Establish joint-stock FPCs and ensure that 80% of registered poor households join FPCs; ②Make rural households aware of possible benefits of FPCs through door-to-door publicity; ③Utilize the organizing capacity of village committees for greater benefits; ④Give play to the leadership of capable persons to motivate more rural households; ⑤Organize more rural households to participate in industrial development through demonstration and guidance; ⑥Give technical and management training to FPC members to strengthen institutional capacity; ⑦Establish an open, transparent profit distribution mechanism to improve the sense of belonging to FPCs.
  - e) **Building up risk awareness to improve the resistance to market risks:** ①Construct infrastructure based on practical conditions and needs to avoid the waste of funds; ②Determine main products and services of FPCs based on local advantaged industries; ③Establish a risk sharing mechanism between FPCs and member households to ensure the normal operation of FPCs; ④Establish FPCs featuring extensive participation, and interest and risk sharing; ⑤Strengthen training on FPC management and industrial development to ensure the sustainable development of FPCs; ⑥Establish purchase and storage sites of farm products, markets, information platforms, and other supporting facilities pertinently; ⑦Construct fine variety cultivation and breeding bases where technically and financially feasible for unified management, processing and marketing.

## **2. Suggestions for mitigating or avoiding social risks:**

- a) **Evading the risk of vulnerable households being unable to benefit equally:** ①Establish a clear profit distribution mechanism at an FPC membership meeting and disclose it to ensure that all members benefit fairly; ②Establish a sound FPC organizational structure, and keep and disclose financial and profit distribution records for supervision by members; ③Establish FPCs according to law and ensure the extensive participation of poor households; ④Determine percentages of withdrawal of provident, relief, risk and development funds, etc., and the mode of profit distribution; ⑤Enter the annual operating profit of the FPC and its distribution into the collective funds supervision platform for public supervision; ⑥Establish a sound, operable grievance redress mechanism.
- b) **Reducing market risks:** ①Select industries and extend industry chains based on local conditions; ②Strengthen training on market knowledge and master market information timely to reduce market risks; and ③Construct supporting infrastructure to drive the development of other industries.
- c) **Reducing land acquisition and management risks:** ①Minimize LA and HD where possible, or conduct LA and HD in strict conformity with the Resettlement Policy Framework; ②Ensure that rural households participate voluntarily, and be entitled to equal land management and equity arrangements in FPCs established under the Project; ③Ensure that rural households join bases voluntarily; ④Promote short-term, transparent land lease in the form of written contract, so that poor households can withdraw from FPCs freely, especially when their family members return home; ⑤When FPCs need to establish bases through land consolidation during project implementation, the Bank/provincial PMO should review all land lease and

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management programs in advance; ⑥Make sure that equity participation with land offered or transferred is not supported under the Project.

- d) **Reducing infrastructure management and maintenance risks:** ①Define the ownership, and operation and management responsibilities of completed rural infrastructure in writing; ②Develop village operation and management measures for public infrastructure; ③Strengthen supervision and management capacity at the county, township and village levels on the principle that whoever benefits is responsible for management and maintenance.
- e) **Evading the risk of marginalization of ecological migrants:** ①Migrants moving into project villages enjoy the same opportunities and rights to join FPCs, participate in industrial development, and benefit from the Project; ②Provide ecological migrants (especially poor households) with financial and technical support in conjunction with local poverty reduction measures; ③Reallocate land to ecological migrants in project villages developing cultivation, so that they can participate in the Project; if this is not done in any project village, such village will not be supported under the Project.

### **3. Suggestions for promoting gender development:**

- a) **Promoting women's participation in the Project:** ①Pay attention to local women's needs and ideas in FPC establishment and industrial development; ②At least 30% of participants in village meetings on FPC establishment and industrial development should be women; ③At least 30% of trainees under the Project should be women.
- b) **Increase women's awareness of the Project and FPCs:** ①At least 30% of participants in information disclosure, publicity and training under the Project should be women, and times and locations of such activities should be suitable for women, and conducted in local languages where possible, especially in minority areas; ②Give play to the advantages of women's federations in publicity and training.

### **K. Public participation and grievance redress mechanism**

At the preparation stage, prior, free and informed consultation with primary stakeholders, and a series of information disclosure and public participation activities were conducted. In order to promote the participation of all stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders, in the Project, improve their project awareness, protect their rights of information, participation, supervision and decision-making, minimize social risks of the Project, a public participation framework and a grievance redress mechanism will be established (see Chapter 9).

### **L. Implementation schedule and M&E**

The Project will be implemented by the provincial, municipal and county PMOs. SA will be conducted at the project preparation and implementation stages, and within half a year after the completion of implementation. At the preparation stage, SA includes project information disclosure, stakeholder identification, social impact analysis, SA report preparation, etc. At the implementation stage, internal and external monitoring will be conducted; within half a year after the completion of implementation, a summary evaluation will be conducted.

A supervision and evaluation mechanism has been established for the Project, including internal supervision and external M&E. Internal supervision will be conducted by the PMOs on project implementation progress, implementation of the Social Management Plan and Public Participation Plan, information disclosure, fund use, etc. An internal monitoring report will be submitted semiannually.

An independent agency will be appointed to conduct external follow-up M&E on the implementation of the Social Management Plan, give opinions, and submit an M&E report to the Bank annually and a summary evaluation report to the Bank within half a year after the completion

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of implementation.

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# 1 Foreword

## 1.1 Background of the Project

The Project is the first Bank-financed poverty reduction project in Guizhou Province, and was included in the List of World Bank-financed Projects of the National Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Finance (2013-2015) in July 2012. The Project covers 241 villages in 63 townships, 11 counties and 3 cities in the Wuling Mountain and Wumeng Mountain contiguous destitute regions. The Project aims to develop and implement models for agricultural sector restructuring and modernization, improved organizational arrangements, and strengthened public service delivery in Guizhou's poverty stricken areas which increase rural income in an equitable and socially acceptable way.

The Project has a construction period of 5 years, and consists of restructuring of agricultural sub-sectors, public infrastructure and services support, training and capacity building, and project management and M&E.

The Project has a construction period of 5 years. The gross investment in the Project is CNY857.14 million, including a Bank loan of CNY600 million (70%) and domestic counterpart funds of CNY257.14 million (30%).

## 1.2 Tasks of SA

This SA aims to identify primary stakeholders and their needs, and opportunities and risks brought by the Project to them, and develop an action plan to avoid or mitigate such risks, and help improve the project design, so that persons and groups who may be most directly affected by the Project support and participate effectively in the Project. Therefore, the main tasks of this SA are:

1. Identifying the primary stakeholders, and learning their perceptions of project impacts and risks, needs and suggestions;
2. Learning the establishment and development of local FPCs, including current status, operating patterns, roles, capacity, sustainability, existing issues, profit distribution, etc., and proposing measures for improvement;
3. Learning local industrial development, main income sources of local farmers, and potential impacts and risks of the Project;
4. Learning needs for and attitudes to the Project among the poor, women, minority residents, etc., especially their attitudes to advantaged industries and FPCs;
5. Identifying land acquisition and occupation impacts, and learning local residents' attitudes to land acquisition and occupation; and
6. Developing an action plan to evade or mitigate the Project's social risks, and promote the realization of the project objectives.

## 1.3 Scope of SA

This SA covers 241 villages in 63 townships, 11 counties and 3 cities in the Wuling Mountain and Wumeng Mountain contiguous destitute regions, and aims mainly at affected persons in the project villages (especially poor residents).

This SA covers FPCs in 243 villages in 63 townships, 11 counties and 3 cities in the Wuling Mountain and Wumeng Mountain contiguous destitute regions.

## 1.4 Key Points of SA

This SA mainly includes socioeconomic profile, stakeholder analysis, FPC analysis, poverty



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analysis, social and gender analysis, minority analysis, analysis of land acquisition and occupation, and action plan development and implementation.

1. Socioeconomic profile: identifying the beneficiary area and population of the Project, and learning the socioeconomic profile of the project area, and local industrial development;
2. Stakeholder analysis: identifying the primary stakeholders involved in the Project, such as affected persons (especially women, minority residents, the poor and other vulnerable groups), FPCs, enterprises related to FPC industry chains, poverty reduction offices, etc., and analyzing their attitudes to and needs for the Project, and the Project's positive and negative impacts on them;
3. FPC analysis: analyzing operating patterns, pros and cons of existing FPCs in the project area, and proposing suggestions for improvement;
4. Poverty analysis: learning local poverty status and causes of poverty, and perceptions of, attitudes to and needs for FPCs among poor population, and project impacts on poor population
5. Social and gender analysis: learning local women's development and existing activities, analyzing women's participation in FPCs, women's needs for development, and project impacts on women;
6. Ethnic minority analysis: learning the basic situation of local minority population, their attitudes to the Project, and the Project's positive and negative impacts on them, and judging if it is necessary to prepare a separate EMDP;
7. Analysis of land acquisition and occupation: learning basic information on land acquisition and occupation, potential impacts on rural households, and local residents' attitudes to land acquisition and occupation;
8. Action plan and implementation: proposing pertinent policy suggestions and an action plan based on risk identification to evade or mitigate the Project's social risks

## **1.5 Methods of SA**

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team conducted SA for 15 days in 49 villages in 22 townships, 11 counties, 3 cities using the 7 SA methods of literature review, participatory observation, key informant interview, in-depth interview, FGD and questionnaire survey.

### **1. Literature review**

In December 2013, the SA team collected information on the Project and project area, including: ①local feasibility study reports (FSR); ②local development plans; ③local statistical yearbooks and bulletins, etc.; ④local poverty reduction and industrial development plans; ⑤local ethnic minority reports; ⑥local land transfer and ecological resettlement information; ⑦local women's development plans and reports; ⑧information on local FPCs.

### **2. Participatory observation**

The SA team has further learned local socioeconomic profile and potential project impacts through participatory observation to provide an objective basis for project design optimization.

### **3. Key informant interview**

Key informant interviews were conducted with officials of PMOs, agriculture bureaus, stockbreeding bureaus, ethnic and religious affairs bureaus, women's federations, as well as heads of townships, villages and FPCs, and agricultural technicians to collect comments and suggestions. 219 key informant interviews were conducted in total.

### **4. in-depth interview**

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team conducted in-depth interviews with affected persons to learn their production and living conditions, their attitudes to and suggestions on the Project, and the Project's positive and negative impacts on them. 169 men-times of personal in-depth interviews

were conducted, including 85 minority persons, accounting for 50.3%; 78 women, accounting for 46.2%; and 64 poor persons, accounting for 37.9%.

5. Stakeholder discussion meeting

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team held 14 stakeholder discussion meetings with county agencies concerned, including municipal and county PMOs, women’s federations, civil affairs bureau, ethnic and religious affairs bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, agriculture and stockbreeding bureaus, and land and resources bureaus, to learn the socioeconomic profile of the project area, development of minority residents and women, prevailing policies, ongoing projects, and comments or suggestions on the Project.

6. FGD

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team held FGDs with representatives of local rural households (including the poor, women and other vulnerable groups) to learn their production and living conditions, participation in FPC operation and industrial development, their awareness of the Project, and their attitudes to, needs for and suggestions on the Project. 98 FGDs were held in 49 villages in 11 counties, including 49 ordinary FGDs (514 participants in total, including 162 poor persons, accounting for 31.5%) and 49 FGDs with women (289 participants in total).

7. Questionnaire survey

The questionnaire survey was based on multi-stage random sampling to cover minority and non-minority areas, different types of FPCs, and different advantaged industries, covering 36 villages, 22 townships and 7 counties, accounting for 34.9% of all project townships and 14.8% of all project villages.

1,080 copies of the questionnaire were distributed and 1,013 copies recovered, accounting for 93.8%, including 537 male samples, accounting for 53%; 476 female ones, accounting for 47%; and 336 poor ones, accounting for 31.1%.

Table 1-1 Distribution of Samples

County		Sample size	Valid copies		Remarks
Zunyi	Daozhen	120	114	95%	Gelao-Miao autonomous county
	Wuchuan	120	116	96.67%	Gelao-Miao autonomous county
Tongren	Yanhe	180	162	90%	Tujia autonomous county
	Shiqian	150	150	100%	/
	Yinjiang	180	150	83.33%	Tujia-Miao autonomous county
Bijie	Hezhang	150	155	100%	/
	Weining	180	166	92.22%	Yi-Hui autonomous county
<b>Total</b>	<b>1080</b>		<b>1013</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>/</b>

## 2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

### 2.1 Identification of the Project Area

The Project covers 241 villages (including 155 key poor villages) in 63 townships, 11 counties and 3 cities (Bijie, Zunyi and Tongren), with a direct beneficiary area of 304,297km<sup>2</sup>, and a direct beneficiary population of 847,900, including a rural population of 792,600, accounting for 93.48%; a poor population of 281,100 (poverty incidence 33.15%); a minority population of 280,700, accounting for 27.93%; and a female population of 415,800, accounting for 49.03%.

Table 2-1 Beneficiary Area and Population

Beneficiary area and population									
Beneficiary area					Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Beneficiary population			
City	Counties	Townships	Villages	Key poor villages		Total (0,000)	Poor population (0,000, %)	Minority population (0,000, %)	Female population (0,000, %)
Zunyi	3	11	28	27	7527	23.25	7.13 (30.67)	7.29 (31.35)	12.06 (51.87)
Tongren	5	31	145	65	10913.3	17.9	7.67 (42.85)	12.05 (67.32)	8.72 (48.72)
Bijie	3	21	68	63	11989.4	43.54	13.31 (30.57)	8.72 (20.03)	20.80 (47.77)
Total	11	63	241	155	30429.7	84.79	28.11 (33.15)	28.07 (27.93)	41.58 (49.03)

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province (2013) and FSR

### 2.2 Socioeconomic Profile

#### 2.2.1 Population

In 2012, Guizhou Province had a resident population of 34.84 million, including a female population of 16.6539 million, accounting for 47.80%; and a poor population of 9.23 million (poverty incidence 26.80%). Guizhou Province had 50 ethnic groups, minority population accounted for 38.9% of its gross population, and minority autonomous areas accounted for 55.5% of the province's land area.

The project counties have 216,888 households in total, including 83,452 poor households. The project area has a gross population of 847,900, including a rural population of 792,600, accounting for 93.48%; a minority population of 280,700, accounting for 33.11%; and a poor population of 281,100, accounting for 33.15%. The project counties have a total labor force of 498,500, including a female labor force of 228,900, accounting for 45.92%, and a migrant labor force of 154,500.

Table 2-2 Population Statistics of the Project Counties

City	County	Number of households	Gross population (0,000)	Minority population (0,000)	Poor population (0,000)	Labor force (0,000)	Female labor force (0,000)	Labor force working outside (0,000)
Zunyi	Wuchuan	18404	6.65	3.99	2.11	4.74	1.21	0.58
	Zheng'an	34116	13.2	0.5	3.63	7.77	4.65	2.31
	Daozhen	8805	3.5	2.8	1.39	1.76	0.89	0.46
Subtotal		61325	23.35	7.29	7.13	14.27	6.75	3.35
Bijie	Nayong	7804	3.17	1.26	1.99	1.51	0.82	0.81
	Weining	87494	35.08	5.66	9.95	20.69	9.42	6.44
	Hezhang	12111	5.29	1.8	1.37	3.6	1.45	1.8
Subtotal		107409	43.54	8.72	13.31	25.8	11.69	9.05
Tongren	Shiqian	8120	2.93	1.77	2.41	1.75	0.74	0.55
	Sinan	8954	3.38	1.6	1.13	1.59	0.75	1
	Yanhe	8969	3.19	2.13	1.29	1.98	0.73	0.48
	Yinjiang	12155	4.53	3.43	1.68	2.39	1.12	0.33
	Dejiang	9956	3.87	3.12	1.17	2.06	1.11	0.69

Subtotal	48154	17.9	12.05	7.67	9.78	4.45	3.05
Total	216888	84.79	28.07	28.11	49.85	22.89	15.45

Source: FSR

### 2.2.2 Income

In 2012, the per capita net income of farmers of Guizhou Province was 4,753.00 yuan, including wage income of 1,977.73 yuan, household operating income of 2,249.21 yuan, transfer income of 454.53 yuan and property income of 71.54 yuan.

Among the project counties, farmers' per capita net income ranges from 4,812 yuan (Weining County) to 3,703 yuan (Nayong County). The main income sources are cultivation, stockbreeding and outside employment, while the percentages of transfer and property income are low.

Table 2-3 Farmers' Per Capita Net Income of the Project Counties

City	County	Per capita net income of farmers	Wage income	Household operating income	Transfer income	Property income
Zunyi	Wuchuan	4285	1360	2171	263	488
	Zheng'an	4333	3152	689	278	214
	Daozhen	4439	/	/	/	/
Bijie	Nayong	3703	663	2345	283	398
	Weining	4812	/	/	/	/
	Hezhang	2157	1281	480	136	260
Tongren	Shiqian	4676	2147	1370	370	703
	Sinan	4613	2583	1591	378	61
	Yanhe	3713	1476	1881	344	12
	Yinjiang	4369	1943	1697	711	45
	Dejiang	4206	1186	1908	915	333

Source: FSR

### 2.2.3 Land

The project counties have a total land area of about 526,736 hectares, and a cultivated area of 107,775 hectares. In all land, woodland accounts for 35.40%; followed by cultivated land (20.46%), and grassland, water surface and wasteland account for 7.68%, 0.74% and 13.90% respectively.

Table 2-4 Land Areas of the Project Counties (ha)

City	County	Land area	Cultivated land	Woodland	Grassland	Water surface	Wasteland
Zunyi	Wuchuan	41945	9209	22764	95	240	2105
	Zheng'an	52100	14387	28578	3568	240	3260
	Daozhen	82881	18916	55445	3947	2185	23943
<b>Subtotal</b>		176926	42512	106787	7610	2665	29308
Bijie	Nayong	68768	14529	21059	/	/	31632
	Weining	117197	13333	/	/	/	/
	Hezhang	84192	25433	29467	25766	573	2944
<b>Subtotal</b>		270157	53295	50526	25766	573	34576
Tongren	Shiqian	17925	3302.19	3912	393	10	655
	Sinan	10745	3888	4494	647	130	869
	Yanhe	27094	2933	8968	2714	317	3528
	Yinjiang	14310	1882	7187	2169	14	2036
	Dejiang	9580	3265	4580	1151	200	2265
<b>Subtotal</b>		79653	11968	29141	7073	670	9353
<b>Total</b>		526736	107775	186453	40449	3909	73236

Source: FSR

## 2.2.4 Cultivation

In 2012, the gross sown area of crops of Guizhou Province was 5,182,860 hectares, in which the gross sown area of food crops was 3,055,560 hectares, and the gross output of food crops was 10.795 million tons.

In the project counties, the gross sown area of crops was 185,661 hectares, in which the gross sown area of food crops was 133,973 hectares, and that of commercial crops 32,551 hectares, and the gross output of food crops was 328,338 tons.

Table 2-5 Cultivation in the Project Counties

City	County	Food crops			Gross sown area of commercial crops (ha)
		Gross sown area of crops (ha)	Gross sown area of food crops (ha)	Gross output of food crops (ton)	
Zunyi	Wuchuan	6257	4483	3.0395	2504
	Zheng'an	20103	16614	4.7885	3489
	Daozhen	22655	13985	4.0888	4842
<b>Total</b>		<b>49015</b>	<b>35082</b>	<b>11.9168</b>	<b>10835</b>
Bijie	Nayong	33645	25636	6.6609	8743
	Weining	42405	27081	8.7768	95
	Hezhang	38149	31581	/	6568
<b>Total</b>		<b>114199</b>	<b>84298</b>	<b>15.4377</b>	<b>15406</b>
Tongren	Shiqian	1019	568	1.0343	314
	Sinan	4910	2928	1.1468	1845
	Yanhe	9829	6852	1.7679	2698
	Yinjiang	1882	1412	0.8469	471
	Dejiang	4808	2834	0.6834	982
<b>Total</b>		<b>22447</b>	<b>14593</b>	<b>5.4793</b>	<b>6310</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>185661</b>	<b>133973</b>	<b>32.8338</b>	<b>32551</b>

Source: FSR and Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province (2013)

## 2.2.5 Stockbreeding

In 2012, the year-end amount of large livestock of Guizhou Province was 5.4103 million, that of pigs 16.0409 million and that of sheep 2.9009 million.

In 2012, the year-end amount of large livestock of the project counties was 0.15734 million, that of pigs 53,433, that of sheep 26,507 and that of poultry 2.51697 million, and forage cultivation area 17576.02 hectares.

Table 2-6 Stockbreeding in the Project Counties

City	County	Year-end amount of large livestock (0,000)	Year-end amount of pigs (0,000)	Year-end amount of sheep (0,000)	Year-end amount of poultry (0,000)	Forage cultivation area (ha)
Zunyi	Wuchuan	0.957	1.804	1.13	10.892	155
	Zheng'an	1.332	4.593	1.615	62.734	1075
	Daozhen	1.367	6.236	1.144	29.666	3098
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.656</b>	<b>12.633</b>	<b>3.889</b>	<b>103.291</b>	<b>4328</b>
Bijie	Nayong	2.136	3.017	0.999	28.84	0
	Weining	3.905	20.289	3.732	45.524	0
	Hezhang	0.986	1.42	1.536	5.623	9580
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.026</b>	<b>24.726</b>	<b>6.267</b>	<b>79.987</b>	<b>9580</b>
Tongren	Shiqian	0.306	0.6	0.49	12.73	225.6
	Sinan	0.649	3.742	0.873	8.668	22.1
	Yanhe	1.439	4.672	2.174	9.311	48.32
	Yinjiang	0.857	3.554	0.719	23.072	3121
	Dejiang	1.8	3.507	12.095	14.639	251

<b>Total</b>	<b>5.051</b>	<b>16.074</b>	<b>16.351</b>	<b>68.42</b>	<b>3668.02</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.734</b>	<b>53.433</b>	<b>26.507</b>	<b>251.697</b>	<b>17576.02</b>

Source: FSR and Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province (2013)

## 2.2.6 Ecological Resettlement

### 1. Tongren City

1) Lengcao Village, Shazipo Town, Yinjiang County: One poor household with 3 persons was relocated in March 2013 from Lengcao Village to Shazipo Town; their land is still located in Lengcao Village, about 7km away from their new residence. 2) Guochang Village, Xinye Xiang, Yinjiang County: 14 non-poor households with 70 persons have been relocated since 2010 from Bianshan and Pingba Villages to Guochang Village. Their land is still located in the former villages, but is close to their new residences, and they may join the egg chicken FPC in Xinye Xiang through land transfer. 3) Liping Village, Benzhuang Town, Shiqian County: 38 households (8 non-poor and 30 poor) with 150 persons were relocated from Chaxi and Yanmen Villages to Liping Village in 2011-2013 due to landslide. Their housing land is available, but their farmland is still located in the former villages, 2-6km away from their new residences. 4) Huanglong Village, Guanzhou Town, Yanhe County: 3 non-poor households have been relocated since 2010 within the village for better conditions, and their land is 2-3km away from their new residences.

### 2. Zunyi City

1) Lejian Village, Lejian Xiang, Zheng'an County: 105 poor households were relocated by 10km in Lejian Village in May 2013, with a per capita subsidy of over 10,000 yuan. 2) Dongmen Village, Lejian Xiang, Zheng'an County: 18 poor households have been relocated from Dongmen Village to Lejian Xiang since October 2013, and their land is still in Dongmen Village, 2.5-4km away from their new residences. 3) Siping Village, Yangxi Town, Daozhen County: Over 30 households were relocated within the village for better conditions in 2013, and their land is less than 3km away from their new residences. 4) Chaping Village, Fengle Town, Wuchuan County: One poor household was relocated from Guanba Village to Chaping Village in 2000, and their land is 8km away from their new residences.

## 2.2.7 Infrastructure

Among the 241 project villages, 215 natural villages are not connected by highways, 201,500 persons do not have safe drinking water, 28 natural villages do not have power supply, 126 administrative villages cannot receive TV and broadcast, and 27 administrative villages do not have health centers.

Table 2-7 Infrastructure in the Project Counties

City	County	Natural villages without highways	Natural villages without safe drinking water	Natural villages without power supply	Admin. villages without TV and broadcast	Admin. villages without health center
Zunyi	Wuchuan	5	3844	/	9	/
	Zheng'an	19	24260	/	/	/
	Daozhen	23	48963	/	2	/
Bijie	Nayong	98	17021	/	/	19
	Weining	8	/	/	/	/
	Hezhang	/	37748	19	72	/
Tongren	Shiqian	/	11480	/	/	2
	Sinan	29	10987	9	/	/
	Yanhe	/	39202	/	/	/
	Yinjiang	20	3385	/	43	/
	Dejiang	13	4580	/	/	6

Total	215	201470	28	126	27
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Source: FSR

### 2.3 Current Situation of FPCs in the Project Area

Currently, there are 1,726 FPCs in the project counties, and 715 FPCs in the project area, accounting for 41.43%, including 84 medicinal material FPCs, 37 potato FPCs, 62 sheep FPCs, 60 chicken FPCs, 63 pepper FPCs, 17 bamboo FPCs, 49 rural tourism FPCs, 157 tealeaf FPCs, and 610 FPCs of other types. Currently, 355 FPCs operate well, 376 operate ordinarily and 166 operate badly.

Table 2-8 FPCs in the Project Counties

County	Number of FPCs		Main business									Status		
	County	Project area	Medicinal materials	Potato	Goat	Chicken	Pepper	Bamboo	Rural tourism	Tea leaf	Other	Good	Ordinary	Bad
Wuchuan	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0
Zheng'an	115	56	3	4	12	3	2	2	44	13	32	65	33	17
Daozhen	112	58	2	1	15	6	5	0	2	19	0	23	56	33
Nayong	117	32	11	13	15	12	0	0	0	31	35	0	13	104
Weining	196	32	10	6	5	2	0	0	0	1	8	12	19	0
Hezhang	368	16	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	11	5	8	3
Shiqian	6	105	10	1	4	10	25	0	2	28	25	90	12	3
Sinan	84	49	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	84	0	0
Yanhe	267	76	13	10	5	12	30	0	1	18	188	0	0	0
Yinjiang	171	18	1	0	1	14	0	14	0	4	25	15	12	6
Dejiang	279	268	29	0	3	1	0	1	0	41	204	56	223	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>166</b>

Source: FSR

### 2.4 Development of Local Leading Industries

In the 11 project counties, leading industries include tealeaf, walnut, medicinal materials, vegetables, ramie, konjac, potato, choice fruit, edible fungi, white goat, glutinous rice pig, egg chicken, etc. 2-4 industries will be developed in each county.



Table 2-9 Cultivation in the Project Counties

City	County	Industry	Area	Output per mu (jin)	Gross output (jin)	Output value per mu (0,000 yuan)	Gross output value (0,000 yuan)	
Zunyi	Wuchuan	Tea garden	50000	19	947692	0.123	6160	
	Zheng'an	Tealeaf	255000	23.6	6018000	0.118	29988	
		Walnut	150000	500	75000000	0.6	90000	
		Bletilla striata	300	400	120000	1.18	354	
	Daozhen	Vegetable	252800	3 916	495000	0.274	69300	
		Medicinal materials	219600	200	43920000	0.7	153720	
Bijie	Nayong	Ramie	200	400	80000	0.5	100	
		Tealeaf	65000	30	2100000	0.125	2800	
		Medicinal materials	Kudzuvine root	4200	3 600	15120000	0.9	3780
			Balloonflower root	1560	2 308	3600000	0.481	750
	Hezhang	Konjac	32500	500	16250000	1.25	40625	
		Walnut	610000	500	305000000	0.6	366000	
	Weining	Konjac	3000	500	1500000	1.25	3750	
		Potato	1650000	3450	5400000000	0.192	300000	
	Tongren	Shiqian	Virus-free potato	14900	3450	51405000	0.192	2853
			Medicinal materials	40000	600	24000000	0.7	28000
Sinan		Choice fruit	7000	1600	4480000	0.6	1680	
		Medicinal materials	Honeysuckle	3000	400	1200000	0.6	1800
			Radix Codonopsis	2000	500	1000000	0.75	1500
			Radix pseudostellariae	500	200	100000	0.7	350
Yinjiang		Edible fungi	5000	4000	20000000	2.00	32000	
		Walnut	5500	500	2750000	0.6	3300	
Dejiang		Potato	100000	3450	345000000	0.192	19150	
		Elata	750	1 340	1005000	2.00	1500	
		Walnut	100000	500	50000000	0.6	60000	
Yanhe		Walnut	60000	500	30000000	5000	30000	
		Plum	16000	1500	24000000	10500	16800	

Table 2-10 Stockbreeding in the Project Counties

City	County	Industry	Amount (0,000)	Output (0,000)	Price (yuan/kg)	Annual output value (0,000 yuan)
Zunyi	Wuchuan	White goat	20.02	10.24	40-45	14836
Bijie	Nayong	Glutinous rice pig	0.43	0.22	40	440
	Weining	Egg chicken	154.84	5440 (eggs)	0.94 (yuan/egg)	5120
Tongren	Yinjiang	Green egg chicken	84	80.3	30-50	7959
	Yanhe	White goat	21.62	18.02	40	18020



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## 3 Stakeholder Analysis

### 3.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders refer to individuals or groups that can affect or be affected by the realization of the project objectives, including primary and secondary stakeholders.

The primary stakeholders of the Project include:

- ◆ local rural households, especially the poor, women, old people and minority residents;
- ◆ Members of existing FPCs;
- ◆ Enterprises related to FPC industry chains;
- ◆ Rural brokers and individual businesses; and
- ◆ PMOs

The secondary stakeholders include:

- ◆ Other government agencies concerned, such as agriculture bureaus, stockbreeding bureaus and forestry bureaus

### 3.2 Participation of Stakeholders

#### 3.2.1 Participation Process of Stakeholders

##### 1. FGDs with agencies

By holding FGDs with government agencies, the SA team aims to learn or collect: ①other projects in the project area, experience and comments; ②potential risks or impacts of the Project; ③how to optimize project implementation; and ④relevant literatures, policies, work summaries and other basic data.

1) Attitudes to the Project: Government officials support the Project. They think that local poverty is longstanding due to the shortage of capital, techniques and infrastructure. The Project will improve the local infrastructure and promote industrial development. Local residents' needs for the Project include: ①Skills training: Although there are many training activities in the project area, their coverage is not broad enough to meet practical needs. ②FPCs: Although there are a large number of registered FPCs in the project area, most do not operate normatively or are dormant. Most FPCs are led by major households, but are not managed scientifically. ③Industrial development: Industrial development level is low and farm products are unsalable due to inadequate branding. ④Infrastructure construction: Infrastructure construction under the Project, especially roads and markets, will help improve industrial development level and local residents' living standard.

2) Project risk analysis: Government officials think that the Project may pose the following risks: ①Risk of local rural households benefiting equally: Only some villages in the project counties are selected for industrial development, so that residents in non-project villages may complain. ②Risk of sustainable project development: The project area may be unable to develop sustainably due to insufficient capital after the completion of the limited project cycle.

3) Positive impacts: Government officials think that the Project's positive impacts outweigh its negative impacts. The Project will promote local economic development and infrastructure construction, and improve rural households' production level and living standard.

##### 2. FGDs with rural households

Rural households are a primary stakeholder of the Project. Through in-depth interviews, FGDs and key informant interviews, the SA team aims to learn or collect: ①household background; ②development status, difficulties and needs; ③participation in local advantaged industries and division of labor by gender in cultivation, management, marketing, etc.; ④project awareness and attitudes, needs for the Project; ⑤participation in FPCs, with focus on the participation of women,

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minority residents and the poor; and ⑥potential positive and negative impacts of the Project.

1) Attitudes to the Project: Rural households generally support the Project and expect it to be implemented as soon as possible, especially in undeveloped areas.

2) Suggestions on the Project: Rural households expect to strengthen infrastructure construction, because the poor local infrastructure is an important restraint on local development. They also expect financial support for industrial development, such as edible fungus cultivation and egg chicken breeding, as well as cultivation and stockbreeding skills training in the form of workshop, video, book, etc.

3) Project impacts: Rural households think that the Project's positive impacts outweigh its negative impacts. The primary positive impacts are making them rich and improving living quality. Many rural households think that the Project has no negative impact. However, some rural households worry that stockbreeding may affect the local environment due to animal waste.

### 3. Interviews and FGDs with enterprises

Through FGDs and interviews with enterprises, such as Weining Sankeshu Green Industry Co., Ltd. and Nayong Chuangyu Tealeaf Co., Ltd., the SA team aims to learn or collect: ①basic information and operation; ②difficulties in development, solutions, future plans, etc.; ③attitudes to industrial development; ④attitudes to the Project, and the Project's positive and negative impacts, as described below:

1) Attitudes to the Project: Local enterprises support the Project, and expect it to improve the local infrastructure and business environment so as to promote industrial development, and conduct skills training to improve their production capacity. Heads of enterprises think that industrial development should be led by leading enterprises and FPCs by conducting large-scale, standard operations, extending industry chains, and increasing the added value of farm products.

2) Project risk analysis: They think the main risk of the Project is how to allocate project funds so that local rural households, enterprises and FPCs can benefit equally.

3) Project impacts: Heads of enterprises think that the Project's positive impacts outweigh its negative impacts, because the Project will promote local industrial development, improve local residents' living standard, reduce enterprises' production costs, and enable enterprises to cooperate with FPCs to promote local economic development together.

### 4. Prior, free and informed consultation with primary stakeholders

14 stakeholder discussion meetings were held in the form of prior, free and informed consultation with municipal and county PMOs, women's federations, civil affairs bureaus, ethnic and religious affairs bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, agriculture and stockbreeding bureaus, land and resources bureaus, demolition offices, etc. 49 ordinary FGDs (514 participants in total, including 162 poor persons, accounting for 31.5%) and 49 FGDs with women (289 participants in total) were held. 169 men-times of personal in-depth interviews were conducted, including 85 minority persons, accounting for 50.3%; 78 women, accounting for 46.2%; and 64 poor persons, accounting for 37.9%. The questionnaire survey covered 1,013 samples, including 537 male samples, accounting for 53%; 476 female ones, accounting for 47%; and 336 poor ones, accounting for 31.1%.

## 3.2.2 Participation Outcomes of Stakeholders

### 1. Project awareness

63.4% of the respondents are aware of the Project. Among the 7 sample counties, project awareness ranges from 86.5% (Hezhang County) to 10.5% (Daozhen County). The low awareness rate of Daozhen is resulting from less publicized activities early in the project.

Table 3-1 Project Awareness among Sample Households

County	Awareness of the Project (%)	
	Yes	No
Hezhang	86.5	13.5
Weining	71.1	28.9
Wuchuan	71.6	28.4
Daozhen	10.5	89.5
Yanhe	64.2	35.8
Shiqian	69.3	30.7
Yinjiang	60	40
<b>Total</b>	63.4	36.6

Source: socioeconomic survey

Table 3-2 Project Perceptions among Sample Households

County	Awareness level of the Project				
	Highly aware	Aware	A bit	Unaware	Highly unaware
Hezhang	29.0	21.3	38.1	11.6	2.0
Weining	2.4	9.0	52.4	29.5	6.6
Wuchuan	0.0	0.0	71.6	13.8	14.7
Daozhen	0.0	5.9	4.1	83.9	6.1
Yanhe	22.3	10.5	30.6	34.0	2.6
Shiqian	6.7	52.0	22.0	18.0	1.3
Yinjiang	10.0	24.0	26.0	35.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	10.1	17.5	34.7	32.3	5.5

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 2. Project importance for households

50.0% of the respondents think the Project is very important for households, 42.1% think it is important, 6.0% think it is a bit important, 1.2% think it is unimportant, and 0.8% don't care. Local residents generally think that the Project is important for households. Many interviewees expect the Project to be implemented as soon as possible so that they can benefit from it.

Table 3-3 Perceptions of Project Importance for Sample Households

City	Importance of the Project for households				
	Very important	Important	A bit	Unimportant	Don't care
Bijie	49.2	38.0	10.3	1.6	0.9
Zunyi	51.3	46.1	1.3	0.9	0.4
Tongren	49.8	42.9	5.4	1.1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	50.0	42.1	6.0	1.2	0.8

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 3. Support for the Project

90.5% of the respondents support the Project, 8.2% do not support the Project, and 1.3% don't care. Statistics show that the Project is highly welcome by local residents. The support rate of Shiqian County is relatively low, being 60.0%, because the past project was unsuccessful and caused losses to farmers, whose attitude can be improved through publicity on the Project.

Table 3-4 Support of Sample Households for the Project

County	Support for the Project		
	Supporting	Not supporting	Don't care
Hezhang	96.8	3.2	0.0
Weining	87.4	10.2	2.4

Wuchuan	100.0	0.0	0.0
Daozhen	99.1	0.0	0.9
Yanhe	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shiqian	60.0	40.0	0.0
Yinjiang	94.0	0.7	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 4. Willingness for employment under the Project

98.0% of the respondents are willing to do jobs offered by the Project, where the willingness of the female respondents is slightly higher than that of the males.

Table 3-5 Willingness of Sample Households for Employment under the Project

Gender	Willingness for employment under the Project			
	Willing		Unwilling	
	N	%	N	%
Male	524	97.6	13	2.4
Female	469	98.5	7	1.5
Total	993	98.0	20	2.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 3.3 Demand Analysis of Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders' needs for the Project include:

A. Need to improve the infrastructure, including tractor roads, production paths, markets and irrigation facilities

B. Need to develop advantaged industries to increase income: Most local rural households are still dealing with traditional crop cultivation, such as corn, paddy rice, sorghum and sweet potato, and stockbreeding is very small in scale. Commercial crop cultivation and large-scale stockbreeding are dealt with by major households mainly.

C. Need to establish their own FPCs to resist market risks and improve self-development capacity: Rural residents generally think that FPCs are especially suitable for industrial development, and hope to improve their level of organization and product competitiveness through FPCs.

D. Need for local job opportunities: Those working outside generally hope to return home, and they work outside mainly because traditional industries can hardly support their families. However, working outside can only alleviate poverty but cannot make them rich. They hope that their villages become developed and work locally. In particular, they hope to build their own brands using local resource advantages.

#### **📍 Villager representative in Siping Village, Yangxi Town, Daozhen County:**

Our village abounds with resources. However, due to poor traffic, resources cannot be well developed, and products like medicinal materials are difficult to sell. Most of medicinal materials here are sold to a pharmaceutical company in Nanjing at 5 yuan, but can be sold at 30-40 yuan in Nanjing without further processing. Our village's conditions are particularly suitable for the cultivation of medicinal materials.

The main needs of different primary stakeholders are as follows:

#### 1. Local rural households

Local rural households are a directly affected population and a main beneficiary population of

the Project, especially the poor, women, and minority residents. They expect that local rural areas become developed and local poverty is alleviated. Due to the lack of information, techniques and capital, they expect that the local infrastructure be improved, and FPCs be established to promote cultivation and stockbreeding development. Specifically, their needs include: ①need to improve the infrastructure, such as production paths, tractor roads and irrigation facilities; ②need to receive agricultural skills training; ③need to join FPCs; ④need to reduce risks in industrial development; ⑤need to resist natural disasters; and ⑥need to conduct industrial restructuring.

**📍FGD in Yongchang Village, Gelin Town, Zheng'an County:**

Difficulties in walnut cultivation: ①Training should be strengthened to improve skills; ②Irrigation facilities should be constructed or improved, especially water tanks; ③Roads and drinking facilities should be improved.

**📍FGD in Siping Village, Yangxi Town, Daozhen County:**

We expect to receive technical support, improve the infrastructure, establish brands, identify suitable medicinal materials through land analysis. Leadership by major households and the extensive participation of rural households are both needed.

**📍Secretary of Zhongxian Village, Zhongjie Xiang, Yanhe County:**

Due to limited land, it is suitable to develop fruit and forest cultivation on the mountain. Those working outside are willing to return home even if their income is slightly lower.

## 2. Members of existing FPCs

Existing FPCs in the project area provide technical, training and marketing services, and organize rural households to develop industries. FPCs have established a profit and risk sharing mechanism between enterprises and rural households. FPCs play an important role in increasing income, accelerating industrial restructuring, extending the application of new techniques, and improving product competitiveness. Members of existing FPCs expect to: ①strengthen infrastructure construction to ensure the benign operation of FPCs; ②receive financial support for the development of FPCs; ③learn experience and good practices from other FPCs to promote the development of local FPCs; and ④strengthen skills training and cooperate with rural households for joint development.

**📍FPC development:**

The Fulu vegetable base has a floor area of 1,000 mu. It was founded by 10 non-local people and does not operate well mainly due to poor connection with the market and bad soil quality.

**📍Organizational FGD in Wuchuan County:**

There are hundreds of FPCs in our county, but most of them do not operate normally, and only several FPCs in the county town operate well. FPCs are mostly led by major households. Those operating well are managed well and willing to offer part of profits to their members.

**📍Secretary of Chaping Village, Fengle Town:**

There is no FPC in the village. The village committee is preparing for the establishment of a tealeaf and dried fruit FPC. Villagers are know little about FPCs. Villagers joining the FPC will receive a subsidy of 2 yuan per walnut tree from the government for the first two years, earn income from crop inter-planting, and 50% of profits on walnut cultivation.

**📍FGD in Dongmen Village, Lejian Xiang, Zheng'an County:**

Villagers think that FPCs have the following functions: ①standard tea garden management; ②purchasing tealeaves at uniform prices to avoid market risks; and ③find a market for tealeaves.

### 3. Enterprises related to FPC industry chains

It is found that there are some enterprises related to local advantaged industries in the project area. Some enterprises have established cooperative relationships with existing FPCs, including purchasing, processing, storing, transporting and marketing farm products of rural households, or providing means of production and skills training to them through FPCs. Generally, services offered by local enterprises are limited, and related mainly to the purchase of farm products.

Local enterprises cooperate either with FPCs or directly with rural households. In the latter case, enterprises play a role similar to that of FPCs. Some other enterprises establish bases on land transferred by rural households, and hire them to work in bases. Local enterprises' needs for the Project include: ①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development; ②Receive policy support to address financial and technical issues during development; ③Extend industry chains, reduce costs and strengthen deep processing; and ④Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks.

**Head of Linxi Village, Tuping Town, Zheng'an County:**

There is a 300-mu *bletilla striata* cultivation base in our village, and hires villagers for cultivation. The enterprise offers cultivation skills and plans to build a water tank.

**Head of Jiangyi Organic Fertilizer Development Co., Ltd. in Wuchuan County:**

Sheep will be further processed at this company, which offers such services as feed supply and sheep manure recovery to rural households.

### 4. Rural brokers and individual businesses

Industrial development also relies on other players on industry chains, including rural brokers, individual businesses and small workshops, which provide processing and marketing services.

There are numerous and extensive rural brokers in the project area, who purchase farm products directly from rural households for sale to enterprises. Some of them have become FPC founders and managers.

In addition, there are some individual businesses and small workshops in the project area, who purchase farm products for processing on a small scale to earn added value. Their needs for the Project include: ①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development; ②Receive agricultural skills training; ③Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks; and ④Reduce production, processing and marketing costs to improve development level.

**Sheep dealer in Chaping Village, Fengle Town, Wuchuan County:**

I purchase sheep from rural households. Live sheep can be sold at 20 yuan/jin, and a head of adult sheep at 2,000 yuan. Purchased sheep are sold to major households so that I can earn the price difference. The main difficulty is high transport costs due to bad road conditions.

**Head of the tealeaf processing plant in Gaodong Village, Huangdu Town, Wuchuan County:**

My processing plant purchases tealeaves from rural households, and sell them after processing. However, rural households don't trust us and are sometimes unwilling to sell to us, but they have no market themselves. Purchase is inefficient and costly, so I want to cooperate with an FPC.

### 5. PMOs

Since the Project involves many agencies and industries, its implementation, management and

coordination tasks are very heavy. In order to ensure its successful implementation, project leading groups, PMOs and other agencies have been established, and management institutions and rules developed, ensuring the successful completion of project preparation, and laying an excellent institutional foundation for project implementation. These agencies expect to: ①Complete all tasks at all stages of the Project through the cooperation of all stakeholders; ②Help local rural households build capacity and become rich; ③Improve the capacity and image of the staff of the PMOs; and ④Gain experience and explore development patterns suited to contiguous destitute regions for demonstration through the Project.

**Staff members of a PMO:**

1. They think the Project will promote local industrial and economic development;
2. They expect all stakeholders cooperate effectively and be motivated to complete the project tasks successfully; this will also improve the capacity of the PMO staff;
3. They expect the Project to be implemented as soon as possible.

**6. Other government agencies**

The county PMOs, agriculture bureaus, stockbreeding bureaus, women’s federations, ethnic and religious affairs bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, and other agencies concerned are responsible for project implementation, management and supervision jointly. In addition, township project leading groups have also been established. These agencies have rich experience and strong capacity in management and coordination. They will direct, support and serve local FPC and industrial development. They expect to: ①Promote local economic restructuring and economic development; ②Improve the production and living conditions, and living standard of poor population, maintain social stability, and promote harmonious development; ③Promote economic and social development, and improve government image; and ④Improve the level of organization of farmers.

**Organizational FGD in Wuchuan County:**

- 1) The women’s federation suggests that financial support and training for women should be strengthened;
- 2) The stockbreeding bureau suggests that training should be conducted at multiple levels and in diverse forms to be more effective;
- 3) The industrial development office suggests that brand building should be strengthened to make local products more well-known;
- 4) The medicinal materials office suggests that processing plants should be established to improve product competitiveness;
- 5) The agencies concerned think that the Project will promote local industrial and economic development, and expect it to be implemented as soon as possible.

Table 3-6 Primary Stakeholders and Demand Analysis

Stakeholder	Needs
Local rural households	①Improve the infrastructure, such as production paths, tractor roads and irrigation facilities; ②Receive agricultural skills training; ③Join FPCs; ④Reduce risks in industrial development; ⑤Resist natural disasters; ⑥Conduct industrial restructuring.
Members of existing FPCs	①Strengthen infrastructure construction to ensure the benign operation of FPCs; ②Receive financial support for the development of FPCs; ③Learn experience and good practices from other FPCs to promote the development of local FPCs; ④Strengthen skills training and cooperate with rural households for joint development.
Enterprises	①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development;

<b>related to FPC industry chains</b>	②Receive policy support to address financial and technical issues during development; ③Extend industry chains, reduce costs and strengthen deep processing; ④Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks.
<b>Rural brokers, self-employers, etc.</b>	①Improve the infrastructure to support industrial development; ②Receive agricultural skills training; ③Cooperate with FPCs to resist risks; ④Reduce production, processing and marketing costs to improve development level.
<b>PMOs</b>	①Complete all tasks at all stages of the Project through the cooperation of all stakeholders; ②Help local rural households build capacity and become rich; ③Improve the capacity and image of the staff of the PMOs; ④Gain experience and explore development patterns suited to contiguous destitute regions for demonstration through the Project.
<b>Other government agencies</b>	①Promote local economic restructuring and economic development; ②Improve the production and living conditions, and living standard of poor population, maintain social stability, and promote harmonious development; ③Promote economic and social development, and improve government image; ④Improve the level of organization of farmers.

### 3.4 Social Impact Analysis

#### 3.4.1 Opportunities

##### 1. Improving the local infrastructure for production development and living convenience

Local rural infrastructure construction features insufficient investment and poor management, affecting agricultural production and sustainable rural development seriously. Local residents have a strong desire for improving backward local roads, irrigation and drinking facilities, etc.

First, some remote groups in Yangba Village, Yangxi Town; Dongliu Village, Zhongjie Xiang; and Jingxiao Village, Jingxiao Xiang are short of drinking water; Siping Village, Yangxi Town and Shujia Village, Shaxi Xiang are short of irrigation facilities.

Second, due to backward traffic, some local residents have to carry farm products to markets, and means of production to fields manually or with horses, which is adverse to agricultural production and the marketing of farm products.

##### 2. Improving the market environment for the trading and commercialization of farm products through the construction of supporting facilities

Rural infrastructure is the foundation of rural development. Under the support of government policies, rural households have developed some industries preliminarily, such as medicinal materials, walnut, tealeaf, plum and some types of livestock. However, due to the backward local infrastructure, farm products are hard to sell, and many households to travel long distances to sell products, which is inefficient, and effort and time consuming. Companies and dealers are either unwilling to purchase farm products in rural areas or purchase products at low prices. It can be seen that rural households will benefit greatly from infrastructure improvement, which will also promote local economic development. In addition, the Project will generate many direct and indirect job opportunities for local surplus rural labor the project area to alleviate poverty, especially the poor, women and old people, who often elect to work nearby in order to take care of their families.

#### **Needs of villager representatives for infrastructure:**

- a) The walnut industry should develop well here. The only obstacle is that there is no mountain road for transporting walnut from fields; besides, there is a serious shortage of water.
- b) There is serious drought here. There is a 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> water tank here that collects spring and brook water, but it is not big enough. We want to build a bigger one but do not have funds.
- c) There was a poverty reduction project of walnut cultivation funded by the county forestry bureau, but all walnut trees died due to the lack of supporting facilities.



d) More money should be invested in the infrastructure, especially irrigation and traffic facilities. ①4 out of the 6 village groups are not connected by roads, and there is a shortage of tractor roads and production paths. Fertilizers have to be carried manually, making walnut cultivation labor-consuming. ②There is a shortage of domestic water. There is no irrigation facility, so that 70% of newly grown walnut trees died in the drought in 2013. ③A primary processing plant should be established, and the FPC should find a market.

3. Improving the self-development capacity of rural households and communities through publicity and training

Local rural households are reluctant to cooperate with others, lack necessary production skills and do not adapt to the market economy, resulting in low production efficiency. In addition, some local residents wishing to work outside need to master labor skills.

4. Improving the level of organization of farmers and develop rural mutual cooperatives through the establishment of normative FPCs

The longstanding backwardness of the project area has made many rural households realize that if scattered farming continues, they can only live on selling primary farm products repeatedly, and be faced with the difficulties of low added value, inadequate bargaining power, low production efficiency and lack of market. For this reason, they are in great need of improving product competitiveness under the leadership of FPCs and major households. Most local FPCs do not operate very well. Their existing issues mainly include non-normative operation, inability of farmers to benefit from them, unregulated financial management and profit distribution, and unclear ownership of collective land. Therefore, developing local advantaged industries, extending industry chains, and improving product quality and output through FPCs is especially important.

5. Improving the marketing and management capacity of capable persons and major households, and developing micro-enterprises by improving FPC practices and conducting management training

The Project is an important development opportunity for local capable persons and major households, who can further improve their capacity and grow micro-enterprise owners gradually. Most local FPCs or micro-enterprises were founded by capable persons, major households and village officials, who organize production and broaden marketing channels with their capacity, social relations and prestige, and have been recognized by local residents. It is learned that they can hardly further develop due to insufficient human, material and financial resources, and are vulnerable to market fluctuations and natural disasters.

The Project is an important development opportunity for local capable persons and major households, who can further improve their capacity and grow into micro-enterprise owners gradually by participating in project implementation and training.

### 3.4.2 Risks

1. Risk of local rural households benefiting equally

The Project is a rural development project that involves many stakeholders. Although great attention is paid to the interests of all stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups, the rights and interests of vulnerable groups are likely to be infringed on due to the complexity of project implementation.

First, how can the poor benefit equally? The poor have a weak voice and are likely to be marginalized due to low household income. Although the Project will alleviate their poverty, they are likely to be treated unfairly and their rights infringed on, thereby broadening local wealth gap.

Second, how can women benefit equally? Women in poor areas have relatively low educational

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levels, and participate in training activities and public affairs to a low extent. Therefore, women's voice and participation right must be protected during project implementation.

Third, how can old people benefit equally? Due to poor physical conditions and low educational levels, old people's needs and opinions are likely to be ignored, and they are often excluded from training. During project implementation, priority should be given to vulnerable groups in order to make local rural households rich together.

## 2. Market risks

The Project aims to develop local advantaged industries, especially low-risk, technically sophisticated industries. Generally, most project villages develop one or two industries. The high level of specialization is also risky, because any industry is exposed to such risks as market uncertainty, unsound market information, financial crisis and development potential.

Suggestions: ①Select industries and extend industry chains based on local conditions; ②Master market information timely to respond to market risks; ③Develop both tangible and intangible markets to improve the IT and network level of industries; and ④Strengthen the construction of supporting facilities to promote the development of other industries, such as rural tourism and other tertiary industries.

## 3. Land acquisition and management risks

It has been verified by the local PMOs that land acquisition for civil works is unlikely in the first 18 months of project implementation. The land used for the Project or village/FPC infrastructure will be obtained through voluntary reallocation by local residents. However, since markets, logistics centers, warehouses, bases, roads and other facilities to be constructed under the Project may involve the acquisition of a small amount of land, and the sites of some facilities are uncertain yet, possible LA may affect rural households' production and livelihoods. In addition, some FPCs and enterprises supported under the Project may need to construct or expand bases, which may involve involuntary land transfer or equity participation with land, and make vulnerable households unable to benefit equally.

## 4. Risk of infrastructure management and maintenance

Infrastructure construction will bring production and living convenience, and improve the industrialization level of the project area. However, if the local infrastructure is not maintained and managed properly after the completion of project implementation, the development of local industries or even the sustainability of the Project may be affected.

## 5. Risk of ecological resettlement

Like other local residents, ecological migrants in the project area have a strong desire to participate in and benefit from the Project. However, they may be exposed to risks in participating in and benefiting from the Project, and marginalized passively due to separation from land.

## 4 FPC Analysis

### 4.1 FPCs

Local farmers' cooperatives can be divided into 3 types: 1) FPCs; 2) farmers' professional associations; and 3) mutual financial cooperatives, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Types of Farmers' Cooperatives in the Project Area

No.	Type	Price	Features	Operating mode	Remarks
1	FPCs	Incorporated economic organizations	a. Carrying out operations based on household land contracting right; b. Purchasing means of production, and selling, processing, storing and transporting farm products; c. Rural households join voluntarily; d. Funds are from capital contributions or membership fees; e. For profit externally, and non-profit internally	Enterprise + FPC + base + household, FPC + household, FPC + base + household, etc.	Registered with administrations for industry and commerce, operating in different modes
2	Farmers' professional associations	Social organizations	a. Carrying out non-profit operations; b. Providing technical services to members; c. Weak binding power, great variation of membership; d. Funds are from annual membership fees	FPC + household	Registered with civil affairs bureaus as non-profit NGOs
3	Mutual financial cooperatives	Social organizations	a. Rural households join and withdraw voluntarily; b. Funds are from the government, enterprises and rural households; c. Members should contribute to the mutual fund upon joining; d. Loans from the mutual fund are secured by members and have a term of one year.	FPC + household	Effective in short-term fund turnover, welcome by rural households, currently at the trial stage

### 4.2 Current Situation of FPCs

#### 4.2.1 Main Types of FPCs

The main types of local FPCs are as follows:

##### 1. By industry

By industry, FPCs are divided mainly into cultivation FPCs, stockbreeding FPCs and service FPCs, where cultivation FPCs can be further divided into food crop cultivation FPCs, vegetable cultivation FPCs, tealeaf cultivation FPCs, tobacco cultivation FPCs, walnut cultivation FPCs, medicinal materials cultivation FPCs, etc.

In the project area, the 31 sample FPCs include 23 cultivation ones (including 7 medicinal materials cultivation FPCs, 4 vegetable cultivation FPCs, 7 tealeaf cultivation FPCs, two tobacco cultivation FPCs and 3 walnut cultivation FPCs), accounting for 74.2%; and 7 stockbreeding (white goat, egg chicken, etc.) ones, accounting for 22.6%; and a service FPC.

Table 4-2 Types of Sample FPCs

City	Cultivation FPCs		Stockbreeding FPCs		Service FPCs		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bijie	5	62.5	2	25	1	12.5	8	100
Zunyi	12	100	0	0	0	0	12	100
Tongren	6	54.5	5	45.5	0	0	11	100
Total	23	74.2	7	22.6	1	3.2	31	100

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 2. By service type

By service type, local FPCs may be divided into integrated, productive, storage, transport, marketing and processing FPCs.

### 4.2.2 Organization and Composition

The organizational structure of an FPC consists of a general meeting, a board of directors and a board of supervisors, where the general meeting is composed of all members, the board of directors is responsible for day-to-day operational management, and the board of supervisors is responsible for internal supervision. Almost all the 31 sample FPCs have been established in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Farmers' Professional Cooperatives.

#### 1. Management workforce

FPC operations are managed mainly by members of the board of directors and board of supervisors, and accountants. FPCs usually have a management workforce of 5-15.

In the project area, the FPCs with 5-10 managers account for 61.3%, those with 10-15 managers account for 35.5%, and those with over 15 managers account for 3.2%.

Table 4-3 Management Workforce of Sample FPCs

City	5-10		10-15		>15		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bijie	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	8	100.0
Zunyi	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	12	100.0
Tongren	6	54.5	4	36.4	1	9.1	11	100.0
Total	19	61.3	11	35.5	1	3.2	31	100.0

#### 2. Types of leadership

FPCs are divided into FPCs led by village officials, by capable persons and major households, and by village officials and capable persons.

In Bijie City, 12.5% of FPCs are led by village officials, 37.5% led by capable persons and major households, and 50% led by village officials and capable persons.

In Tongren City, 36.4% of FPCs are led by village officials and capable persons, 18.2% led by village officials, 45.5% led by capable persons and major households.

In Zunyi City, 8.3% of FPCs are led by village officials, 25% led by capable persons and major households, and 66.7% led by village officials and capable persons.

Table 4-4 Types of Leadership of Sample FPCs

City	Led by village officials		Led by capable persons and major households		Led by village officials and capable persons		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bijie	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50.0	8	100.0
Zunyi	1	8.3	3	25.0	8	66.7	12	100.0
Tongren	2	18.2	5	45.5	4	36.4	11	100.0
Total	4	12.9	11	35.5	16	51.6	31	100.0

### 4.2.3 Profit Distribution Mechanism

#### 1. Participation in establishment of profit distribution mechanism

The participation of rural households in the profit distribution of FPCs is as follows:

In Bijie City, 37.5% and 62.5% of FPCs have and have not established a profit distribution mechanism with the participation of member households respectively. In only two FPCs, member households actually participate in profit distribution, accounting for 25%.

In Tongren City, 27.3% and 72.7% of FPCs have and have not established a profit distribution mechanism with the participation of member households respectively. In only 3 FPCs, member households actually participate in profit distribution, accounting for 27.2%.

In Zunyi City, 16.7% and 83.3% of FPCs have and have not established a profit distribution mechanism with the participation of member households respectively. In only two FPCs, member households actually participate in profit distribution, accounting for 16.7%.

Table 4-5 Establishment of Profit Distribution Mechanism of Sample FPCs

City	With profit distribution mechanism		Without profit distribution mechanism		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bijie	3	37.5	5	62.5	8	100
Zunyi	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100
Tongren	3	27.3	8	72.7	11	100
Total	8	25.8	23	74.2	31	100

## 2. Modes of participation of households in profit distribution

The main local profit distribution modes are as follows (see Table 4-6):

- 1) Rebate based on trading volume: two in Bijie City, accounting for 50%; one in Zunyi City, accounting for 33.3%; and two in Tongren City, accounting for 40%
- 2) Distribution based on shares: two in Bijie City, accounting for 50%; two in Zunyi City, accounting for 66.7%; and two in Tongren City, accounting for 40%
- 3) Reward: none in Bijie and Zunyi Cities, one in Tongren City, accounting for 8.3%.

Most FPCs have one profit distribution mode, and a small number of FPCs have multiple modes. For example, Qianfurong Stockbreeding FPC in Yinjiang County has two modes – rebate based on trading volume and distribution based on shares.

Table 4-6 Profit Distribution Modes of Sample FPCs

City	Rebate based on trading volume		Distribution based on shares		Reward		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bijie	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	4	100
Zunyi	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	3	100
Tongren	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5	100
Total	5	41.7	6	50.0	1	8.3	12	100

Note: One FPC may have several profit distribution modes, and the above data may overlap.

### 📍 FPC head of Guochang Village, Xinye Xiang, Yinjiang County:

Over 300 households in our village have joined the FPC. They sell eggs to the FPC at 1 yuan each and participate in profit distribution at the year end. Their income = egg price (purchased at 1 yuan each and sold at 2.9 yuan each) + rebate (0.21 yuan each) + year-end dividend (a major household raising 5,000 chickens can receive 9,600 yuan). 40% of profits of the FPC are used for public welfare programs.

## 4.2.4 Participation and Benefiting Mechanism

The modes in which rural households participate in FPCs mainly include: ① acquiring agricultural means of production for free or at low prices through FPCs, such as fertilizers and pesticides; ② leasing or transferring land with compensation; ③ equity participation in FPCs with means of production, such as land and walnut trees; ④ earning income by working for FPCs;

⑤receiving technical guidance and training from FPCs for free; ⑥selling products and earning profits through FPCs; and ⑦receiving rebate based on trading volume.

The modes in which the poor participate in and benefit from FPCs are as follows:

1. Acquiring agricultural means of production for free or at low prices

Local FPCs generally provide means of production to members for free or sell to them at prices lower than market prices, including seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. The main forms are: ①FPCs purchase pesticides, fertilizers and other means of production in a unified manner, and sell to members at low prices; ②Some FPCs distribute means of production to members for free through projects or funds; and ③Some FPCs provide means of production to members for free, and deduct their costs from profits. The mode of acquiring agricultural means of production for free or at low prices is welcome by rural households, which both ensures the quality of means of production and reduces members' production costs.

**📍 Villager representative in Dongmen Village, Lejian Xiang, Zheng'an County:**

The FPC has purchased seeds from Chongqing and distributed them to villagers, who can conduct cultivation themselves through simple training by technicians.

**📍 Villager representative in Yongchang Village, Gelin Town, Zheng'an County:**

The FPC was established one year ago, and all households (over 400) in our village have joined it. It offers technical guidance and training services on walnut cultivation mainly, especially for poor households. Villagers working outside may have the FPC manage their walnut fields at 50 yuan/mu per annum.

2. Transferring land to FPCs with compensation

This is a common practice in the project area, where land transfer fees are closely related to land fertility, flatness and degree of concentration.

3. Equity participation in FPCs with means of production

Equity participation in FPCs may include participation with capital, labor and land, where poor households mostly choose participation with land.

4. Earning income by working for FPCs

Earning income by working for FPCs is common among cultivation FPCs, such as medicinal materials, tealeaf and walnut. FPCs offer jobs to their members with priority, especially poor households. This mode is attractive to women and old people, who can work for FPCs in leisure time while taking care of their own families and farmland.

5. Receiving technical guidance and training from FPCs for free

Most FPCs can provide technical guidance and training to rural households for free.

6. Selling products through FPCs

Most FPCs help members sell products in a unified manner and more importantly, purchase products from rural households at higher prices.

7. Receiving rebates

Among the 31 sample FPCs, 8 offer rebates to their members, accounting for 25.8%.

## 4.3 Operating Patterns, and Pros and Cons

### 4.3.1 Enterprise + FPC + Base + Household

Among the 31 sample FPCs, 8 operate in the mode of "enterprise + FPC + base + household", accounting for 25.8%, in which 5 operate well, one operates ordinarily, one has not started business and one is dormant.

Table 4-7 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Zunyi City

No.	County	FPC	Village	Pattern	Status	Operation	Foundation	Composition	Profit distribution	Business
1	Zheng'an	Dongmen Tealeaf FPC	Dongmen Village	FPC + household	Dormant	①Tealeaf purchase and marketing ; ②providing technical advice and services for free	Founded in 2012, capital 309,000 yuan	5 managers, 8 members	No profit distribution	Tealeaf cultivation, processing and marketing
2	Zheng'an	Linxi Tealeaf FPC	Linxi Village	Enterprise + FPC + household + base	Good	①Providing technical advice and services for free; ②distributing means of production; ③purchasing tealeaf at higher prices Brand: Cuifeng; 1,200 mu base	Founded in 2011, capital 1.45 million yuan	10 shareholders, 5 technicians, 6 managers, 8 members	10 shareholders, registered capital 1.43 million yuan, annual profit 200,000, used to purchase tealeaf processing equipment Profit distribution based on trading volume	Tealeaf cultivation, processing and marketing
3	Zheng'an	Yongchang Walnut FPC	Yongchang Village	FPC + base + household	Good	Unified planning, technical guidance, purchase, processing and marketing	Founded in 2010, capital 41,000 yuan	8 managers, 413 members (187 women, 5 minority residents and 258 poor persons)	Founded by 8 persons, led by 20 major households Equity participation with capital, labor and land	Walnut cultivation, processing and marketing
4	Daozhen	Mopan Yunhai Vegetable FPC	Datang Village, Luolong Town	FPC + household + base	Bad	Granting seeds to vegetable growers, purchasing and selling vegetables; equivalent to hiring farmers to grow vegetables	Not formally registered yet	5 managers	5 members are managing a 6,000 mu vegetable base	Vegetable processing and marketing
5	Daozhen	Radix Codonopsis FPC	Yangba Village, Yangxi Town	FPC + base + household	Dormant	①Gratuitous technical advice and services; ②fertilizer distribution; ③purchase of medicinal herbs; ④solving marketing problems	Founded in 2013	8 managers and 10 members, composed mainly of Miao and Gelao people	Founded by college students, led by major cultivation households, fees collected upon equity participation	Radix Codonopsis cultivation, purchase and marketing
6	Daozhen	Yanping Vegetable FPC	Yangba Village, Yangxi Town	FPC + base + household	Good	①Gratuitous technical advice and services; ②fertilizer distribution; ③purchase of vegetables; ④solving marketing problems	Founded in 2007	8 managers, composed mainly of Miao and Gelao people	Led by officials and capable persons; practicing scientific management and marketing (including fertilizer and pesticide application)	Vegetable cultivation, purchase and marketing
7	Daozhen	Shengxin Tobacco FPC	Yangba Village, Yangxi Town	FPC + household	Good	Operating as a company, offering tobacco cultivation services, technical training and advice, broadening marketing channels	Founded in 2012	Composed mainly of Miao and Gelao people dealing with tobacco cultivation	Led by officials and capable persons; equity participation with land and capital; members have priority in receiving services	Tobacco cultivation, purchase and marketing
8	Daozhen	Haoweilai Medicinal Material	Siping Village, Yangxi	FPC + household	Bad	Purchasing medicinal materials without processing for sale to major households, running with	Founded in 2011	7 managers, 118 members, composed mainly of Miao and Gelao	Organized by individuals voluntarily	Purchase of medicinal materials

		FPC	Town			low profits		people		
9	Wuchuan	Tanchun Tealeaf FPC	Gadong Village, Huangdu Town	Enterprise + FPC + base + household	Good	Giving technical guidance, selling products to Zhejiang Province, conducting standard production, running a 2,400 mu base	Founded in 2012, capital 740,000 yuan, assets of over 3 million yuan	Composed of over 180 households, including 50 poor households, headed by the village secretary, with 15 managers	740,000 yuan contributed by 15 persons; dividend distribution based on shares: ①original shares: 20,000 yuan per share, 37 shares in total, in which 9 are held by the president; ②ladder shares: 100,000 per share based on asset appraisal	Tealeaf cultivation, processing and marketing
10	Wuchuan	Yunxiang Tealeaf FPC	Dazhu Village, Huangdu Town	FPC + base + household	Dormant	①Technical guidance and marketing; ②striving for projects for members 1,000 mu base	Founded in 2012	8 managers, 165 / members, composed mainly of Gelao people		Tealeaf cultivation, processing and marketing
11	Wuchuan	Pengjiazhai Tealeaf FPC	Dazhu Village, Huangdu Town	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Purchasing, processing and marketing tealeaves, with a 1,000 mu tea garden; selling fresh tealeaves at 200 yuan/kg and dry tealeaves at 2,000-4,000 yuan/kg	Founded in 2012	4 managers, over 200 tealeaf cultivation households; composed mainly of minority residents	Member households may receive dividend or be subject to purchase of tealeaves at market price. Equity participation with land or capital is allowed.	Tealeaf cultivation, processing and marketing
12	Wuchuan	Dashan Tealeaf FPC	Dazhu Village, Huangdu Town	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Selling tealeaves without processing, offering tea seedlings and technical guidance for free, with a 500 mu tea garden	Founded in 2012, capital 900,000 yuan	12 managers, composed mainly of minority residents	Led by officials and village group heads; equity participation with land or capital is allowed	Tealeaf cultivation

Table 4-8 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Bijie City

No.	County	FPC	Village	Pattern	Status	Operation	Foundation	Composition	Profit distribution	Business
1	Hezhang	Vegetable FPC	Kele Village	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Offering seeds, purchasing products at bottom prices	Founded in 2009, capital 50,000 yuan	7 managers, 48 members	Led by capable persons; farmers working for the FPC are paid 40-50 yuan/day, and work about 100 days a year	Leek cultivation and marketing
2	Hezhang	Medicinal material FPC	Shuichao Village	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Offering seeds and technical guidance, and assisting in marketing	Founded in 2011, capital 12000 yuan,	6 managers, 50 members	Led by capable persons, equity participation with land and labor	Medicinal material cultivation, purchase and marketing



3	Hezhang	Walnut FPC	Caishen Town	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Purchase, processing and marketing	Founded in 2008, capital 60,000 yuan	7 managers, 18 members	Led by capable persons, equity participation with land 20% of profits retained by the FPC and 80% distributed to members	Walnut cultivation, processing and marketing
4	Hezhang	Nongfeng Forestry FPC	Tianba Village	FPC + base + household	Good	Giving technical guidance on walnut and flower cultivation, and field management to increase output, and resist market risks and natural disasters together	Founded in 2013, capital 20,000 yuan	8 managers, 2,394 members	Led by capable persons, rebate based on trading volume (not less than 60% of profits) In case of equity participation with land, 40% of profits retained by the FPC and 60% distributed to members	Walnut and flower cultivation and marketing
5	Hezhang	Yongfeng Tobacco FPC	Kele Village	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Giving technical guidance on tobacco growers to improve cultivation level and product quality, resist market and natural risks, and increase income; assisting the tobacco company in purchasing tobacco leaves	Founded in 2013, capital 120,000 yuan	Initiated by 6 persons, with 98 service staff members, serving 857 households with 3,856 persons	Led by officials and capable persons; covering 4 purchase stations in the whole township; having purchased 855,000 kg of tobacco leaf, and generating income of 20.52 million yuan	Tobacco cultivation, processing and marketing
6	Weining	Haixing Egg Chicken FPC	Shanqiao Village, Haicao Town	Enterprise + FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Helping households construct standard egg henhouses, and establishing a risk resistance mechanism to ensure the safety of loans, and respond to market and disease risks	Being registered, capital 1 million yuan	6 managers, 300 members	Led by officials and capable persons Equity participation with capital, with a registered capital of 5.6 million yuan	Egg chicken breeding
7	Nayong	Nayong Farming FPC	Fanrong Village, Yangchang Xiang	FPC + household	Ordinary	Organizing mechanized production, and providing technical, training and consulting services, and information	Founded in 2013, capital 5.1 million yuan	3 managers	Led by capable persons	Crop processing and harvesting
8	Nayong	Jiuli Mountain cultivation FPCs	Nayong	Enterprise + FPC + base + household	Good	Purchase, processing, marketing and skills training 50 mu base	Founded in 2012, capital 50,000 yuan	9 managers, 39 members	Led by capable persons, 9 shareholders, paying 80 yuan/day to laborers	Cultivation, processing and marketing

Table 4-9 Basic Information of Sample FPCs in Tongren City

No.	County	FPC	Village	Pattern	Status	Operation	Foundation	Composition	Profit distribution	Business
1	Shiqian	Tiancaowang Medicinal Material FPC	Laozhai Village, Pingshan	Enterprise + FPC + base +	Having not started	Providing technical assistance, purchasing seeds and products in a unified	Founded in 2013, capital 1.6 million	7 managers, 42 member households,	Led by capable persons, purchasing all products at market price	Cultivation, processing and

			Xiang	household	business	manner	yuan	including 28 poor households		marketing of medicinal materials
2	Shiqian	Yuda Egg Chicken FPC	Liping Village, Benzhuang Town	Enterprise + FPC + base + household	Good	Technical service, marketing, brand packaging	Founded in 2010, capital 3.12 million yuan	9 managers, 95 member households	Led by capable persons, distributing 60% of profits to members based on contribution; leasing 20 mu of land at 23,000 yuan/mu for 50 years	Egg chicken breeding and marketing
3	Sinan	Nongken Stockbreeding FPC	Heping Village	Enterprise + FPC + household + base	Dormant	Purchasing, marketing, technical advice and services	Capital 1.3 million yuan	6 managers, 130 members	Lead by officials, not distributing profits yet	Livestock breeding and marketing
4	Sinan	Linhai ecological FPC	Liangshuijing Town	FPC + base + household	Good	200 mu nursery and 800 mu radix Codonopsis base: ①providing technical advice and services for free; ②distributing fertilizers, etc.; ③purchasing medicinal herbs; ④assisting in marketing	Founded in 2010, capital 20 million yuan	24 managers, 108 members	Led by officials and capable persons	Radix Codonopsis cultivation and processing
5	Yinjiang	Edible fungi FPC	Yanziyan Village, Muhuang Town	Base + FPC + household	Good	180 mu base, ①providing technical advice and services for free; ②distributing fertilizers, etc.; ③purchasing medicinal herbs; ④assisting in marketing	Capital 3 million yuan	8 managers	Led by capable persons, joint-stock system, profit distribution based on shares Net profit over 1 million in 2013	Edible fungi cultivation, processing and marketing
6	Yinjiang	Qianfurong Stockbreeding FPC	Guochang Village	Base + FPC + household	Good	Conducting chicken breeding, quarantine and marketing, feed processing in a unified manner; having a large-scale breeding base; its brand Qianfurong has been certified by the Ministry of Agriculture as a green product	Founded in 2011, capital 2 million yuan	12 members, 3 directors, 3 supervisors, 2 accountants, 1 purchaser, 2 drivers; 1,000 yuan per share	Led by officials and capable persons A box of eggs has a cost of 36 yuan and a net profit of 52 yuan, in which 20 yuan is used for public welfare, 6.3 yuan for dividend distribution, 2.57 yuan distributed to 12 members, 2.57 yuan to households, and the remaining as rolling capital	Chicken breeding and marketing
7	Dejiang	Shaxi gastrodia FPC	14 villages	Enterprise + FPC + household + base	Good	Offering seeds, requiring members to meet a certain technical standard	Founded in 2012, capital 3.41 million yuan (in kind)	10 managers, 300 members	Led by major households, not distributing profits yet	Gastrodia cultivation, purchase and marketing
8	Yanhe	Wujiang Fruit Cultivation FPC	Jingxiao Village, Jingxiao	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	300 mu plum base; purchasing, marketing, free technical advice and guidance	Founded in 2013, capital 8 million	5 managers, 21 members, all being Tujia people	Led by officials, not distributing profits yet	Fruit cultivation and

			Xiang				yuan			marketing
9	Yanhe	Hongtai Ecological Tealeaf FPC	Jingxiao Village, Jingxiao Xiang	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	Providing seeds and free technical advice; purchasing, processing and selling tealeaves	Founded in 2012, capital 5.13 million yuan	7 managers, 200 members	Led by officials and capable persons, not distributing profits yet	Tealeaf cultivation and marketing
10	Yanhe	Guanghui stockbreeding FPC	Jingxiao Village, Jingxiao Xiang	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	①Providing technical advice and services for free; ②purchasing livestock; ③assisting in marketing	Founded in 2013, capital 1.2 million yuan	7 managers, 200 members	Led by officials and capable persons, not distributing profits yet	Livestock breeding and marketing
11	Yanhe	White goat FPC	Huanglong Village, Guanzhou Town	FPC + base + household	Ordinary	①Providing technical advice and services for free; ②purchasing white goats; ③assisting in marketing	Founded in 2013	9 managers	Led by capable persons, not distributing profits yet	Livestock breeding and marketing

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## 1. Status and features

In this mode, an FPC connects a leading enterprise and a base closely with households for interest and risk sharing, and the enterprise enters into production contracts with households, and provides them with one-stop production services. This mode can address issues in the production and marketing of farm products very well. However, the enterprise is usually dominant in price fixation, standard development and profit distribution, and households are relatively disadvantaged.

A. Enterprise: Enterprises are responsible for product processing and marketing, and offer means of production, especially in financially and technically demanding, and high-risk industries, such as walnut and radix *Codonopsis* cultivation. Enterprises may utilize state supporting policies in investment, credit, taxation, land use and electricity consumption to reduce costs. Such FPCs are owned by enterprises to some extent.

B. FPC: FPCs are responsible for connecting enterprises with households, giving guidance on cultivation and stockbreeding skills as required by enterprises, purchasing products for deep processing or marketing by enterprises, and constructing and running bases. They place orders with enterprises and enter into production contracts with households.

C. Base: Bases are usually established and run by FPCs, and may offer seeds and breeding stock.

D. Household: Households are responsible for cultivation and stockbreeding. They usually elect to enter into bottom-price contracts with FPCs to evade market risks, but are relatively disadvantaged in price fixation and profit distribution.

Features: a. FPCs are often subordinate to enterprises and have poor independence; b. FPCs manage bases in a standard pattern as required by enterprises; some FPCs purchase means of production for households, and provide technical guidance and training; and c. FPCs operate normally and in a unified manner.

## 2. Pros and cons

Pros: ①This mode promotes income increase through land lease, employment and product purchase; ②This mode plays an active role in improving the environment and infrastructure; ③This mode makes production standard, specialized and scientific.

Cons: ①In this mode, households' interests are likely to be unsecure due to enterprise monopolization; ②In this mode, FPCs are often subordinate to enterprises and have poor independence.

### 4.3.2 FPC + Base + Household

Among the 31 sample FPCs, 19 operate in the pattern of "FPC + base + household", accounting for 61.3%. Among them, 6 operate well, accounting for 31.6%; 10 operate ordinarily, accounting for 52.6%; one operates poorly, accounting for 5.3%; and two have not begun to operate, accounting for 10.6%.

## 1. Status and features

In this mode, FPCs provide technical guidance to households, and purchase products from them. FPCs are often established by major households and capable persons, and establish bases through land lease or equity participation with land.

Features: ①Capable persons and major households are main decision-makers and managers of FPCs; ②Members and other households can work at bases of FPCs; ③Profits are distributed based on shares.

## 2. Pros and cons

Pros: ①Bases can enhance interactions between FPCs and households; ②FPC founders are

familiar with local conditions; ③This mode can realize standard, specialized and scientific production.

Cons: FPC managers must have a high level of skills and capacity to operate and maintain bases sustainably.

#### 4.3.3 FPC + Household

Among the 31 sample FPCs, 4 operate in the mode of “FPC + household”, accounting for 12.9%, in which one operates well, one operates ordinarily, one operates poorly and one is dormant.

##### 1. Status and features

Features: ①Capable persons and major households are main decision-makers and managers of FPCs; ②Households are combined for joint-stock management; ③Profits are distributed based on shares.

##### 2. Pros and cons

Pros: ①FPC founders are familiar with local conditions; ②FPC founders and backbone members have some financial strength, skills, market experience and social relations, or enjoy a certain level of prestige.

Cons: ①In this mode, FPCs are likely to be controlled by major households and capable persons as an interest group; ②Households are subordinate in FPCs, do not have much voice and can only share a small part of profits; ③Any wrong decision made by major households and capable persons may result in material losses.

#### 4.4 Perceptions of and Attitudes to FPCs

At the preparation stage, the SA team learned local rural households’ perceptions and attitudes by means of questionnaire survey, FGD, interview, etc.

##### 1. FPC awareness among rural households

Most of local residents are aware of FPCs, but few join FPCs. Those joining FPCs mostly sell products through FPCs, or consult with them about cultivation and stockbreeding issues. As shown in Table 4-10, 11.2% of the respondents are highly aware of FPCs, 26.1% aware, 45.4% know a bit, and 17.3% are unaware or highly unaware.

Table 4-10 FPC Awareness among Sample Households

City	FPC awareness (%)				
	Highly aware	Aware	A bit	Unaware	Highly unaware
Bijie	17.4	28.7	47.0	6.5	0.3
Zunyi	0.0	7.4	69.1	19.6	3.9
Tongren	12.6	33.5	32.5	17.7	3.7
Total	11.2	26.1	45.4	14.6	2.7

Source: socioeconomic survey

##### 2. Support for FPCs among rural households

Rural households familiar with FPCs generally think that FPCs promote market information acquisition, product marketing, skills learning and experience sharing very well, and can drive the development of local advantaged industries. 94.3% of the respondents support FPC establishment (including 46.5% “strongly agree” and 47.8% “agree”), only 5.7% don’t care.

Table 4-11 Support of Sample Households for FPCs

City	Support for FPC establishment (%)
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	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't care	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Bijie	37.4	50.8	11.8	0	0
Zunyi	63.0	35.2	1.7	0	0
Tongren	44.6	51.9	3.5	0	0
Total	46.5	47.8	5.7	0	0

Source: socioeconomic survey

<p><b>Support of rural households for FPCs:</b></p> <p>a) We have heard of FPCs, but do not know details; there is no FPC in our village.</p> <p>b) All villagers that cultivate edible fungi are willing to join an FPC, so that they don't have to worry about product quality and marketing. A villager working for the FPC can earn 60-70 yuan/day.</p>
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### 3. Willingness of rural households to join FPCs

37.2% of the respondents have joined one FPC, 6.7% have joined two FPCs, 0.4% have joined over two FPCs, and 55.7% have joined none.

Table 4-12 Participation of Sample Households in FPCs

City	Participation in FPCs (%)				Total
	1	2	>2	None	
Bijie	26.2	12.8	0.0	61.0	100
Zunyi	38.7	0.0	0.0	61.3	100
Tongren	44.2	5.8	0.9	49.1	100
Total	37.2	6.7	0.4	55.7	100

Source: socioeconomic survey

Among the 564 respondents having joined no FPC, 96.1% are willing to join an FPC and 3.9% are unwilling.

Table 4-13 Willingness of Sample Households to Participate in FPCs

City	Willingness to join FPCs			
	Willing		Unwilling	
	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)
Bijie	191	97.4	5	2.6
Zunyi	138	97.9	3	2.1
Tongren	213	93.8	14	6.2
Total	542	96.1	22	3.9

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 4. Expectations of rural households for FPCs

78.9% of the respondents expect FPCs to give guidance on cultivation and stockbreeding skills, 69.3% expect broadening marketing channels, 62.9% expect market information, 58.2% expect purchasing means of production at preferential prices and 49.1% expect dividend distribution.

Table 4-14 Roles of FPCs Expected by Sample Households

City	Role expected from FPCs (%)					
	Cultivation and stockbreeding skills guidance	Marketing channels	Dividend distribution	Purchase of means of production at preferential prices	Market information	Other
Bijie	76.0	63.2	49.2	44.5	45.2	0.0
Zunyi	85.2	62.6	37.4	73.9	80.0	0.0
Tongren	77.7	76.8	54.8	60.0	66.7	0.0
Total	78.9	69.3	49.1	58.2	62.9	0.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

Among restraints on FPC development, 62.9% of the respondents choose small industrial scale, 41.8% choose weak support from the government, 41.5% choose poor infrastructure, 30% choose lack of enthusiasm, 28.8% choose lack of leader, 18.9% choose unsound policies, and 17.3% choose unsmooth operating mechanism.

Table 4-15 Perceptions of Restraints on FPC Development among Sample Households

City	Restraint on FPC development (%)						
	Small industrial scale	Weak support	Lack of leader	Lack of enthusiasm	Unsound policies	Unsmooth operating mechanism	Poor infrastructure
Bijie	77.3	49.8	24.0	34.3	2.8	8.7	33.6
Zunyi	43.9	19.6	23.9	28.3	31.3	22.6	51.3
Tongren	62.3	47.2	34.6	27.9	23.8	20.6	42.0
Total	62.9	41.8	28.8	30.0	18.9	17.3	41.5

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 5. Capacity building

As for FPC capacity building, 56.1% of the respondents think it very necessary to conduct training, 40.2% think it necessary, and 3.7% think it neither necessary nor unnecessary.

Table 4-16 Perceptions of Necessity of FPC Training among Sample Households

City	Necessity to conduct FPC training (%)				
	Very necessary	Necessary	Neither, nor	Unnecessary	Very unnecessary
Bijie	45.5	45.8	8.7	0.0	0.0
Zunyi	61.3	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tongren	60.8	37.0	1.9	0.2	0.0
Total	56.1	40.2	3.7	0.1	0.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

Among needs for FPC training, 73.9% of the respondents choose cultivation and stockbreeding skills training, 14.4% choose market information training, 7.4% choose FPC rules and management training, and 4.1% choose project publicity and extension training.

Table 4-17 Needs of Sample Households for FPC Training

City	Training for FPC training (%)				
	Cultivation and stockbreeding training	Market information	Rules and management knowledge	Project publicity and extension	Other
Bijie	53.6	26.2	11.8	8.1	0.3
Zunyi	88.7	4.3	7.0	0.0	0.0
Tongren	80.7	11.3	4.5	3.5	0.0
Total	73.9	14.4	7.4	4.1	0.1

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 4.5 Existing Issues of FPCs

Currently, although local FPCs develop well, they are generally at the early stage, small in scale and weak in influence. Their existing issues include:

### 1. Inadequate perceptions of FPCs among rural households

Local rural households do not have adequate perceptions of FPCs, especially in villages with no FPC and minority areas, and among women. The questionnaire survey shows that 11.3% of the

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respondents are highly aware of FPC, 26.1% are aware, 45.4% know little, and 17.3% are unaware or highly unaware.

The main reasons for this include remoteness, poor infrastructure, low level of FPC development, unsmooth information communication, and poor ability of rural households to accept new things.

**📌 Rural households' perceptions of FPCs:**

Villagers are inactive about joining a newly established FPC because they know almost nothing about it.

**2. Poor operation**

Most of existing FPCs do not operate well for the following reasons: a. FPCs are not established for clear purposes; b. Most FPCs are dominated by capable persons and major households, while member households do not truly benefit from them, making such FPCs unstable; c. Most FPCs are not managed scientifically and are financially weak, so that they are vulnerable to market fluctuations and natural disasters.

**3. Unsound internal systems**

Most existing FPCs do not operate normatively, as shown in unclear asset ownership, lack of supervision, no normative financial systems and accounts. Due to unsound internal systems, FPCs can offer limited services to members, thereby affecting the enthusiasm of rural households in joining FPCs to some extent.

**📌 Villager of Shujia Village, Shaxi Xiang, Dejiang County, Tongren City:**

We want to establish an integrated FPC of tealeaf, walnut, gastrodia and potato, but do not know how to do. Wasteland and barren hills should be preferably utilized.

**4. Low degree of participation**

In many dormant FPCs, members do not take part in FPC activities. In some operating FPCs, ordinary households rarely have opportunities to participate in FPC management. Most FPCs have not held any general meeting.

Rural households participate in FPCs on a low degree because they have insufficient capacity, information and capital; FPCs do not operate normatively, and many of them are controlled by founders and partners, so that members can hardly share profits; some major households and capable persons are unwilling to share their professional skills; most FPCs are small in scale and short of capital, and are unable to organize operating activities.

**📌 Needs for FPCs:**

- a) We worry about low purchase prices. Those having not joined the FPC are waiting and see, and would join it if it does operate well.
- b) The FPC was founded 3 years ago. Less than 10% of households in the village have joined it through capital contribution and all of them are members. Its plum trees have just born fruit and it has not begun to make profits. Only if it makes profits can it attract more households. Its products will have a market.



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## 4.6 Suggestions for Improving FPCs

### 1. Strengthening publicity and training on FPCs

In view of local rural households' inadequate perceptions of FPCs, the suggestions on publicity and training on FPCs are as follows: ①Develop an information disclosure, publicity and training program for the whole project lifecycle, especially at the preparation stage (see the Community Participation Handbook for details), with focus on project and FPC information in the early stage, FPC establishment, industry selection, skills training, etc. in the middle stage, and FPC operation, profit distribution, financial management, industrial development, etc. in the late stage; ②Involve women, minority residents and the poor in publicity and training; ③Publicity and training should be conducted in the slack season, such as the Spring Festival and winter; ④Publicity and training should be conducted at places accessible for rural households, such village committees and squares; ⑤Training should be comprehensible, preferably in oral and graphic forms, and be conducted in local dialects or languages; ⑥Project and FPC publicity should cover at least 80% of rural households (100% of poor households), and project training should cover at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area).

### 2. Strengthening the participation of rural households

In order to strengthen the participation of rural households in FPCs, the following suggestions are proposed: ①Establish an FPC preparation team that should have at least one woman; ②Hold a village meeting or congress to screen members, and determine the type and industry of the FPC preliminarily; ensure that 80% of registered poor households join FPCs; ③Hold a general meeting to determine the organizational structure, rules, profit distribution mode, etc., and disclose such information; ④Conduct skills and management training on industrial development and FPC operation, covering all members where possible; ⑤Provide employment and training opportunities to FPC members, especially poor members; ⑥Enter into contracts with enterprises in consultation with members; ⑦Establish a grievance redress mechanism for FPC members.

### 3. Establishing FPCs suited to local industries and market demand

Since most existing FPCs operate poorly, the following suggestions are proposed: ①The industry chosen by the FPC is determined through discussion by all members; ②Establish an FPC that meets rural households' needs, and conducts training and provides services based on such needs.

### 4. Handling relations with different parties properly

Currently, FPCs are in a critical period of accelerated development. In order to promote their rapid, stable development, the following relations should be handled properly: ①relations between FPCs and leading enterprises; ②relations between FPCs and rural collective economic organizations; and ③relations between FPCs and government departments concerned. Dedicated FPC guidance and service agencies should be established to strengthen leadership and resource integration, and promote the healthy development of FPCs.

## 5 Poverty Analysis

### 5.1 Poverty in the Project Area

#### 5.1.1 Poverty in the Project Area

Based on the poverty line of 2,300 yuan, Guizhou had a rural poor population of 11.49 million in 2011, with a poverty incidence of as high as 33.4%. Among the 14 the contiguous destitute regions identified by the Outline of Rural Development-oriented Poverty Reduction of China (2011-2020), 65 counties in Guizhou are located in 3 contiguous destitute regions, covering 73.9% of all counties, 80.4% of land area, 85.2% of rural poor population, 88% of poor townships and 84% of poor villages in the province. These areas feature vulnerable environment, weak foundation of development, high minority population percentage and high rural poverty incidence.

There are 50 state-level key poor counties in Guizhou, and all the 11 project counties are state-level key poor counties. The project counties have a total poor population of 1.9464 million, accounting for 29.6% of rural population, and 510,100 poor rural households, accounting for 30.5% of all rural households. The farmers' per capita annual net income of the project counties was 4,345 yuan in 2012, much higher than the provincial average.

In the project counties, 3,125 natural villages are not connected by highways, 8 natural villages do not have power supply, 2.8971 million persons do not have safe drinking water, 2,060 natural villages do not have telephone line, 1,817 administrative villages cannot receive TV and broadcast, and 120 administrative villages do not have health centers.

The 241 project villages include 155 key villages for development-oriented poverty reduction, accounting for 63.8%; The project area has 83,500 poor rural households, accounting for 38.5% of all rural households; and a poor population of 281,200, accounting for 33.2% of gross population. The project has a poverty incidence of 35.47%. Poverty incidence ranges from 40.48% (Hezhang County, Bijie City) to 26% (Zheng'an County, Zunyi City).

Table 5-1 Poverty in Project Villages

City	County	Project townships	Project villages	Poor villages	Poor households	Poor population (0,000)	Poverty incidence (%)
Zunyi	Daozhen	5	9	9	3463	1.39	27.8
	Zheng'an	4	12	13	11853	3.63	26
	Wuchuan	2	7	5	6850	2.11	30
Tongren	Dejiang	7	42	16	2753	1.17	33.9
	Yanhe	5	25	18	3342	1.29	37.11
	Shiqian	6	19	5	6718	2.41	34.5
	Yinjiang	7	31	15	5107	1.68	40.25
	Sinan	6	28	11	3444	1.13	29.7
Bijie	Hezhang	7	18	18	7266	1.37	40.48
	Nayong	8	20	20	5214	1.99	34.5
	Weining	6	29	25	27442	9.95	29.7
<b>Total</b>	11	63	241	155	83452	28.12	35.47

Source: FSR

#### **📍 Villager representative in Dongmen Village, Lejian Xiang, Zheng'an County:**

Ms Zhu, 40 years, Han, lives in a 5-member family, including her two children, aunt and husband. Her husband is working outside, and her aunt, unmarried, lives on MLS benefits. The family has 8 mu of tea garden and annual income of 20,000 yuan, mainly from outside employment and tealeaf cultivation. The family's annual expenditure is over 10,000 yuan, mostly productive expenses. The main difficulties are insufficient capital, insufficient labor, the shortage of domestic water, and the

lack of traffic and irrigation facilities.

### 5.1.2 Livelihoods of Poor Households

Local poor households deal mainly with traditional agricultural production, and employment income accounts for a low proportion to their gross income. Their livelihoods are relatively undiversified, and they rely more on traditional agricultural production.

Among the 336 poor respondents, 59.8% choose “farming” as the main source of household income, 36% choose outside employment, 0.6% choose transport, and 2.4% choose individual business. The main income sources of local poor households are agricultural production and outside employment. The main causes of poverty are illness, high educational expenses, high wedding expenses, labor shortage, and natural disasters.

Table 5-2 Main Income Sources of Poor Sample Households

City	Main income sources of poor households (%)					
	Farming	Employment	Transport	Tourism	MLS	Individual business
Bijie	61.6%	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Zunyi	69.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Tongren	54.8	38.7	1.2	0.6	1.8	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### Secretary Wang of Chaping Village, Fengle Town, Wuchuan County:

Livelihoods: In households involving outside employment, employment income accounts for about 60% of household income. Other poor households deal mainly with cultivation, and grow food crops for basic subsistence (corn, paddy rice, etc.) mainly, while ordinary households grow commercial crops mainly.

#### Villager representative (Mr. Liu) in Gaodong Village, Huangdu Town, Wuchuan County:

Livelihoods: Poor households live on MLS benefits or the cultivation of food crops. Ordinary households deal with outside employment and commercial crop cultivation mainly. Tobacco cultivation needs much labor, and poor households are incapable of doing this.

### 5.1.3 Participation in FPCs

#### 1. Participation in FPCs

28.3% of the poor respondents have joined at least one FPC, and 23.5% have joined one FPC; 71.7% have joined no FPC. The percentages of the poor respondents having joined no FPC are 63.6%, 91.3% and 68.5% in Bijie, Zunyi and Tongren Cities respectively.

Table 5-3 Participation of Poor Sample Households in FPCs

City	Participation of poor households in FPCs (%)			
	1	2	>2	None
Bijie	26.3	10.1	0.0	63.6
Zunyi	8.7	0.0	0.0	91.3
Tongren	28.0	3.0	0.5	68.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 2. Willingness to participate in FPCs

94.2% of the poor respondents are willing to join FPCs, while only 5.8% are unwilling. The main reasons for being unwilling to join FPCs are being unable to afford membership fees, and

inadequate awareness of their roles and functions. Poor households expect to join FPCs to improve production skills and find a market for their products.

Table 5-4 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Participate in FPCs

City	Willingness to join FPCs			
	Willing		Unwilling	
	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)
Bijie	62	98.4	1	1.6
Zunyi	62	98.4	1	1.6
Tongren	103	89.6	12	10.4
Total	227	94.2	14	5.8

Source: socioeconomic survey

**Men's FGD in Tongxin Village, Liangshuijing Town, Sinan County:**

All villagers are aware of FPCs and are willing to transfer land because: A) Fields are not managed; B) There is much unused land in the village; and C) Villagers transferring land have priority in working for the FPC to earn money. The current rates of land transfer are 120 yuan/mu for non-irrigated land and 150 yuan/mu for irrigated land. Villagers will participate in the FPC by means of land transfer and employment.

**FGD in Yanziyan Village, Muhuang Town, Yinjiang County:**

Many villagers have joined the edible fungus FPC voluntarily without membership fee. The main benefits of joining the FPC are to purchase seeds at low prices and sell fungi to the FPC at good prices.

**5.1.4 Capacity to Participate in Advantaged Industries**

1. Mastery of industrial skills

Among the 336 poor respondents, 40.5% have not mastered professional skills for advantaged industries, 38.7% think they master some, and 20.8% have mastered industrial skills. Although most poor households master some industrial skills, their skill level is still low as compared to capable persons and major households.

Table 5-5 Mastery of Industrial Skills among Poor Sample Households

City	Mastery of industrial skills						Total
	Yes		No		Partial		
	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	
Bijie	20	20.2	44	44.4	35	35.4	99
Zunyi	12	11.1	14	31.1	43	57.8	69
Tongren	38	22.6	78	46.4	52	31.0	168
Total	70	20.8	136	40.5	130	38.7	336

Source: socioeconomic survey

2. Willingness to attend training on advantaged industries

Among the 336 poor respondents, 56.6% think it very necessary to attend skills training on advantaged industries, 33.6% think it necessary, 9.2% think it is neither necessary nor unnecessary, and 0.6% think it unnecessary. Since poor households rely more on traditional agriculture, they have an urgent need for skills training in order to improve capacity, optimize industrial structure and increase the added value of products.

Table 5-6 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Attend Skills Training

City	Willingness to attend skills training								Total
	Very necessary		Necessary		Neither, nor		Unnecessary		
	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	
Bijie	31	31.3	49	49.5	18	18.2	1	1.0	99
Zunyi	50	72.5	16	23.2	3	4.4	0	0.0	69
Tongren	109	64.9	48	28.6	10	6.0	1	0.6	168
Total	190	56.6	113	33.6	31	9.2	2	0.6	336

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 3. Willingness to participate in advantaged industries

98.2% of the poor respondents are willing to participate in advantaged industries, 1.5% are unwilling, and 0.3% will depend.

#### **✘ Demand of farmers for industrial development:**

- Our village has excellent natural conditions, and all farm products here are green. We expect our products to be certified and receive skills training.
- An industrial development (garlic) project was implemented in the past, but it was implemented without consultation to villagers and finally failed. Villagers have strong grievances about this.

Table 5-7 Willingness of Poor Sample Households to Developed Advantaged Industries

City	Willingness to participate in advantaged industries						Total
	Willing		Unwilling		Depends		
	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	N (n)	Percent (%)	
Bijie	99	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	99
Zunyi	69	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69
Tongren	162	96.4	5	3.0	1	0.6	168
Total	330	98.2	5	1.5	1	0.3	336

Source: socioeconomic survey

The advantaged industries selected by the 11 project counties have an excellent foundation and a certain scale. According to FGDs, poor households have a strong desire to participate in advantaged industries, but they still need to improve their production skills through the Project and relevant training.

## 5.2 Perceptions of and Attitudes to FPCs among Poor Population

### 5.2.1 Perceptions of FPCs among Poor Population

#### 1. Project awareness among poor population

51.5% of the poor respondents are aware of the Project, and 48.5% unaware. 13.5%, 17.9%, 27.6%, 34.6% and 6.4% of the poor respondents are highly aware, aware, a bit aware, unaware and highly unaware of the Project.

Table 5-8 Project Awareness among Poor Sample Households

City	Awareness of the Project (%)		Awareness level of the Project (%)				
	Yes	No	Highly aware	Aware	A bit	Unaware	Highly unaware
Bijie	79.4	20.6	17.2	15.2	50.5	15.2	2.0
Zunyi	4.3	95.7	0.0	11.6	4.3	65.2	18.8
Tongren	54.8	45.2	17.4	22.9	22.9	33.3	3.5
Total	51.5	48.5	13.5	17.9	27.6	34.6	6.4

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 2. Project support among poor population

94.0% of the poor respondents support the Project, and only 4.5% don't support it. 97.6% of the poor respondents are willing to participate in the Project, and only 0.6% are unwilling.

Table 5-9 Support of Poor Sample Households for the Project

City	Support for the Project			Willingness to participate in the Project (%)		
	Supporting	Not supporting	Don't care	Willing	Unwilling	Don't care
Bijie	97.0	2.0	1.0	95.0	1.0	4.0
Zunyi	98.6	0.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	1.4
Tongren	90.5	7.7	1.8	98.8	0.6	0.6
Total	94.0	4.5	1.5	97.6	0.6	1.8

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 5.2.2 Attitudes to and Needs for FPCs among Poor Population

#### 1. Needs for infrastructure construction

##### 1) Need for traffic facilities

Local poor households live in a harsh natural environment, and the poor agricultural and traffic infrastructure has restricted rural industrial development seriously. Some local residents have to carry farm products to markets, and means of production to fields manually or with horses, resulting in high labor costs and low production efficiency. Many dealers are faced with great inconvenience in purchasing farm products due to traffic restrictions, resulting in greater difficulty in marketing. The Project will reduce rural households' labor input and production costs, and promote local industrial development, thereby alleviating poverty.

#### **☞ Demand of poor households in Yongchang Village, Gelin Town, Zheng'an County for traffic facilities:**

Richer villagers would buy motorcycles, while most villagers have to walk to the town or county town to sell products, which may take 3-5 hours.

##### 2) Need for markets

An important reason for the slow income growth of poor households is backward circulation facilities for farm products, so that farm products cannot realize their full potential value. The construction of markets will increase farmers' income by expanding trading volume and realizing large-scale production.

##### 3) Need for irrigation and drinking facilities

Most project villages have no irrigation facility, and droughts have caused serious crop losses, affecting rural households' income greatly and aggravating their poverty. In the local area, the level of mechanical irrigation is low, and primitive human and livestock farming still prevails. Rural households have weak resistance to natural disasters, such as droughts and floods.

#### **☞ Demand of poor households for infrastructure:**

- Water shortage is a serious problem, and there has been no harvest in the past 3 years due to droughts. Although there are water sources, they cannot be utilized.
- Due to serious water shortage, human and livestock drinking is a problem. Drinking water has to be carried over a distance of 1.5km, and a round trip takes 1 hour. There is an urgent need

for a water tank.

- c) Due to inconvenient traffic, farm products are carried manually. Only some households transport farm products using motorcycles.

## 2. Needs for skills training

1) Need for cultivation skills training: Local poor residents have weak overall capacity and generally rely on inefficient traditional cultivation skills.

2) Need for stockbreeding skills and processing training: Local poor residents strongly expect to receive stockbreeding skills and processing training to improve output and prevent diseases. The existing issues in sheep breeding are: ①Breeding management and quarantine techniques are poor, so that some sheep die of diseases; ②Local residents can hardly master skills due to low educational levels; ③Infectious diseases are introduced in breed improvement; ④Facilities are substandard, so that 5% of lambs would die of cold.

Local training is conducted in the forms of classroom instruction, booklet distribution and field guidance. The existing issues are: ①Trainees are mostly young people, while middle-aged and old people are often excluded; ②Some trainees do not deal with industries for which they are trained; ③Training forms are undiversified, resulting in poor effectiveness. Diversified, multi-level skills training should be conducted for different groups under the Project.

### **✎ Demand of poor households for skills training:**

- a) Field roads are in bad condition, and there is neither startup capital nor technical guidance. We expect financial and technical support for konjac and walnut cultivation.
- b) If the walnut cultivation FPC is established, we can work on our own land without working outside.
- c) The head of Chaping Village, Fengle Town thinks that it will take time to change the traditional stockbreeding pattern to a modern one, because stockbreeding skills are inadequate.
- d) Stockbreeding takes effect quickly, but sheep are likely to become ill. As long as they are healthy, they can be sold for money easily.
- e) Villagers want to grow edible fungi, but there is no leader, no experience and no skills, so they expect relevant training under the Project.

### **✎ Villager representative (Mr. Tian) in Dongliu Village, Zhongjie Xiang, Yanhe County:**

Mr. Tian, 61 years, Tujia, primary school education, livings in a 5-member family, including his wife and 3 sons (20-30 years). His sons have no money and no house (the house has 3 rooms only) for marriage. He expects to do a job under the Project to relieve financial pressure.

## 4. Needs to join FPCs

1) Need for helping rural households solve production difficulties and become rich: Local poor households expect to join FPCs, especially where FPCs operate well and generate practical benefits. However, since some FPCs require equity participation with capital or otherwise, poor households may be excluded.

2) Need for helping rural households resist risks: Compared to capable persons, major households and ordinary households, poor households have weaker risk resistance, and are often disadvantaged in production and marketing. FPCs can unite rural households working individually, and make them rich together under the leadership of capable persons and major households.

3) Need for reducing input costs: Poor households expect FPCs to purchase seeds,

pesticides, fertilizers, etc. at low prices to reduce input costs, and to offer technical guidance and other forms of assistance.

**☞ FPC head in Datang Village, Luolong Town, Daozhen County:**

Poor residents with the ability to work will join the FPC, and receive free technical guidance and marketing assistance.

5. Needs for job opportunities

1) Construction stage: Local poor households expect industrial development and infrastructure construction in the Project can provide more job opportunities to surplus and unskilled rural labor, especially poor households.

2) After completion, the Project will offer permanent or temporary jobs, 30% of which will be first made available to local poor residents, women, old people and other vulnerable groups.

**☞ Villager representative in Longxing Village, Zhongjie Xiang, Yanhe County:**

Two thirds of villagers are working outside, mostly doing physical labor in other cities and provinces, because there are no good jobs locally. If suitable local jobs are available, they are unwilling to work outside. They may get employed by entering into processing and marketing contracts with FPCs or enterprises.

### 5.3 Project Impacts on Poor Population

#### 5.3.1 Positive Impacts

1. Promoting industrial restructuring to help poor households become rich

Local rural households generally deal with traditional cultivation and stockbreeding, and their farm products are mostly self-sufficient. In recent years, the government has supported the development of advantaged industries through various projects, which has taken effect preliminarily. However, local farm products are of low added value and low technology level due to insufficient capital, techniques and infrastructure. In the Project, advantaged industries will be developed based on local conditions on a large scale to increase the income of poor residents stably.

**☞ Villager in Tiancun Village, Fengle Town, Wuchuan County:**

Villagers would follow if anyone becomes rich. We of course support the Project. As long as it succeeds, villagers will certainly participate.

**☞ Villager representative Yongchang Village, Gelin Town, Zheng'an County:**

Our village is the poorest village in the county and all young villagers work outside. The main income source of almost all households is outside employment. We hope to develop walnut cultivation and expect support in this respect.

2. Improving the infrastructure to improve production and living conditions

Infrastructure construction is an important component of the Project, including rural roads, irrigation and drainage facilities, and public markets, which are needed by local residents, especially the poor, and essential to industrial development. With the improvement of the local infrastructure, such problems as difficult transport and marketing, high costs and low prices of farm products will be solved radically, and sustainable rural development realized.

In addition, the Project will establish social service systems to support local industrial development, including agricultural technique extension system, information service system, and



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supply and marketing service system, thereby providing all-round services to farmers, promoting joint production and operations, improving agricultural efficiency, and reducing market risks.

**📍 Women's FGD in Yongchang Village, Zheng'an County:**

Difficulties in walnut cultivation: ① Insufficient management skills and shortage of labor in some households; and ② poor traffic and irrigation facilities.

3. Improving farmers' organization level and participation rate

FPCs will improve farmers' organization level and efficiency, reduce costs and risks, and increase income.

4. Improving farmers' labor skills and production management capacity

Through training, local poor households will master cultivation and stockbreeding skills, scientific management concepts and market awareness, and improve their capacity to participate in industrial development and FPC operation, thereby becoming rich.

**📍 FGD in Shujia Village, Shaxi Xiang, Dejiang County, Tongren City:**

Fresh gastrodia is sold directly at low prices, because villagers do not have processing equipment.

5. Promoting all-round local economic development

The Project will promote local industrial restructuring and local economic development greatly, such as food, pharmaceuticals, beverages, transport and services.

### 5.3.2 Potential Risks

1. Market risks

Local rural households, especially, poor households, have limited capacity to acquire market information and respond to market risks, and are faced with the risk of price drop at any time. After industrial restructuring in the project area, some project villages may be unable to respond to market risks due to undiversified industry mix and may be highly vulnerable to market fluctuations.

2. Livelihood risks

In addition, some industries feature high initial investments and long payback periods, such as tealeaf, walnut, sheep and cattle. This may challenge livelihood patterns of local poor households, and affect their enthusiasm.

3. Participation risks

The Project will involve profit distribution mechanisms, which cannot be fully fair and may result in conflicts. Such mechanisms should be established in full consultation with all stakeholders, especially poor households, because their enthusiasm will be affected if they suffer losses.

4. Technical risks

Since local poor households' cultivation and stockbreeding skills are backward, it is very necessary to conduct skills training on industrial development for them.

## 6 Social and Gender Analysis

### 6.1 Women's Development in the Project Area

#### 6.1.1 Women's Development

##### 1. Guizhou Province

**1) Distribution of female population:** In 2012, Guizhou had a female population of 16.795 million, accounting for 48.34% of the province's population, including a Yi female population of 404,900, accounting for 1.17%; a Miao female population of 1.9275 million, accounting for 5.55%; a Dong female population of 681,700, accounting for 1.96%; a Gelao female population of 236,200, accounting for 0.68%, and 292,700 females of other ethnic minorities, accounting for 0.84%.

**2) Women's employment and social security:** In 2012, the number of active female employees in the urban public sector was 869,049, accounting for 32.25% of all employees.

**3) Women's education:** Guizhou has a female population of 16.795 million, including 1.7752 million primary schoolgirls, accounting for 10.60%; 1.0101 million junior high schoolgirls, accounting for 6.01%; senior high schoolgirls 377,400, accounting for 2.25%; 199,400 females receiving secondary occupational education, accounting for 1.19%; and 201,300 females receiving regular higher education, accounting for 1.20%.

##### 2. Local women's development

**1) Age:** As shown below, the percentages of the age group of 30-59 years are the highest among the male and female respondents, being 80.8% and 78.2% respectively, while those of the age group of 60 years or more are the lowest among the male and female respondents, being 7.6% and 6.1% respectively.

Table 6-1 Age Distribution of Sample Women

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<30 years	62	11.5	75	15.8	137	13.5
30-59 years	434	80.8	372	78.2	806	79.6
60 years or more	41	7.6	29	6.1	70	6.9

Source: socioeconomic survey

**2) Educational level:** Among the 476 female respondents, 50.84% have received junior high school education, followed by primary school (25.84%), senior high school (16.18%), illiterate (4.2%), and junior college or above (2.94%). The percentages of the female respondents having received junior college or above education, having received primary school education, and being illiterate are higher than those of the males. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Educational Levels of Sample Women

Educational level	Gender		Percent of females (%)	Total
	Male	Female		
Junior college or above	11	14	56.00	25
Senior high school	113	77	40.52	190
Junior high school	297	242	44.90	539
Primary school	105	123	53.95	228
Illiterate	11	20	64.52	31
Total	537	476	46.99	1013

Source: socioeconomic survey

**3) Occupation:** 66.81% of the female respondents are farmers, followed by migrant workers

(23.95%), while the percentages of other occupations are low. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Employment of Sample Women

Occupation	Gender		Percent of females (%)	Total
	Male	Female		
Farmer	373	318	46.02	691
Migrant worker	121	114	48.51	235
Self-employer	20	18	47.37	38
Civil servant	9	9	50.00	18
Freelancer	12	12	50.00	24
Employee of state-owned enterprise	0	1	100.00	1
Enterprise employee	1	0	0.00	1
Student	0	2	100.00	2
Other	1	2	66.67	3
Total	537	476	46.99	1013

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 6.1.2 Women's Development Activities in the Project Area

Local women's federations have conducted a series of women's development activities to provide assistance to women in many ways, mainly including:

1. Small-amount secured loans for women

Eligible urban and rural women may apply for small-amount secured loans for business startup, with an upper limit of 80,000 yuan and a term of two years.

2. Learning and Contest

The Learning and Contest project consists of agricultural skills training courses for women (handicrafts, commercial crop cultivation, stockbreeding, etc.), employment promotion for women, and beautiful countryside construction.

3. Cancer assistance for poor rural mothers

Each poor rural mother suffering from cervical carcinoma or breast cancer can receive a subsidy of 10,000 yuan, thereby relieving their financial burden greatly.

4. Legal knowledge training

Legal knowledge training is conducted by local women's federations through brochure distribution and on-site expert training in order to improve women's legal knowledge and awareness, protect their lawful rights, and provide legal assistance to them.

5. Mother Water Cellar

Under the Mother Water Cellar project, concrete water cellars are constructed and damaged water cellars repaired to relieve local women's difficulty in water use and improve their living quality.

## 6.2 Women's FPC Analysis

### 6.2.1 Overview of Women's FPCs

The SA team has visited 31 sample FPCs in the project area, including one founded by a woman (choice fruit cultivation FPC in Zaoshuping Village, Sinan County), as described below:

1. Basic information

The FPC was founded by a woman in November 2012, with a registered capital of 500,000 yuan and 10 members (all relatives of the founder), operating ordinarily. Some villagers have leased their land to the FPC for constructing a fruit base at 200 yuan/mu per annum. Some female villagers work at the base.

Reason for founding the FPC: Ms Zhao, founder of the FPC, formerly worked in Guangdong, and returned to Sinan County and ran a hair salon in the county town in 2008. Afterwards, she

began to cultivate fruit, including plum, grapefruit and peach.

Women's participation: 1) Ms Zhao's daughter is also working for the FPC; 2) Employment: Local women are hired for cultivation, harvesting and irrigation at 70 yuan/day.

## 2. FPC operation

The FPC leases 400-500 mu of land at 200 yuan/mu per annum on a 20-year lease contract, and pays rental annually. No villager has become a shareholder of the FPC, and the FPC has not begun to make profits and expand production yet.

Difficulties faced by the FPC: 1) Natural conditions: There were serious droughts in the past two years, resulting in high nursery stock fatalities; 2) Infrastructure: Due to poor road conditions, fruit transport is difficult, and a fruit warehouse is needed in the future; 3) Restriction of women's development: Women's social skills are insufficient and may be difficult to respond to emergencies; and 4) The FPC is short of scientific cultivation skills.

## 3. Pros and cons

The FPC was founded in a certain social and personal background, and its pros and cons are analyzed below:

Pros: 1) The FPC has promoted local women's employment, and improved their social status; and 2) The FPC has trained a number of technicians in fruit cultivation and field management, and promoted local industrial restructuring and agricultural development.

Cons: 1) Women's social skills are insufficient, and they are often weak in market development; 2) Local women are generally poorly educated, and their knowledge and skills are insufficient to support the FPC's sustainable development, so they should be trained accordingly; and 3) Since women have to take care of families, their time of working for the FPC is relatively limited.

### 6.2.2 Women's Participation in FPCs

#### 1. Women's participation in FPCs

180 female respondents have joined FPCs, accounting for 37.8% of all respondents having joined FPCs; 32.3% of the female respondents have joined one FPC, 5.3% have joined two, 0.2% have joined over two, and 62.2% have joined none. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Participation of Sample Women in FPCs

Number of FPCs joined	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	223	41.5	154	32.3	377	37.2
2	43	8.0	25	5.3	68	6.7
>2	3	0.6	1	0.2	4	0.4
None	268	49.9	296	62.2	564	55.7

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 2. Women's participation in FPC management

89.4% of the female respondents having joined FPCs serve as members, 7.2% as directors, 2.8% as supervisors (lower than the percentage of the males), and 0.6% as accountants (lower than the percentage of the males). See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Distribution of Sample Women in Management Staff of FPCs

Position	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Director	13	4.8	13	7.2	26	5.8
Supervisor	15	5.8	5	2.8	20	4.5
Accountant	3	1.1	1	0.6	4	0.9
Member	238	88.5	161	89.4	399	88.9

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 6.2.3 Women's Perceptions of and Needs for FPCs

#### 1. Women's awareness of FPCs

10.5% of the female respondents are highly aware of FPCs, 25.84% are aware, 46.22% are a bit aware, 14.92% are unaware, and 2.52% are highly unaware. The percentage of the female respondents aware or highly aware of FPCs is slightly lower than that of the males.

Table 6-6 FPC Awareness among Sample Women (%)

Gender	Awareness of FPCs (%)				
	Highly aware	Aware	A bit	Unaware	Highly unaware
Male	11.9	26.3	44.7	14.3	2.8
Female	10.5	25.8	46.2	14.9	2.5
Total	11.2	26.1	45.4	14.6	2.7

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 2. Women's support for FPCs

93.7% of the female respondents support FPCs (including "strongly agree" and "agree"), with no significant difference from that of the males (94.8%). This is because most local women stay at home to do farm work, and have needs for seed purchase, skills training and product marketing.

Table 6-7 Support of Sample Women for FPCs (%)

Gender	Support for FPC establishment (%)				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Don't care	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Male	48.6	46.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Female	44.1	49.6	6.3	0.0	0.0
Total	46.5	47.8	5.7	0.0	0.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 3. Women's willingness to join FPCs

95.3% of the female respondents are willing to join FPCs, differing slightly from the percentage of 97.0% among the males. For those willing, the main reasons for joining FPCs are unified marketing, broadening marketing channels, reducing risks, and securing income.

Table 6-8 Willingness of Sample Women to Participate in FPCs

Gender	Willingness to join FPCs				Total
	Willing		Unwilling		
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	
Male	260	97.0	8	3.0	268
Female	282	95.3	14	4.7	296
Total	542	96.1	22	3.9	564

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### Interview in Yanziyan Village, Muhuang Town, Yinjiang County:

Ms Chen, 35 years, Tujia, has two children and stays at home. Her husband works outside (construction) and earns 8,000 yuan per annum. The family has 2 mu of land, used to grow potato and vegetables for self-consumption. She is eager to grow edible fungi, but it is unaffordable for the family. She expects an FPC to be established in the village and is willing to join it.

**Suggestion for the Project:** She expects policy support to help financially difficult households and training on cultivation skills for edible fungi.

#### 4. Women's perceptions of FPC training

50.1% of the female respondents think FPC training is very necessary, and 46.4% think it necessary, showing a strong demand for FPC training. The percentage of the female respondents in need of FPC training (96.9%) is almost the same as that of the males (95.5%).

Table 6-9 Perceptions of Necessity of FPC Training among Sample Women

Gender	Necessity to conduct FPC training (%)			
	Very necessary	Necessary	Neither, nor	Unnecessary
Male	61.1	34.4	4.1	0.2
Female	50.4	46.4	3.2	0.0
Total	56.1	40.2	3.7	0.1

Source: socioeconomic survey

#### 5. Women's needs for FPCs

78.6% of the female respondents expect FPCs to offer guidance on cultivation and stockbreeding skills, followed by broadening marketing channels (68.3%), market information (60.1%), purchasing means of production at preferential prices (59.0%), and dividend distribution (46.0%). There are slight differences between men and women in this respect. See Table 6-10.

Table 6-10 Roles of FPCs Expected by Sample Women

Gender	Role expected from FPCs (%)				
	Cultivation and stockbreeding skills guidance	Marketing channels	Dividend distribution	Purchase of means of production at preferential prices	Market information
Male	79.1	70.2	51.8	57.5	65.4
Female	78.6	68.3	46.0	59.0	60.1

Source: socioeconomic survey

### 6.3 Women's Demand Analysis

#### 1. Need for skills training

90.5% of the female respondents think skills training is necessary (including "very necessary" and "necessary"), slightly higher than that of the males (89.8%). It is learned that local women do not master skills for advantaged industries very well, and they mostly use traditional cultivation and stockbreeding skills. Since a relatively low proportion of women have attended skills training, local women have a strong need for skills training.

Table 6-11 Perceptions of Necessity of Skills Training among Sample Women (%)

Gender	Necessity of skills training (%)				
	Very necessary	Necessary	Neither, nor	Unnecessary	Very unnecessary
Male	64.1	25.7	8.9	1.1	0.2
Female	56.9	33.6	9.2	0.2	0.0
Total	60.7	29.4	9.1	0.7	0.1

Source: socioeconomic survey

61.8% of the female respondents expect stockbreeding skills training, 50.2% expect industrial skills training, and 38.9% expect food crop cultivation skills training.

Table 6-12 Needs of among Sample Women for FPC Training (%)

Gender	Willingness to attend skills training (%)
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	Food crop cultivation	Stock breeding	Industrial skills	Forest and fruit cultivation	Efficient ecological agriculture	Capable person / major household	Medicinal material cultivation management
Male	55.1	62.8	46.2	37.4	28.5	31.1	26.1
Female	38.9	61.8	50.2	25.8	28.6	25.8	20.6

Source: socioeconomic survey

In terms of training mode, the female respondents expect classroom instruction plus live demonstration most (76.7%), followed by learning tour (48.3%). Due to relatively low education levels of local women, more visualized modes are more effective for them.

Table 6-13 Training Modes Selected by Sample Women (%)

Gender	Preferred training mode				
	Combined classroom	Live demonstration	Classroom instruction plus live demonstration	Learning tour	Other
Male	29.1	45.1	80.8	52.1	0.0
Female	18.1	38.7	76.7	48.3	0.4

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 2. Need for infrastructure improvement

The existing infrastructure in the project area is unsound: 1) There is a shortage of production paths, tractor roads, water tanks and highways, increasing the labor burden of women, so they expect to improve the local infrastructure. 2) Women have a strong need for irrigation facilities to increase crop output, especially in some project villages in Tongren and Zunyi Cities. 3) Since most men work outside, women staying at home and doing farm work have greater demand for agricultural infrastructure.

## 3. Need for job opportunities

97.6% of the male respondents and 98.5% of the females are willing to get employed under the Project respectively. Women need job opportunities strongly because they have more leisure time in the slack season to earn extra income.

Table 6-14 Willingness of Sample Women for Employment under the Project

Gender	Willingness for employment under the Project			
	Willing		Unwilling	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Male	524	97.6	13	2.4
Female	469	98.5	7	1.5
Total	993	98.0	20	2.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

### Women's FGD in Tangkou Village, Shazipo Town, Yinjiang County:

7 women attended the FGD, including 4 staying at home and 3 returning home. 70% of laborers in the village work outside, leaving old people, children and women at home. Women do housework and farm work mainly, and have low income. They know little about the Project, but support it and are willing to do jobs under the Project to earn extra income.

## 6.4 Project Impacts on Women

### 6.4.1 Positive Impacts

#### 1. Increasing women's income and improving their labor environment

Women can earn more money through equity participation in FPCs or by working for FPCs. In

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addition, jobs generated by the Project will be first made available to women to increase their income. The Project will also improve their labor environment by reducing their labor intensity in irrigation, fertilization and harvesting.

2. Improving women's capacity

20.6% of the female respondents master industrial skills, 41.4% master part of skills, and 38.0% have not mastered any skill.

3. Improving women's family and social status

Women will improve their family and social status, voice and capacity through the Project, thereby promoting gender equality. Through the development of advantaged industries in the Project, those working outside will return home for employment, thereby maintaining family relations and reducing women's burden.

4. Improving women's living standard

47.7% of the female respondents think the Project is very important for households, 44.1% think it is important, 5.7% think it is a bit important, and only 2.5% think it is unimportant or don't care.

### 6.4.2 Potential Risks

Although the Project will benefit women, they may also be exposed to the following risks if there is no gender sensitivity during project design, implementation and management:

1. Low degree of women's participation in FPCs

1) Low degree of women's participation in FPC management: Since women's capacity to participate in public affairs and make decisions is limited, few women can participate in FPC management. According to the questionnaire survey, only 6.5% of FPC directors, 2.5% of FPC supervisors and 0.5% of FPC accounts are women, and among the 31 sample FPCs, only one is founded by a woman; 2) Low degree of women's participation in FPC activities: The degree of women's participation in FPC activities, such as training, employment and profit distribution.

2. Weak subject awareness of women

The proportion of FPCs led by women is low, and women do not join FPCs actively enough due to relatively low educational levels, shortage of skills and vision, and no independent thinking. Women's sense of FPC management and planning should be strengthened.



## 7 Ethnic Minority Analysis

This chapter is focused on: 1) overview of ethnic minorities in the project area; 2) participation of minority population in the Project; 3) impacts of the Project on minority population; and 4) necessity to prepare an EMDP.

### 7.1 Overview of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

#### 7.1.1 Population

Guizhou Province is inhabited by 18 ethnic groups, including Han, Miao, Buyi, Dong, Tujia, Yi, Gelao, Shui, Hui, Bai, Yao, Zhuang, She, Maonan, Manchu, Mongolian, Mulam and Qiang. The province governs 6 prefecture-level cities and 3 autonomous prefectures (Qianxinan Buyi-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Qiandongnan Miao-Dong Autonomous Prefecture and Qiannan Buyi-Miao Autonomous Prefecture). Among the 56 ethnic groups of China, 54 can be found in Guizhou Province except Tajik and Uzbek. Guizhou has a minority population of 12.548 million, with the top 5 ethnic minorities being Miao (3.97 million), Buyi (2.51 million), Tujia (1.44 million), Dong (1.43 million) and Yi (830,000).

According to the 6<sup>th</sup> national population census, Guizhou has a population of 34.7465 million, including a minority population 12.548 million, accounting for about 36.12%. In its minority population, there is a Miao population of 3.97 million, accounting for 11.43%; a Yi population of 830,000, accounting for 2.39%; a Tujia population of 1.44 million, accounting for 4.14%; and a Gelao population of 495,200, accounting for 1.43%.

The project counties covered by this EMDP has a total population of 5.9976 million, including a Han population of 3.071 million, accounting for 51.2%; a Miao population of 618,900, accounting for 10.32%; a Yi population of 269,200, accounting for 4.94%; a Tujia population of 1.2009 million, accounting for 20.02%; a Gelao population of 486,500, accounting for 8.11%; and a population of other ethnic minorities of 323,900, accounting for 5.4%.

Table 7-1 Summary of the Minority Project Counties

Division	Gross population (0,000)	Han		Miao		Yi		Tujia		Gelao		Other	
		0,000	%	0,000	%	0,000	%	0,000	%	0,000	%	0,000	%
<b>Guizhou Province</b>	3474.65	2219.85	63.88	397	11.43	83	2.39	144	4.14	49.52	1.43	581.28	16.73
<b>Minority project villages</b>	<b>599.76</b>	<b>307.10</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>61.89</b>	<b>10.32</b>	<b>29.62</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>120.09</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>48.65</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>32.39</b>	<b>5.40</b>
Wuchuan	45	1.62	3.60	18	40.00	/	/	5.4	12.00	19.8	44.00	0.18	0.40
Daozhen	30.31	3.57	11.78	7.76	25.61	/	/	1.65	5.44	14.54	47.99	2.79	9.18
Nayong	96	66	68.75	10.44	10.88	5.79	6.03	/	/	/	/	13.77	14.34
Hezhang	79.24	62.44	78.80	4.46	5.63	10.96	13.83	/	/	/	/	1.38	1.74
Weining	143.79	110.03	76.52	8.05	5.60	12.8	8.90	/	/	/	/	12.91	8.98
Dejiang	53.8	8.42	15.65	1.17	2.17	/	/	43.90	81.6	0.14	0.26	0.17	0.32
Shiqian	41	20	48.78	3.77	9.20	0.07	0.17	1.88	4.59	14.17	34.56	1.11	2.71
Yinjiang	43.76	12.47	28.50	7.33	16.75	/	/	23.92	54.67	/	/	0.04	0.08
Yanhe	66.84	22.55	33.80	0.91	1.31	/	/	43.34	64.84	/	/	0.04	0.05

Source: county PMOs

#### 7.1.2 Religious Beliefs and Cultural Characteristics

##### 1. Gelao

**General characteristics:** The Gelao people in Guizhou Province live in Wuchuan County and Daozhen Gelao-Miao Autonomous County in Zunyi City, Pingba County, Puding County and Guanling Buyi-Miao Autonomous County in Anshun City, Shiqian County in Tongren City, and Qianxi County in Bijie City.

**Diet and clothing:** The Gelao people eat corn and paddy rice mainly, and also eat beans, potatoes, etc. They like to drink oil tea and liquors.

**Religion:** The Gelao people practice multi-god and ancestral worship.

**Festivals:** The traditional festivals of the Gelao people include the March 3 (in the ancient calendar) Festival (Mountain God worship), and the New Food Tasting Festival (ancestral worship). The Gelao people in Wuchuan County have many taboos, such as abstinence from sweeping, pouring waste and using kitchen knives during the Spring Festival

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## 2. Miao

**General characteristics:** Currently, the Miao people live together in high and remote mountain areas in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Chongqing and Guangxi mainly.

**Diet and clothing:** The local Miao people eat corn and paddy rice mainly, and their diet is supplemented by wheat, potato, beans, meat etc. The ethnic clothing is worn on major festivals or at traditional ceremonies only.

**Festivals:** The traditional festivals of the local Miao people vary from area to area, but generally include: 1) agricultural festivals; 2) material exchange festivals; 3) social intercourse festivals; 4) worships; and 5) memorial and ceremonial festivals.

**Religion:** The main beliefs of the Miao people are natural and ancestral worship, and elders and authorities are respected.

## 3. Tujia

**General characteristics:** The Tujia people live in Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou mainly. The Tujia people in Guizhou Province live beside mountains and waters mainly.

**Religion:** The main beliefs of the Tujia people are natural, heroic, totemic and ancestral worship.

**Language:** The Tujia language belongs to the Burmese group of the Chinese-Tibetan family, but is spoken by a very small population. The local Tujia people generally speak and write in mandarin Chinese.

**Festivals:** The Tujia folklores are very rich, including hand-waving dance and Aeolus worship.

## 4. Yi

**General characteristics:** The Yi people live in Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Guangxi mainly. The Yi people in Guizhou Province live in earth-wall and stone-wall houses mainly.

**Diet and clothing:** The Yi people eat corn, buckwheat, rice, potato, wheat, oak and meat mainly, and prefer liquors, which are essential to dispute settlement, friend making, weddings and funerals. The Yi clothing is diversified and colorful.

**Festivals:** The Yi people have many traditional festivals, including the Torch Festival, and have their spoken and written language.

**Religion:** The main beliefs of the Yi people are natural, totemic and ancestral worship. Yi shamans are hosts of religious activities and disseminators of Yi culture.

## 5. Ethnic fusion

Due to the special relationship in origin between the Miao and Yi people in the project area, there is a high level of identification and interaction in language, ideology, cultivation customs and economic life. Their similar cultural backgrounds enable them to intermarry frequently and coexist in harmony. In Wuchuan, Daozhen and Shiqian Counties, the Gelao and Miao people have frequent social intercourse, and a strong level of identification.

### 7.1.3 Differences among Ethnic Minorities

#### 1. Miao

##### 1) Traditional culture

The main beliefs of the Miao people are natural and ancestral worship, and elders and authorities are respected. At the preparation and implementation stages, Miao elders and authorities in the Wumeng Mountain area play an irreplaceable role in FPC management and dispute settlement.

##### 2) Economy

Agriculture is the main income source of the local Miao people, but this income source is unstable due to harsh natural conditions. In recent years, more and more Miao people are working outside, and employment income has become a great supplement to agricultural income, but the percentage of Miao people working outside is lower than that of Han people. In addition, transport costs of farm products are high due to backward traffic facilities, so that the marketing range of farm products with Miao characteristics is highly restricted. The local Miao people have an urgent need for infrastructure improvement and the development of advantaged industries.

##### 3) Customs

a) Language: The local Miao language belongs to the Miao branch of the Miao-Yao group of the Chinese-Tibetan family. The Miao people in Yongna County in the Wumeng Mountain area mostly speak in the Miao language and write in Chinese, and their ability to use mandarin Chinese is weak. Therefore, publicity and training activities in the Miao areas in Nayong County should be

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conducted in the local language or in the presence of minority interpreters.

b) Festivals: The traditional festivals of the local Miao people include Miao New Year's Day and Dragon Boat Festival, where Miao New Year's Day is the most ceremonious festival of the Miao people and lasts 3-15 days. Project activities should be scheduled to avoid these festivals.

**4) Differences between Miao people in the Wumeng and Wuling mountain areas**

The Miao people in the Wumeng Mountain area have kept cultural, lingual and religious customs very well, while those in the Wuling Mountain area show no significant difference in income and economic structure because they have lived together with Han, Gelao and Yi people for a long time, but some differences from other ethnic groups in culture and customs.

**📍 Head of Wanzi Village, Zhuchang Town, Nayong County:**

The village has 486 households with 2,051 persons, in which the Miao people account for 75%, the Yi people for 18% and the Han people for 1%. The Miao and Yi people still have their languages, clothes and festivals. The village has a cultivated area of 1,180 mu, used to grow corn and potato mainly. In 2013, per capita net income was 4,500 yuan. The main income source is outside employment. Villagers expect to raise glutinous rice pigs, because they are of good meat quality and high prices.

**📍 Chaping Village, Fengle Town, Wuchuan County**

The village has 9 groups, 732 households with 3,430 persons, 842 laborers, 175 MLS households and 10 five-guarantee households. In its population, the Gelao people account for 46%, the Miao people for 30%, the Tujia people for 18% and the Han people for 6%. No villager can speak the Miao language, but the traditional Miao festivals are still kept. The Miao people have slight differences from the other ethnic groups.

2. Yi

**1) Traditional culture**

The harsh natural environment has made the good Yi traditions of endurance and mutual help. This lays a social foundation for FPC establishment and operation. For the Yi people in the project area, the concept and role of "lineage" have weakened, and village committees are now playing the role of social management.

**2) Economy**

a) Low income: The Yi villages in the project area are located in remote plateau areas with harsh natural conditions. Local Yi residents have simple cultivation skills and low mechanization level, and are short of tractor roads, water resources facilities and other agricultural infrastructure, resulting in their low income.

b) Simple economic structure. Although more and more local Yi residents are working outside, their traditional small-scale economic pattern has not changed. Due to dietary, lingual and cultural differences, Yi residents working outside mostly deal with unskilled labor-intensive industries, and their income is generally low.

**3) Customs**

a) Language: The Yi language belongs to the Yi branch of the Burmese group of the Chinese-Tibetan family, and local Yi residents have their own spoken and written language. According to the questionnaire survey, 60% of the Yi respondents cannot speak mandarin Chinese. Publicity and training activities in Yi areas should be conducted in the Yi language or in the presence of Yi interpreters. In addition, FPC counselors should be preferably Yi language speakers.

b) Festivals: The main festivals of the local Yi people are the Torch Festival and Yi New Year's Day. Project publicity and training activities should be conducted in languages and modes accepted by local people, and avoid these festivals.

3. Tujia

**1) Traditional culture**

The Tujia people have their unique character and culture, including the chieftain system, neighborhood administrative system, weddings, funerals, etc.

**2) Economy**

a) The crop structure is diversified but income is still relatively low. Currently, a diverse cultivation structure composed of tobacco, tealeaf, mulberry and medicinal materials has been established, the overall income level of the Tujia people is low due to backward infrastructure and

cultivation skills. Therefore, infrastructure construction and industrial skills training will be important means for the Tujia people to increase income and improve living quality.

b) Although more and more local Tujia residents are working outside, the livelihood pattern with focus on agriculture has not changed. Outside employment has increased income and widened eyeshot to some extent. However, due to their limited capacity, most Tujia households still rely on agriculture as the main income source but only have traditional cultivation skills. Therefore, developing more income sources and job opportunities for local Tujia residents is an important objective of the Project.

### 3) Customs

The Tujia language has almost disappeared, and the Tujia people speak and write in Chinese. The Tujia people show slight differences in customs from the Han people. Such similarities provide a necessary social basis for the Tujia people to participate in and benefit from the Project equally. In addition, benefiting equally from the Project will further promote harmony among ethnic groups.

## 4. Gelao

### 1) Traditional culture

During the evolution of the Gelao people, unique social institutions such as the chieftain system and neighborhood administrative system, economic institutions in agriculture, handicrafts and commerce, and cultural institutions in kinship and family have been established.

### 2) Economy

Local Gelao residents rely heavily on agriculture as an income source. Due to backward traffic facilities and cultivation skills, the income of Gelao households is generally lower than that of local Han households. Therefore, increasing the income of local Gelao residents is an important objective of the Project.

### 3) Customs

a) Language: The local Gelao people once had their own language, which has disappeared gradually. All local Gelao people speak Chinese.

b) Festivals: Their traditional festivals include the Bird-Respecting Festival, New Food Festival and Dharma Wheel Festival. Project publicity and training activities should be conducted in languages and modes accepted by local people, and avoid these festivals.

## 7.2 Identification and Screening of Minority Population Living Centrally

### 1. Basis of identification

The term "ethnic minority" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group<sup>6</sup> possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a. self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b. collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c. customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- d. an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

### 2. Methods of identification

- a. Field survey: learning the population and ethnic composition, and economic structure of each project village, and identifying minority villages;
- b. Literature review: collecting local statistical yearbooks, reports, annals, etc. to learn minority features and differences from the Han people;
- c. Key informant interview: interviewing heads of ethnic and religious affairs bureaus to learn minority features and ongoing minority development projects

### 3. Identification

There are 5 minority autonomous counties in the project area, which are Weining Yi-Hui-Miao Autonomous County, Yinjiang Tujia-Miao Autonomous County, Yanhe Tujia Autonomous County, Wuchuan Gelao-Miao Autonomous County, and Daozhen Gelao-Miao Autonomous County. There are 17 minority Xiangs in the project area.

Table 7-2 List of Minority Xiangs

City	County	Xiang	Number
Tongren	Shiqian	Longjing Dong-Gelao Xiang	3

		Shigu Dong-Gelao Xiang	1		
		Pingshan Dong-Gelao Xiang			
	Sinan	Silin Tujia-Miao Xiang			
	Dejiang	Shaxi Tujia Xiang		3	
		Yantang Tujia Xiang			
		Changfeng Tujia Xiang			
	Bijie	Nayong		Gukai Miao-Yi Xiang	6
				Yangchang Miao-Yi Xiang	
				Guoquanyan Miao-Yi Xiang	
				Kunzhai Miao-Yi-Bai Xiang	
Zuojiuga Miao-Yi Xiang					
Zhuchang Miao-Yi Xiang					
Hezhang		Songlinpo Bai-Miao-Yi Xiang	3		
		Fuwai Miao-Yi Xiang			
		Kele Miao-Yi Xiang			
Weining	Xinfa Buyi Miao-Yi Xiang	1			

Source: statistical yearbooks

The SA team has identified minority population carefully with the support of the PMOs. The local Miao people are scattered in Shiqian, Nayong and Weining Counties mainly; the local Yi people live centrally in Nayong, Hezhang and Weining Counties mainly; the local Tujia people live centrally in Yanhe, Dejiang and Yinjiang Counties mainly; and the local Gelao people live centrally in Daozhen and Wuchuan Counties mainly.

Table 7-3 Identification of Minority Population in Central Habitats

City	County	Town ships	Villages inhabited centrally	Gross population	Minority population	Percent (%)	Ethnic minorities
Bijie	Nayong	8	8	12838	8468	66.0	Miao (41.9%), Yi (22.8%)
	Hezhang	7	3	8413	3697	43.9	Miao (18.4%), Yi (25.5%)
	Weining	6	4	7637	3734	48.9	Miao (20.5%), Yi (26.8%)
Zunyi	Wuchuan	2	7	28559	23471	82.0	Gelao (23.1%), Tujia (10.8%), Miao (48.3%)
	Daozhen	5	9	34891	28180	80.8	Gelao (50.5%), Tujia (5.9%), Miao (23.9%)
Tongren	Dejiang	7	42	64887	56359	86.9	Tujia (86.9%)
	Shiqian	6	7	29311	2,2903	70.7	Miao (11.0%), Tujia (10.4%), Gelao (35.8%)
	Yinjiang	7	33	44178	34880	79.0	Tujia (60.6%), Miao (19.6%)
	Yanhe	5	25	34872	21171	60.7	Tujia (60.7%)

### 7.3 Attitudes of Minority Population to the Project

#### 1. Project awareness and perceptions

61.8% of the minority respondents are aware of the Project, where 58.7%, 67.5%, 63.0% and 60.6% of the Miao, Yi, Tujia and Gelao respondents are aware respectively. Among the minority respondents aware of the Project, only 8.5% are highly aware, while most of them are not clear about its details.

Table 7-4 Project Awareness among Minority Sample Households

Ethnic group		Yes		No	
		N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Han		60	69.0	27	31.0
Ethnic minority	Miao	71	58.7	50	41.3
	Yi	27	67.5	13	32.5
	Tujia	172	63.0	101	37.0
	Gelao	103	60.6	67	39.4
Total		373	61.8	231	38.2
Total of samples		642	63.4	371	36.6

Source: socioeconomic survey

Table 7-5 Awareness Levels among Minority Sample Households

Ethnic group		Awareness level of the Project (%)				
		Highly aware	Aware	A bit	Unaware	Highly unaware
Han		4.7	11.8	32.9	47.1	3.5
Ethnic minority	Miao	0.9	6.1	50.9	29.8	12.3
	Yi	0.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	0.0
	Tujia	17.6	11.7	43.7	24.8	2.3
	Gelao	3.5	21.8	18.2	51.2	5.3
	Total	8.5	12.8	37.0	36.6	5.1
Total of samples		10.1	17.5	34.7	32.3	5.5

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 2. Importance of the Project for households

48.5% of the minority respondents think the Project is very important for households, 43.0% think it is important, 6.0% think it is a bit important, 1.8% think it is unimportant, and 0.7% don't care.

Table 7-6 Perceptions of Project Importance for Minority Sample Households

Ethnic group		Importance of the Project for households				
		Very important	Important	A bit	Unimportant	Don't care
Han		27.6	64.4	5.7	1.1	1.1
Ethnic minority	Miao	66.9	28.9	3.3	0.0	0.8
	Yi	12.5	32.5	45	2.5	7.5
	Tujia	58.2	37.4	2.6	0.7	1.1
	Gelao	28.2	64.7	4.1	2.9	0.0
	Total	48.5	43.0	6.0	1.8	0.7
Total of samples		49.9	42.1	6.0	1.2	0.8

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 3. Support for the Project

94.2% of the minority respondents support the Project, with the support rates of all the 4 ethnic minorities above 90%.

Table 7-7 Support of Minority Sample Households for the Project

Ethnic group		Support for the Project					
		Supporting		Not supporting		Don't care	
		N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Han		80	91.9	2	2.3	5	5.8
Ethnic minority	Miao	118	97.5	0	0	3	2.5
	Yi	37	92.5	0	0	3	7.5
	Tujia	254	97.8	3	0.4	16	1.8
	Gelao	160	94.1	2	1.2	8	4.7
	Total	569	94.2	5	0.8	30	5
Total of samples		917	90.5	83	8.2	13	1.3

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 4. Willingness for employment

98.2% of the minority respondents are willing to get employed under the Project, especially women and old people.

Table 7-8 Willingness of Minority Sample Households for Employment under the Project

Ethnic group		Willingness for employment under the Project			
		Willing		Unwilling	
		N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Han		81	93.1	6	6.9
Ethnic minority	Miao	121	100	0	0
	Yi	40	100	0	0
	Tujia	265	97.1	8	2.9

	Gelao	167	98.2	3	1.8
	Total	593	98.2	11	1.8
Total of samples		993	98.0	20	2.0

Source: socioeconomic survey

## 7.4 Risks of Minority Population

### 1. FPC perception risks

FPC perception risks include: First, 21.6% and 4.1% of the minority respondents are unaware and highly unaware of FPCs respectively, and FPC awareness is the lowest among the Miao respondents (30.6% “unaware” and 5% “highly unaware”). However, minority residents are highly willing to join FPCs, where 97.7% of the minority respondents who have not joined any FPC are willing to join FPCs. Second, minority residents can hardly have a comprehensive understanding of FPCs due to relatively low educational levels. Third, their participation in FPCs may become a mere formality due to the lack of scientific perceptions.

### 2. Livelihood risks

First, some industries under the Project require substantial investment, but minority households do not have necessary funds for startup or expansion due to low income, so that investment level and ability to pay will determine their enthusiasm for participation and the economic efficiency of the Project directly. Second, minority residents have limited income sources, mainly including cultivation, stockbreeding and employment, so this will challenge their income sources and level.

### 3. Market risks

The Project’s market risks include: First, most local minority residents live in remote mountain areas with inconvenient traffic and limited information sources, so their resistance to market risks is weak. Second, although FPCs established under the Project deal with local advantaged industries, potential market risks still exist due to the shortage of processing techniques and capital.

### 4. Geographic and lingual risks

Since minority residents live in remote areas, they are faced with difficulties in water use and agricultural production, and have to work outside, dealing mainly with construction and handicrafts. Outside employment may result in the shortage of labor.

Some minority residents still cannot speak mandarin Chinese, such as the Miao people in the Wumeng Mountain area. Project publicity and training should be conducted in local dialects or minority languages where necessary.

### 5. Risks of equal participation

The 138 identified minority villages have high percentages of minority population, but minority customs do not differ significantly from Han customs, so minority population has the same opportunities to participate in the Project as Han population. However, in villages not included in the EMDP, minority population is low in percentages and has the potential risk of being unable to participate equally in the Project. During project implementation, minority residents should enjoy the same participation right as the Han people.

Measures: 1) Publicity and training should be given in languages or in the presence of minority interpreters; in the minority project area, not less than 50% of trainees should be minority residents and not less than 40% poor minority residents; 2) In the minority project villages, not less than 50% of FPC members should be minority residents; the board of directors or supervisors of each FPC should have at least one minority, one female and one poor member each; 3) Minority residents should enjoy equal opportunities to do jobs generated by the Project; 4) A grievance redress mechanism for minority residents should be established.

## 7.5 Need for Preparing EMDP

### 1. Identification of minority population

The PMOs have identified minority population in accordance with the Bank’s Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP4.10). The project area has a gross population of 847,900, including a minority population of 280,700, accounting for 33.11%, including 98,863 Miao people, accounting for 11.66%, 7,114 Yi people, accounting for 0.84%, 56,253 Tujia people, accounting for 6.63%, and 34,752 Gelao people, accounting for 4.10%.

### 2. Identification of minority population living centrally

In 138 villages in 9 townships, minority residents are collectively attached to the project area. These villages have a total population of 266,385, including a minority population of 202,820,



accounting for 76.14%, including 98,863 Miao people, accounting for 48.74%, 7,114 Yi people, accounting for 3.51%, 56,253 Tujia people, accounting for 27.74 %, and 34,752 Gelao people, accounting for 17.13%.

Table 7-9 Ethnic Composition of Minority Project Villages

Division	Gross population (0,000)	Han		Miao		Yi		Tujia		Gelao		Other <sup>①</sup>	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Guizhou Province</b>	3474.65	2219.85	63.9	397	11.4	83	2.4	144	4.1	49.52	1.4	581.28	16.7
<b>Minority project villages</b>	<b>599.76</b>	63565	23.9	98863	37.1	7114	2.7	56253	21.1	34679	13.0	5911	2.2
Wuchuan	28559	5088	17.8	13805	48.3	/	/	3083	10.8	6583	23.1	/	/
Daozhen	34891	7389	21.2	8339	23.9	/	/	2061	5.9	17604	50.5	/	/
Nayong	12838	4370	34.0	5377	41.9	2921	22.8	/	/	/	/	170	1.3
Hezhang	8413	4716	56.1	1549	18.4	2148	25.5	/	/	/	/	/	/
Weining	7637	3903	51.1	1563	20.5	2045	26.8	/	/	/	/	155	2.0
Dejiang	64887	8692	13.4	56359	86.9	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Shiqian	29311	6408	22.0	3223	11.0	/	/	3062	10.4	10492	35.8	5586	19.1
Yinjiang	44178	9298	21.1	8648	19.6	/	/	26791	60.6	/	/	/	/
Yanhe	34872	13701	39.3	/	/	/	/	21256	61.0	/	/	/	/

Source: county PMOs

The 138 identified minority villages have high percentages of minority population, but minority customs do not differ significantly from Han customs, so minority population has the same opportunities to participate in the Project as Han population. However, in villages not included in the EMDP, minority population is low in percentages and has the potential risk of being unable to participate equally in the Project.

During project implementation, minority residents should enjoy the same participation right as the Han people.

1) Project publicity and training should be conducted in languages understood by minority residents, such as local dialects, and Miao and Yi languages; not less than 50% of trainees should be minority residents;

2) In the minority project villages, not less than 50% of FPC members should be minority residents; the board of directors or supervisors of each FPC should have at least one minority member;

3) Minority residents should enjoy equal opportunities to do jobs generated by the Project;

4) A grievance redress mechanism for minority residents should be established.

### 3. Conclusion

The local Miao, Yi, Tujia and Gelao people are collectively attached to the project area, and have features that differentiate them from mainstream society. In order to enable local minority population to participate in and benefit from the Project in a culturally adapted manner, an EMDP should be prepared. See the EMDP of the Project for details.

<sup>①</sup> Other ethnic groups in Nayong County include Bai; those in Weining County include Buyi, Hui and Bai; those in Shiqian County include Tong, Mongolian, Buyi, Hui, Zhuang, Manchu and Qiang.



## 8 Analysis of Land Acquisition and Occupation

### 8.1 Overview

According to the FSR, the components of restructuring of agricultural sub-sectors, and public infrastructure and services support may involve the temporary or permanent use of land.

In order to identify land acquisition and occupation, and avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, the SA team has identified resettlement impacts of the Project in the project area. See **Appendix 5** for details.

### 8.2 Impacts of Land Acquisition and Occupation

During January 2-16, 2014, the SA team conducted a 15-day SA survey in 49 project villages, 22 townships, 11 counties, 3 cities to learn land use for the Project, as detailed below:

Among the 11 project counties, 7 involve the construction of farm product markets and farmers' markets. The 14 village-level farm product markets will be constructed on collective construction land, which has been acquired through consultation with local residents.

The 5 farmers' markets will be constructed on state-owned land, and the certificates of land use right had been obtained before July 2011. The farmers' market in Weining County will use 296 mu of state-owned land in a local industrial park, which is used for potato cultivation, medicinal material marketing and farm product logistics. The other 4 markets are located around small towns and intended for the distribution of characteristic farm products. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Land Occupation for Markets in the Project Counties

City	County	Qty.	Item	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )		Planned industry	Proposed site		Occupied land area (mu)	Type of land	Time of LA
							Township	Village			
Bijie	Weining	1	Market	3780		Potato	Caohai	Liaoyuan	100	State-owned	2011/7
	Hezhang	5	Village trading center	A	5000	Konjac	Fuwai	Fuwai	4.5	Collective construction land	/
				B	5000	Konjac	Zhuming	Zhuwai	4.5		/
				C	5000	Potato	Shuitang	Shuichao	4.5		/
				D	5000	Potato	Kele	Kele	4.5		/
				E	5000	Walnut	Kele	Kele	4.5		/
Zunyi	Zheng'an	6	Village trading center	A	300	Tealeaf	Tuping	Linxi	0.45		/
				B	300	Tealeaf	Tuping	Mingxing	0.45	/	
				C	300	Tealeaf	Lejian	Lejian	0.45	/	
				D	300	Tealeaf	Lejian	Liaoyuan	0.45	/	
				E	250	Walnut	Gelin	Fengguang	0.37	/	
				F	250	Walnut	Jianping	Jianping	0.37	/	
Fongren	Yanhe	3	Market	A	2000	Plum	Shazi	Nanzhuang	10	State-owned	/
			Market	B	1800	Goat	Zhongjie	Zhongjie	6		/
			Market	C	1800	Farm products	Xiaojing	Xiaojing	4		/
	Shiqian	1	Market	3500		Potato	Tangshan	Xinchang	10		2011/1
	Sinan	1	Market	6600		Choice fruit	Tangtou	Jiaxiu	10		2011/2
	Yinjiang	2	Market	A	2870	Farm products	Muhuang	Muhuang	27		2011/6
Logistics center			B	4550	Logistics center	Xinzhai	Dayun	15	2011/6		

Source: county PMOs

### 8.3 Attitudes to Land Acquisition and Occupation

All the 11 counties are located in typical contiguous mountain areas, featuring vulnerable ecology and weak infrastructure. Since local residents have strong needs for industrial development and infrastructure improvement, they are willing to offer land for these purposes through adequate, independent consultation. If land has to be acquired for infrastructure construction, 69% of the respondents are willing to offer land without compensation, 7.6% are unwilling, and 23.4% will depend (on the amount of land acquired).

Table 8-2 Attitudes of Sample Households to Land Acquisition and Occupation

Gender	Willingness to offer land for local infrastructure construction (%)		
	Willing	Unwilling	Depends

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Male	69.5	8.0	22.5
Female	68.5	7.1	24.4
Total	69	7.6	23.4

Source: socioeconomic survey

During project construction, LA and HD should be minimized where possible. When this is inevitable, LA and HD should be conducted in strict conformity with the Resettlement Policy Framework.

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## 9 Action Plan and Implementation

### 9.1 Social Management Plan

#### 9.1.1 Social Action Plan

1. Measures to enhance the Project's social benefits

##### **1) Improving infrastructure construction and accelerating the adaptation of rural households to new infrastructure**

In infrastructure construction, the challenge is how to construct infrastructure suited to local needs and ensure its sustainable functioning. The following suggestions are proposed:

① Hold village congresses and group meetings to discuss infrastructure to be constructed in a participatory manner;

② Conduct safety and technical training timely to adapt to new infrastructure;

③ Hand over completed infrastructure to village collectives, and manage and maintain it properly; hand over facilities and equipment for storage, processing, marketing, etc. to FPCs, and manage and maintain them properly; and

④ Strengthen the construction of drinking and irrigation facilities to ensure safe drinking and efficient production.

##### **2) Strengthening skills training to improve rural households' self-development capacity**

In order to improve rural households' subject awareness and self-development capacity, the following suggestions are proposed:

① Develop an information disclosure, publicity and training program for the whole project lifecycle, especially at the preparation stage.

② Give publicity on the background, significance and purpose of the Project in diversified forms, such as brochure, contest, drama and photography exhibition.

③ Organize farmers to attend skills training to develop their subject awareness. A) Conduct skills training on industrial development and FPC operation based on local needs; B) Schedule training properly to avoid the minority festivals and busy season; C) Conduct training at places accessible for rural households, and give special care to remote households; D) Conduct training in the form of workshop, video, book, etc.

④ Motivate farmers for interactive public participation, including: A) Apply diversified modes of publicity and participation, such as village congress and group meeting; elect FPC directors, supervisors and members democratically; B) Establish joint-stock FPCs featuring extensive public participation and democratic management, paying particular attention to the fund shortage of poor households.

⑤ Project and FPC publicity should cover at least 80% of rural households (100% of poor households), and project training should cover at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area).

⑥ Train a number of technical backbone and typical farmers centrally in various forms, and give play to their exemplary role.

##### **3) Promoting the employment of local residents to increase income**

In order to increase the income of rural households, especially poor households, the following suggestions are proposed:

① Conduct training on cultivation, stockbreeding, field management, product processing and marketing, etc., covering at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area);

② Developing local human capital and increasing the unit value of labor; and

③ Organize local residents to participate in infrastructure construction, and make 30% of job opportunities first available to the poor, minority residents, women and other vulnerable groups.

##### **4) Improving farmers' level of organization**

① Establish joint-stock FPCs and ensure that 80% of registered poor households join FPCs;

② Make rural households aware of possible benefits of FPCs through door-to-door publicity;

③ Utilize the organizing capacity of village committees for greater benefits;

④ Give play to the leadership of capable persons to motivate more rural households;

⑤ Organize more rural households to participate in industrial development through demonstration and guidance;

⑥ Give technical and management training to FPC members to strengthen institutional capacity;

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and

⑦ Establish an open, transparent profit distribution mechanism to improve the sense of belonging to FPCs.

**5) Building up risk awareness to improve the resistance to market risks**

In order to strengthen the resistance to market risks, the key is to unite farmers to develop advantaged industries. The following suggestions are proposed:

① Construct infrastructure based on practical conditions and needs to avoid the waste of funds;

② Determine main products and services of FPCs based on local advantaged industries;

③ Establish a risk sharing mechanism between FPCs and member households to ensure the normal operation of FPCs;

④ Establish FPCs featuring extensive participation, and interest and risk sharing;

⑤ Strengthen training on FPC management and industrial development to ensure the sustainable development of FPCs;

⑥ Establish purchase and storage sites of farm products, markets, information platforms, and other supporting facilities pertinently; and

⑦ Construct fine variety cultivation and breeding bases where technically and financially feasible for unified management, processing and marketing.

**2. Actions to avoid or mitigate social risks**

**1) Evading the risk of vulnerable households being unable to benefit equally**

① Establish a clear profit distribution mechanism at an FPC membership meeting and disclose it to ensure that all members benefit fairly;

② Establish a sound FPC organizational structure, and keep and disclose financial and profit distribution records for supervision by members;

③ Establish FPCs according to law and ensure the extensive participation of poor households;

④ Determine percentages of withdrawal of provident, relief, risk and development funds, etc., and the mode of profit distribution;

⑤ Enter the annual operating profit of the FPC and its distribution into the collective funds supervision platform for public supervision;

⑥ Establish a sound, operable grievance redress mechanism.

**2) Reducing market risks**

① Select industries and extend industry chains based on local conditions;

② Strengthen training on market knowledge and master market information timely to reduce market risks;

③ Construct supporting infrastructure to drive the development of other industries.

**3) Reducing land acquisition and management risks**

① Minimize LA and HD where possible, or conduct LA and HD in strict conformity with the Resettlement Policy Framework;

② Ensure that rural households participate voluntarily, and be entitled to equal land management and equity arrangements in FPCs established under the Project;

③ Ensure that rural households join bases voluntarily;

④ Promote short-term, transparent land lease in the form of written contract, so that poor households can withdraw from FPCs freely, especially when their family members return home;

⑤ When FPCs need to establish bases through land consolidation during project implementation, the Bank/provincial PMO should review all land lease and management programs in advance;

⑥ Make sure that equity participation with land offered or transferred is not supported under the Project.

**4) Reducing infrastructure management and maintenance risks**

① Define the ownership, and operation and management responsibilities of completed rural infrastructure in writing;

② Develop village operation and management measures for public infrastructure;

③ Strengthen supervision and management capacity at the county, township and village levels on the principle that whoever benefits is responsible for management and maintenance.

**5) Evading the risk of marginalization of ecological migrants**

In order to minimize negative impacts of resettlement on FPC establishment and industrial development, and promote public participation, the following suggestions are proposed:

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- ① Migrants moving into project villages enjoy the same opportunities and rights to join FPCs, participate in industrial development, and benefit from the Project;
  - ② Provide ecological migrants (especially poor households) with financial and technical support in conjunction with local poverty reduction measures;
  - ③ Reallocate land to ecological migrants in project villages developing cultivation, so that they can participate in the Project; if this is not done in any project village, such village will not be supported under the Project.

### **9.1.2 Gender Action Plan**

#### **1. Promoting women's participation in the Project**

Local women are the main force of housework and agricultural production, but participate in public affairs on a low degree. In order to promote their development and enable them to benefit from the Project equally, their participation at all stages should be strengthened. The following suggestions are proposed:

1) Pay attention to local women's needs and ideas in FPC establishment and industrial development; 2) At least 30% of participants in village meetings on FPC establishment and industrial development should be women; 3) At least 30% of trainees under the Project should be women.

#### **2. Increase women's awareness of the Project and FPCs**

1) At least 30% of participants in information disclosure, publicity and training under the Project should be women, and times and locations of such activities should be suitable for women, and conducted in local languages where possible, especially in minority areas; 2) Give play to the advantages of women's federations in publicity and training.

### **9.1.3 Public Participation Plan**

Public participation will be conducted through existing organizational forms in the project area, such as village congress and group meeting, so that local residents participate in information disclosure, publicity, training, project design, construction, operation and maintenance, thereby realizing successful project implementation, giving full play to the project benefits and minimizing negative impacts.

### **9.1.4 Grievance Redress**

At the project preparation, construction and operation stages, any local resident may file an appeal through the following mechanism:

**Stage 1:** Each PMO appoints a member as the appeal acceptor; the appeal acceptors of the PMOs at all levels, and their contact information are disclosed to the project villages.

**Stage 2:** Local residents may file appeals with village committees by letter, telephone and e-mail, and village committees should give a reply within 15 working days and keep written records.

**Stage 3:** If any resident is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the township government, county PMO or provincial PMO level by level, and the appeal accepting agency should give a reply within 15 working days. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals for free, and reasonable costs so incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

Appeal information should be kept strictly confidential.

Table 9-1 Social Action Plan

Item	Target population	IAs	Time	Actions	Funding	Monitoring indicators
<b>A. Measures to enhance the Project's social benefits</b>						
1. Improving infrastructure construction and accelerating the adaptation of rural households to new infrastructure	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Hold village congresses and group meetings to discuss infrastructure to be constructed in a participatory manner; ②Conduct safety and technical training timely to adapt to new infrastructure; ③Hand over completed infrastructure to village collectives, and manage and maintain it properly; hand over facilities and equipment for storage, processing, marketing, etc. to FPCs, and manage and maintain them properly; ④Strengthen the construction of drinking and irrigation facilities to ensure safe drinking and efficient production.	Infrastructure budget of 340.33 million yuan	①Local needs for infrastructure; ② Owners, and parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of public infrastructure
2. Strengthening skills training to improve rural households' self-development capacity	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Develop an information disclosure, publicity and training program for the whole project lifecycle, especially at the preparation stage; ②Give publicity on the background, significance and purpose of the Project in diversified forms, such as brochure, contest, drama and photography exhibition; ③Organize farmers to attend skills training to develop their subject awareness; ④Motivate farmers for interactive public participation; ⑤Project and FPC publicity should cover at least 80% of rural households (100% of poor households), and project training should cover at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority project area); ⑥Train a number of technical backbone and typical farmers centrally in various forms, and give play to their exemplary role.	Training budget of 66.55 million yuan	①Frequency and scope of training, number of trainees; ②FPC awareness and participation, needs and suggestions of women, minority residents and poor residents; ③Times, places and modes of training; ④Suitability of training for local needs; ⑤Percentage of women, minority residents and poor residents trained; ⑥ Percentage of backbone technicians and major households trained
3. Promoting the employment of local residents to increase income	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural	PMO, design agency, county agencies,	2014-2018	①Conduct training on cultivation, stockbreeding, field management, product processing and marketing, etc., covering at least 30% of women, 80% of poor households and 50% of minority residents (minority	Training budget of 66.15 million yuan &	①Frequency and scope of agricultural skills and employment training, number of trainees;

	population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	township governments, village committees		project area); ②Developing local human capital and increasing the unit value of labor; ③Organize local residents to participate in infrastructure construction, and make 30% of job opportunities first available to the poor, minority residents, women and other vulnerable groups.	infrastructure budget of 340.33 million yuan	②Construction of industrial development facilities; ③Number and percentage of rural, poor and minority residents employed under the Project
4. Improving farmers' level of organization	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Establish joint-stock FPCs and ensure that 80% of registered poor households join FPCs; ②Make rural households aware of possible benefits of FPCs through door-to-door publicity; ③Utilize the organizing capacity of village committees for greater benefits; ④Give play to the leadership of capable persons to motivate more rural households; ⑤Organize more rural households to participate in industrial development through demonstration and guidance; ⑥Give technical and management training to FPC members to strengthen institutional capacity; ⑦Establish an open, transparent profit distribution mechanism to improve the sense of belonging to FPCs.	FPC establishment budget of 30.86 million yuan & training budget of 66.15 million yuan	①Rural households' equity participation in FPCs; ②Number and percentage of rural and poor households joining FPCs; ③Frequency and scope of training, number of trainees; ④Demonstration FPC establishment; ⑤Profit distribution; ⑥ Selection and examination criteria and results of FPC counselors
5. Building up risk awareness to improve the resistance to market risks	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Construct infrastructure based on practical conditions and needs to avoid the waste of funds; ②Determine main products and services of FPCs based on local advantaged industries; ③Establish a risk sharing mechanism between FPCs and member households to ensure the normal operation of FPCs; ④Establish FPCs featuring extensive participation, and interest and risk sharing; ⑤Strengthen training on FPC management and industrial development to ensure the sustainable development of FPCs; ⑥Establish purchase and storage sites of farm	Budget of Components 1-3 of 773.45 million yuan	①Amount and percentage of completed investment in infrastructure construction; ②Scale of infrastructure construction; ③Rural households' equity participation in FPCs; ④Number and percentage of rural and poor households joining FPCs; ⑤Frequency and scope of training, number of trainees; ⑥Construction of industrial

	415,800			products, markets, information platforms, and other supporting facilities pertinently; ⑦Construct fine variety cultivation and breeding bases where technically and financially feasible for unified management, processing and marketing.		development facilities; ⑦Standardization of industries related to FPCs
<b>B. Measures to reduce the Project's social risks</b>						
1. Evading the risk of vulnerable households being unable to benefit equally	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Establish a clear profit distribution mechanism at an FPC membership meeting and disclose it to ensure that all members benefit fairly; ②Establish a sound FPC organizational structure, and keep and disclose financial and profit distribution records for supervision by members; ③Establish FPCs according to law and ensure the extensive participation of poor households; ④Determine percentages of withdrawal of provident, relief, risk and development funds, etc., and the mode of profit distribution; ⑤Enter the annual operating profit of the FPC and its distribution into the collective funds supervision platform for public supervision; ⑥Establish a sound, operable grievance redress mechanism.	FPC establishment budget of 30.86 million yuan	①Information disclosure and public participation in industrial development; ②Support for poor households, women and other vulnerable groups, and their number and percentage of participation; ③Details and awareness of the profit distribution mechanism; ④FPC information in the village fund supervision platform; ⑤Grievance redress results and records
2. Reducing market risks	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, poor population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	①Select industries and extend industry chains based on local conditions; ②Strengthen training on market knowledge and master market information timely to reduce market risks; ③Construct supporting infrastructure to drive the development of other industries.	Budget of Components 1-3 of 773.45 million yuan	①Information disclosure and publicity; ②Training records; ③Public participation activities; ④Amount and percentage of completed investment in infrastructure construction; ⑤Construction of industrial development facilities; ⑥Standardization of industries related to FPCs
3. Reducing land acquisition and management	847,900 persons in the project area,	PMO, design agency, county	2014-2018	①Minimize LA and HD where possible, or conduct LA and HD in strict conformity with the Resettlement Policy Framework;	Project budgets (domestic)	①LA and HD impacts; ②Implementation of land management activities of



risks	including rural population 792,600, population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	agencies, township governments, village committees		<p>②Ensure that rural households participate voluntarily, and be entitled to equal land management and equity arrangements in FPCs established under the Project;</p> <p>③Ensure that rural households join bases voluntarily;</p> <p>④Promote short-term, transparent land lease in the form of written contract, so that poor households can withdraw from FPCs freely, especially when their family members return home;</p> <p>⑤When FPCs need to establish bases through land consolidation during project implementation, the Bank/provincial PMO should review all land lease and management programs in advance;</p> <p>⑥Make sure that equity participation with land offered or transferred is not supported under the Project.</p>		FPCs/enterprises (land lease, equity participation with land, etc.)
4. Evading infrastructure management and maintenance risks	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and female population 415,800	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	<p>①Define the ownership, and operation and management responsibilities of completed rural infrastructure in writing;</p> <p>②Develop village operation and management measures for public infrastructure;</p> <p>③Strengthen supervision and management capacity at the county, township and village levels on the principle that whoever benefits is responsible for management and maintenance.</p>	Funds raised by project villages /FPCs	<p>①Owners, and parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of public infrastructure;</p> <p>②Operating and management rules of public infrastructure;</p> <p>③Preparation and implementation of operating handbooks</p>
5. Evading the risk of marginalization of ecological migrants	847,900 persons in the project area, including rural population 792,600, population 281,100, minority population 280,700 and	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	2014-2018	<p>①Migrants moving into project villages enjoy the same opportunities and rights to join FPCs, participate in industrial development, and benefit from the Project;</p> <p>②Reallocate land to ecological migrants in project villages developing cultivation, so that they can participate in the Project; if this is not done in any project village, such village will not be supported under the Project.</p>	/	<p>①Participation of migrants in FPC and industrial development, and if they benefit equally;</p> <p>②Adoption of suggestions of migrants</p>

	female population 415,800					
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Table 9-2 Gender Action Plan

Item	Target population	IAs	Stage	Actions	Funding	Monitoring indicators
1. Promoting women's participation in the Project	Women in the 241 project villages	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	Implement-ation	1) Pay attention to local women's needs and ideas in FPC establishment and industrial development; 2) At least 30% of participants in village meetings on FPC establishment and industrial development should be women; 3) At least 30% of trainees under the Project should be women.	FPC establishment budget of 30.86 million yuan and training budget of 66.15 million yuan, women's federation special funds	1) Records of women's needs and suggestions; 2) Number and percentage of women in FPC establishment and industrial development; 3) Number and percentage of women trained
2. Increase women's awareness of the Project and FPCs	Women in the 241 project villages	PMO, design agency, county agencies, township governments, village committees	Implement-ation & opration	1) At least 30% of participants in information disclosure, publicity and training under the Project should be women, and times and locations of such activities should be suitable for women, and conducted in local languages where possible, especially in minority areas; 2) Give play to the advantages of women's federations in publicity and training.	Training budget of 66.15 million yuan, women's federation special funds, special funds for agriculture and stockbreeding	1) Number and percentage of women trained 2) Time and mode of training 3) Language of training

Table 9-3 Public Participation Plan

Stage	Activity	Mode	Participants	Rules and method	Agencies responsible
Preparation	Project publicity	Media coverage	Villagers, FPC	Giving publicity on project information to all villages	Provincial and county PMOs
		Online disclosure	Villagers	Disclosing project information on websites of local agencies	Provincial and county PMOs
		Village congress	Villagers, FPC	Holding a meeting of village heads to disclose project information	County PMOs, township governments
		Village disclosure	Villagers	Disclosing project information on bulletin boards for at least 2 weeks	Village committees
	Project mobilization	Brochure	Villagers	Distributing the project brochure to villages and households	Village committees
		Proposal	Villagers	Distributing the proposal to villages and	Village committees

		Poster	Villagers	households Posting the poster on village bulletin boards	Village committees	
		Training	Village officials	Village officials	Benefits and scope of the Project; criteria for village selection; project construction and operation; rights and obligations of village collectives	County PMOs
			Villagers	Villagers		Village committees
		FPC heads	FPC		Village committees	
Design	Industry selection	Village meeting	Villagers	Conducting a questionnaire survey on villagers	County PMOs, village committees	
		Interview	FPC heads, villagers	Industrial development of existing FPCs	County PMOs, village committees	
	Infrastructure design	Public opinion survey	Villagers	Conducting a questionnaire survey on villagers	County PMOs, village committees	
		Coordination meeting	Village officials	Giving inputs into the project design	Provincial and county PMOs	
Construction	Construction information disclosure	Poster	Villagers, FPC	Posting construction information monthly	County PMOs, contractors	
		Villager supervision	Villagers, FPC	Supervision of construction quality by villagers	County PMOs, contractors	
		Village meeting	Villagers, FPC	Holding a village meeting to discuss construction issues, and submitting such issues to contractors	County PMOs, contractors	
	Counselors	Recruitment	Professionals	Recruiting FPC managers publicly	County PMOs	
		Training	Counselor	Training recruited counselors in many ways	County PMOs	
		Work supervision	Villagers	Participation of villagers in counselor supervision in information disclosure, FPC establishment, training, industrial development, etc.	County PMOs	
	FPC operation	Villager participation	Villagers	Villagers apply for joining FPCs as per the established procedure.	Village committees	
		Management institution disclosure	FPC members and heads	FPC heads develop and disclose FPC management institutions for two weeks.	County PMOs, village committees	
		Manager election	FPC members	Following the principle of one vote per household, where not less than 30% of voters should be minority residents and women each, and disclosing election results	Village committees	
		Operation disclosure	FPC members, villagers	Compiling and disclosing FPC operation and financial information quarterly	Village committees	
	Participation in construction	Labor input	Villagers	Making jobs first available to local residents during infrastructure	County PMOs, village committees, contractors	

				construction, in which not less than 30% are offered to women, minority residents and the poor	
	Training	Agricultural skills training	Villagers	Organizing on-site training based on local industries, where not less than 50% should be minority residents (minority project area), and not less than 30% should be women	County PMOs
		FPC management training	FPC members and heads	Conducting FPC management training, where FPC members may participate equally	County PMOs
		Handbook distribution	Villagers	Distributing cultivation/stockbreeding skills handbooks to local residents	County PMOs
Operation	Infrastructure maintenance	Selection of maintenance staff	Villagers	Appointing infrastructure maintenance staff, such as production paths, water tanks and markets	Village committees
		Management of maintenance funds	FPCs, villagers	Developing a fund use and supervision institution for infrastructure maintenance	County PMOs, village committees
	Counselors	Counselor guidance	Villagers, FPCs, counselors	Villagers consult counselors about FPC operations, and counselors give directions accordingly.	County PMOs, village committees
	Grievance redress	Grievance procedure redress	Villagers	Local residents file grievances and appeals about issues at the operation stage as per the established procedure.	Provincial and county PMOs, village committees

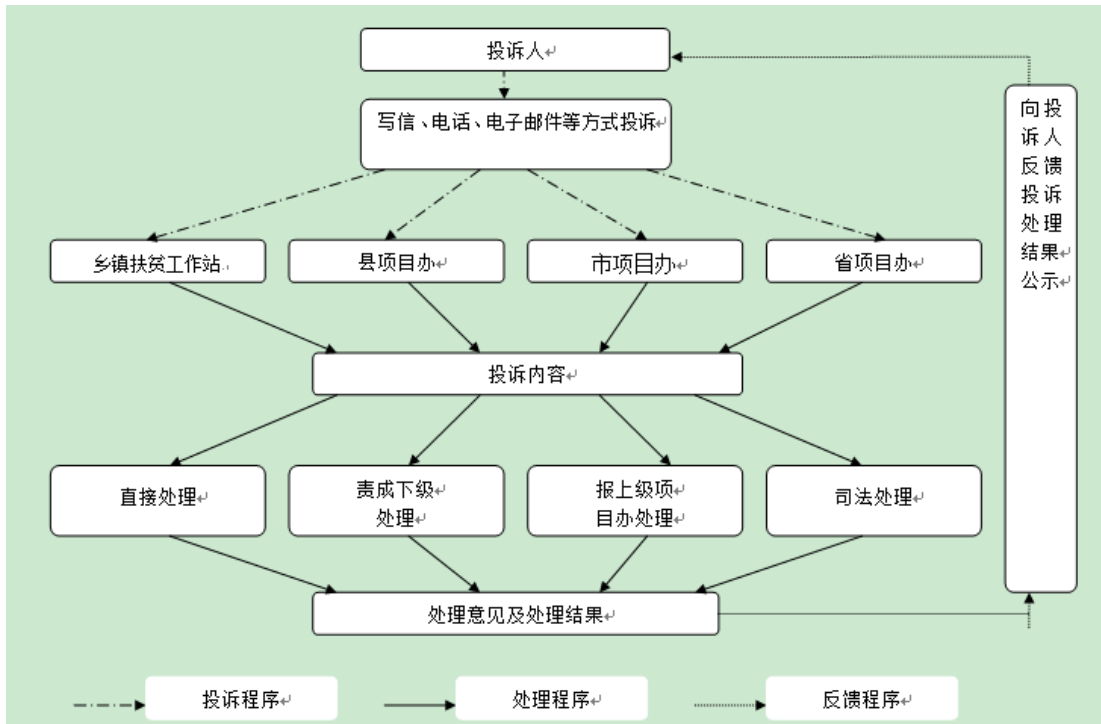


Figure 9-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

### 9.1.5 IAs and Implementation Schedule

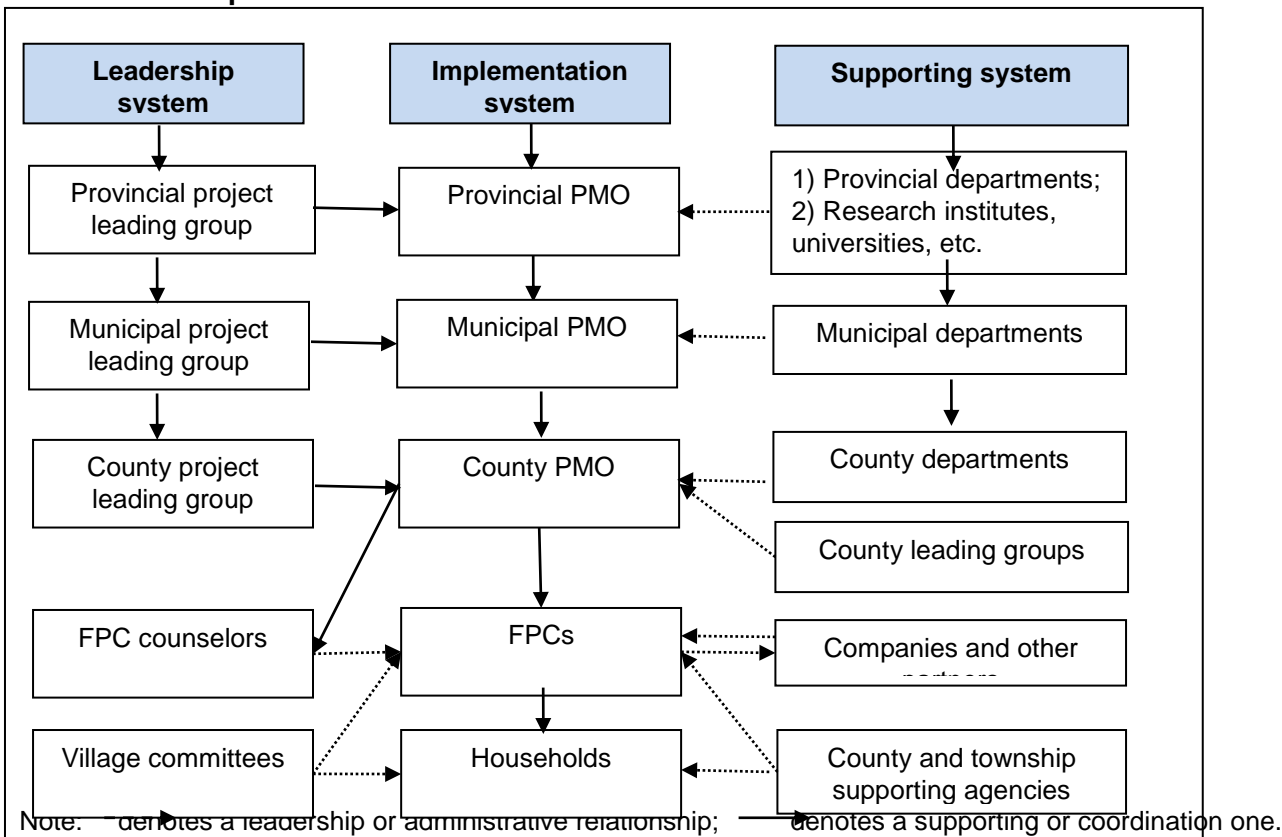


Figure 9-2 Organizational Chart

#### 1. IAs

The project agencies have been established under the project leadership, implementation and supporting systems. The leadership agencies are led by the county project leading groups, and

composed of leaders from the local development and reform commissions, finance bureaus, poverty reduction offices, audit bureaus, and other agencies concerned; the IAs are responsible specifically for project management and implementation; the supporting system consists of officials from provincial, municipal and county agencies concerned, and technicians from research institutes and universities.

Project leading groups and PMOs have been established in all the project counties in order to conduct project coordination and implementation. The powerful organizational structure ensures the realization of the project objectives and the participation of stakeholders in the Project.

Table 9-4 IAs in the Project Counties

Province	City	County	Agency	Contact	Tel
Guizhou	Bijie	Nayong	County PMO	Zou Jing	0857-3522653
		Hezhang	County PMO	He Yue	0857-3222337
		Weining	County PMO	Liao Zhizhong	0857-6233639
	Zunyi	Zheng'an	County PMO	Zhan Jianyuan	13885268856
		Daozhen	County PMO	Zheng Jianglin	0852-5828685
		Wuchuan	County PMO	Xu Baoquan	0852-5624315
	Tongren	Yanhe	County PMO	Xiao Xiangming	0856-8229375
		Yinjiang	County PMO	Rao Yi	0856-6223189
		Dejiang	County PMO	He Lin	0856-8521953
		Shiqian	County PMO	Yang Yong	0856-7628378
		Sinan	County PMO	Mao Huifeng	0856-7222788

## 2. Capacity building

Since 2012, the staff of the local PMOs has attended training organized by the Bank, covering report preparation, project design, financial analysis, environmental impact assessment, SA, etc.

Table 9-5 Training of IAs in the Project Counties

No.	Time	Venue	Participants	Scope
1	Dec. 2012	Guizhou PMO	Local PMOs	Project preparation meeting
2	Apr. 2013	Project cities	Local PMOs	Training on village-level industrial development planning
3	Jun. 2013	Project cities	Local PMOs	Review of project area and industry selection
4	Jun. 2013	Project cities	Local PMOs	Proposal and FSR preparation
5	Sep. 25, 2013	Project cities	Local PMOs	Project design review
6	Sep. 26, 2013	Project cities	Local PMOs	FSR discussion and preparation
7	Sep. – Nov. 2013	Guizhou PMO	Local PMOs	Review of project area and industry selection
8	Nov. 3-6, 2013	Guizhou PMO	Local PMOs	FSR preparation
9	Nov. 11-18, 2013	Guizhou PMO	Local PMOs	FSR and logical framework preparation

## 3. Schedule

SA will be conducted at the project preparation and implementation stages, and within half a year after the completion of implementation.

a. At the preparation stage, SA includes project information disclosure, stakeholder identification, social impact analysis, SA report preparation, etc.

b. At the implementation stage, internal and external monitoring will be conducted. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMO, which will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank semiannually. An independent agency will be appointed to conduct external M&E. It will prepare terms of reference and relevant forms, establish an M&E system, conduct baseline and follow-up surveys in a participatory manner, and submit an external M&E report to the Bank semiannually.

c. Within half a year after the completion of implementation, a summary evaluation report will

be submitted to the Bank.

Table 9-6 Implementation Schedule

Stage	Task	Time
Preparations	Project information disclosure	Jan. 2013 – Feb. 2014
	Stakeholder identification and social impact analysis	Jan. 2014
	Public participation of stakeholders	Whole process
	Preparation of SA Report	Feb. – Mar. 2014
	SA Report disclosure	Apr. 2014
	SA Report approval	May 2014
	M&E	Submitting the M&E report (No.1, including baseline survey) during May-July 2014, an internal monitoring report semiannually and an external M&E report annually at the implementation stage (2014-2018)
Half a year after implementation	Summary evaluation	Submitting an EMDP summary evaluation report within half a year after the completion of the implementation stage

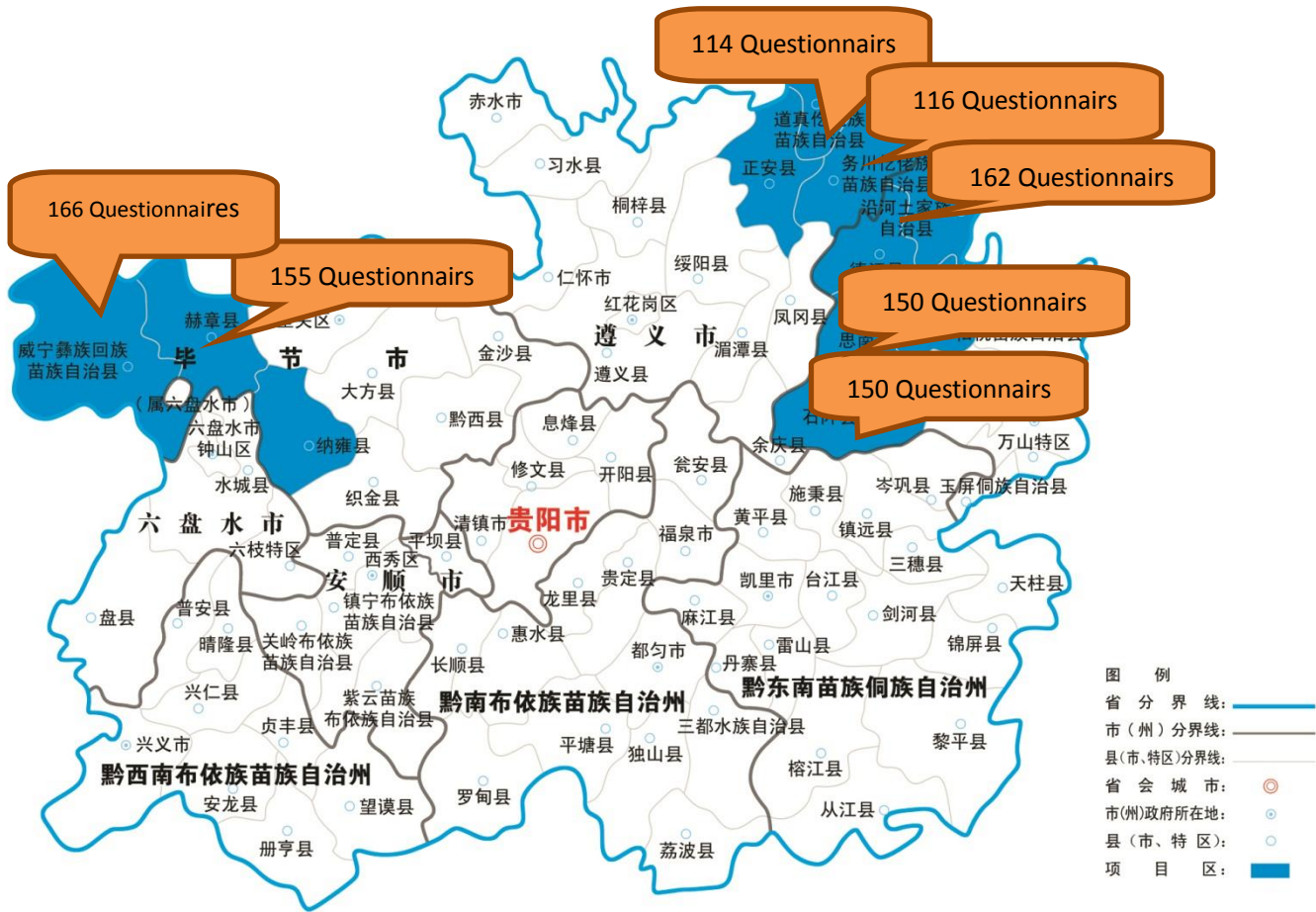
## 9.2 M&E

A supervision and evaluation mechanism has been established for the Project, including internal supervision and external M&E. Internal supervision will be conducted by the PMOs on project implementation progress, implementation of the Social Management Plan and Public Participation Plan, information disclosure, fund use, etc. An internal monitoring report will be submitted semiannually.

An independent agency will be appointed to conduct external follow-up M&E on the implementation of the Social Management Plan, give opinions, and submit an M&E report to the Bank annually and a summary evaluation report to the Bank within half a year after the completion of implementation.

# Appendix 1: Distribution of Samples

## 世界银行贷款贵州农村发展项目 项目区示意图





## Appendix 2: Fieldwork Agenda of the SA Team

### Team A

Time	Place	Content
Jan.2	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.3	Bijie city Weining County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.3	Bijie city Weining County Xinfu Town Guiping Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.4	Bijie city Weining County Xinfu Town Baota Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.4	Bijie city Weining County Xinfu Town Leju Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.4	Bijie city Weining County Jinzhong Town Lianming Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.5	Bijie city Weining County Caohai Town Shaoqiao Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.5	Bijie city Weining County Caohai Town Tianlong Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.6	Bijie city Hezhang County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.6	Bijie city Hezhang County Shuitang Town Shuichao Villag	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.7	Bijie city Hezhang County Caishen Town Luobuga Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.7	Bijie city Hezhang County Zhuming Town Tianba Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.7	Bijie city Hezhang County Kele Town Kele Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.7	Bijie city Hezhang County Fuchu Town Kaiga Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.8	Bijie city Nayong County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.9	Bijie city Nayong County Yangchang Town Fanrong Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.10	Bijie city Nayong County Longchang Town Cunzuo Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.10	Bijie city Nayong County Zhuchang Town Wanzi Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.10	Bijie city Nayong County Kunzhai Town Gaofeng Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.11	Bijie city Nayong County Weixin Town Guangming Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.12	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.13	Nanjing city	/

**Team B**

Time	Place	Content
Jan. 2	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.3	Zunyi city Zhengnan County	/
Jan.4	Zunyi city Zhengnan County Gelin Town Yongchang Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Zunyi city Zhengnan County Gelin Lejian Town Lejian Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.5	Zunyi city Zhengnan County Lejian Town Dongmen Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.6	Zunyi city Zhengnan County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.6	Zunyi city Daozhen County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.7	Zunyi city Daozhen County Luolong Town Wuyi Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Zunyi city Daozhen County Luolong Town Datang Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.8	Zunyi city Daozhen County Yangxi Town Yangba Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Zunyi City Daozhen County Yangxi Town Siping Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.9	Zunyi city Wuchuan County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.10	Zunyi city Wuchuan County Fengle Town Chaping Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Zunyi city Wuchuan County Fengle Town Tiancun Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.11	Zunyi City Wuchuan County Huangdu Town Gaodong Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Zunyi city Wuchuan County Huangdu Town Dazhu Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.12	Tongren CityYanhe County	/
Jan.13	Tongren CityYanhe County Zhongjie Town Dongliu Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren CityYanhe County Zhongjie Town Longxing Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren CityYanhe County Zhongjie Town Zhongxiane Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.14	Tongren CityYanhe County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
	Tongren City, Yanhe County, Xiaojing Town, Xiaojing Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Yanhe County Guanzhou Town Huanglong Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.15	Tongren CityYanhe County Guanzhou Town Manao Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs

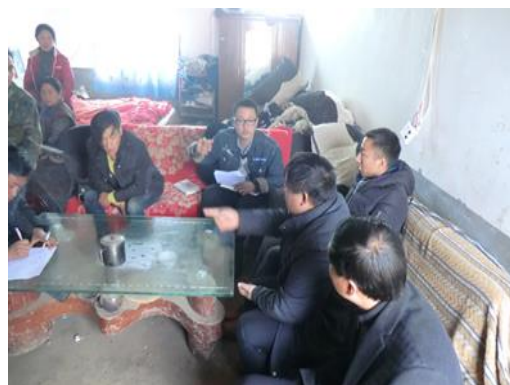
	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.16	Nanjing city	/

**Team C**

Time	Place	Content
Jan.2	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.3	Tongren City Shiqian County	/
	Tongren City Shiqian County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.4	Tongren City Shiqian County Pingshan Town Laozhai Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Shiqian County Pingshan Town Fenghuangtun Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs , residents' representatives
	Tongren City Shiqian County Benzhuang Town Liping Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.5	Tongren City Shiqian County Guxiang Town Gebi Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Shiqian County Shigu Town E'ao Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.6	Tongren City Shiqian County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
	Tongren City Sinan County	/
	Tongren City Sinan County	FGDs with Functional departments
Jan.7	Tongren City Sinan County Banqiao Town Zaoshuping Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Sinan County Banqiao Town Heping Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.8	Tongren City Sinan County Liangshuijing Town Tongxin Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Sinan County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.9	Tongren City Yinjiang County	/
	Tongren City Yinjiang County Shazipo Town Tangkou Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Yinjiang County Shazipo Town Lengcao Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.10	Tongren City Yinjiang County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.11	Tongren City Yinjiang County Shaizipo Town Tangkou Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Yinjiang County Muhuang Town Fengyi Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Yinjiang County Xinye Town Guochang Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs

	Tongren City Yinjiang County Xinzhai Town Tuanshan Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.12	Tongren City Djiang County	/
Jan.13	Tongren City Dejiang County Shaxi Town Shujia Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Dejiang County Shaxi Town Sibao Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
	Tongren City Dejiang County Shaxi Town Wanba Village	Key information interviews, In-depth interviews, FGDs
Jan.14	Tongren City Dejiang County	Stakeholder discussion meetings
	Tongren City	/
	Tongren City	Stakeholder discussion meetings
Jan.15	Tongren city	Stakeholder discussion meetings
	Arriving at Guiyang city	/
Jan.16	Nanjing city	/


### Appendix 3: Public Participation Photos







## Appendix 4: FGD and Interview Minutes

<b>Time</b>	<b>Jan.4,2014</b>
Location	Gelin Town Yongchang Village committee office
Organized by	Zhengan PMO
Participants	Zhengan PMO,NRCR of Hohai, Yongchang Village heads, Cooperatives heads, villagers include women, minority, poverty household
Topics	the awareness, attitudes and suggestions on the Project ,the Industry development of project district, the conditions of Industry and FPC ;
Key points	<p>1) Demand , awareness, attitudes and suggestions on the Project;  project impacts, attitudes to and suggestions on the Project</p> <p>2) the Industry development conditions and Cooperatives development conditions ;</p> <p>3) the possible influence, suggestions and measures;</p> <p>4) comments , suggestions and others</p>
	

<b>Time</b>	<b>Jan.4,2014</b>
Location	Office of Wuchuan County Development for Poverty Alleviation
Organized by	Wuchuan PMO
Participants	Wuchuan PMO,NRCR of Hohai, Agriculture Bureau, Animal Husbandry Bureau, Tea Management Office,etc.
Topics	Ongoing projects, such as industry development policy, training planning, development of FPC, related to project in the Project Area
Key points	<p>1) Current Situation, Existing Issues, applicable policies and ongoing projects on agriculture, women, industry, minority and FPC in the Project Area.</p> <p>2) the Training condition in the Project Area.</p> <p>3) the possible influence, suggestions and measures;</p>



Time	<b>Jan.4, 2014</b>
Location	Wuchuan County Fengle Town Tiancun Village committee office
Organized by	Wuchuan PMO
Participants	Wuchuan PMO, NRCR of Hohai,
Topics	The women's demand , awareness, attitudes and suggestions on the Project;
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) women's awareness, demand, cognition and attitude on the project;</li> <li>2) the main role and family decision-making mechanism for women in the Project Area;</li> <li>3) women's suggestions and measures on the project in the Project Area</li> <li>4) women's right of resources, decision-making and control;</li> <li>5) the possible influence and measures to the possible influence on the project;</li> <li>6) the women's suggestions and measures and so on.</li> </ol>



**Appendix 5: Identification of Resettlement Impacts**

Summary of resettlement impact

City	County	subproject	Township	village concerned	content of project	1. Permanent land (mu)	1.1 state-owned land		1.2 the method of collective land acquiring											2. Temporary Land		3. Demolition of residential houses			4. Demolition of non-residential houses			Other influence	Remarks		
							state-owned land area (mu)	The state-owned land Acquisition date (month, year)	Acquisition (mu)	If Acquisition, irrigated land (mu)	LA Aps	Land transfer (mu)	transfer mode	transfer cost (yuan/year)	do not Acquire land, villager supply the land, the village committee adjust land to the villagers (mu)	if adjust land, whether agreed with villagers / village committee	if adjusting land, whether needed other forms of compensation	others	APS by land adjustment	state-owned land (mu)	collective land (mu)	house area (m2)	HHS	Population	house area (m2)	HHS	Population			Affected infrastructure	
Zunyi	Daozhen	vegetable industry subproject	luolong	datang	standardized vegetable planting											2000	Yes	No													Attachment : Land acquisition certificate from Land Bureau

		Medicinal Material industry subproject	wuyi	standardized fir planting											2000	Yes	No	reconstruc tion original 6 FPC, do not need to Acquire new land. Build 4 new FPC construct, farmers are willing to adjust land themselve s											No persons will be affected with land acquisition			
			yangxi	longtai	standardized planting Radix scrophulariae										3000	Yes	No															No persons will be affected with land acquisition
				yangba	standardized Codonopsis pilosula planting										1000	Yes	No														No persons will be affected with land acquisition	
			longxing	lianchi	Standardized Radix scrophulariae planting										1000	Yes	No														No persons will be affected with land acquisition	
				wanxi	standardized Radix scrophulariae planting										1000	Yes	No														No persons will be affected with land acquisition	
				wanxi	standardized fir planting										2000	Yes	No														No persons will be affected with land acquisition	

			shan mu	standardized honeysuckle planting												1000	Yes	No								No persons will be affected with land acquisition	
		dagan	dagan	standardized honeysuckle planting												3000	Yes	No								No persons will be affected with land acquisition	
		yuxi	xincheng community	Standardized honeysuckle planting												1000	Yes	No									
			xincheng community	standardized fir planting												1000	Yes	No									
Zheng an	lejian Tea FPC	lejian	lejian	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	liaoyuan Tea FPC	lejian	liaoyuan	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	linxi Tea FPC	tuping	linxi	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	mingxing Tea FPC	tuping	mingxing	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	yongchang Walnut FPC	gelin	yongchang	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	taiping Walnut FPC	gelin	taiping	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	hezuo Walnut FPC	jianping	hezuo	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											
	mahe Walnut FPC	jianping	mahe	100m <sup>2</sup> Work place	0.15											0.15											







					grass cutting machine 280 units, well-bred sheep, 280 RAMS, 5600 supporting Industrial Road Construction																							
Bijie	Weining	Industrial Road	caohai	liaoyuan	1 Construction potato Trading market. Acquisition 100 mu.	296	296	2011.7																			The land belongs to the Industrial Development Zone, it has been Acquired	
		Industrial Road	shimen	yingping,quanfa	Industrial Road construction 9km	47.25									47.25	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	shimen	nianfeng,xinglong	construct Industrial Road 7km	36.75										36.75	Yes	No										reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	longchang	sixiang	construct Industrial Road4.5km	23.625										23.625	Yes	No										reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	longchang	hekuai,yuanshan	construct Industrial Road5km	26.25										26.25	Yes	No										reconstructing on the original

																										road , do not need acquire land	
		Industrial Road	longchang	liulin	construct Industrial Road1.5km	7.875								7.875	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	heituhe	baimen	construct Industrial Road5km	26.25								26.25	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	xinfa	leju,zhongzhai	construct Industrial Road8km	42								42	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	xingfa	guiping	construct Industrial Road7km	36.75								36.75	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		Industrial Road	xinfa	hongqi	construct Industrial Road3km	15.75								15.75	Yes	No											reconstructing on the original road , do not need acquire land
		FPC Construction	xinfa, longchang, shimen,		construct 6 FPCs , every FPCs 100m2. 600m2	0.9								0.9	Yes	No											Construction in the local







					Pedestrian sidewalk 10km																					
		luobuga village Walnut FPC	caishen	luobuga	bulid office 100m2,storey warehouse 200m2, Konjak Processing workshop100m2 and 300m2											1.2	Yes	No								
			caishen	luobuga	production path15km, Industrial Road6km	60 (reconstruction on the original road , do not need Acquisition )										40	Yes	No								
		Konjak, potato subproject Industrial Road Construction	Shuitang bao	shuchao	the total of road is 6km	40 (reconstruction on the original road , do not need Acquisition )										40	Yes	No								
		production path and tractor roads Construction	Shuitang bao	shuchao	tractor roads 4.27km, production path1km	24										24	Yes	No								
		FPC construction	Shuitang bao	shuchao	construct 2 FPCs, every FPC will occupy100m2;											0.3	Yes	No								
		Konjak, potato project Processing workshop Construction	Shuitang bao	shuchao	1 Konjak Processing workshop, occupy 100m2; 2 potato Storage Room , every one will occupy 300m2; 1 potato Turnover shed , occupy 500m2.											1.35	Yes	No								
		potato product Trading market	Shuitang bao	shuchao	constrcut potato Agricultural product Trading market3000m2	4.5										4.5	Yes	No								



		production path Construction																									
		FPC Construction	Fuchu	Fuchu	construct FPC office 100 m2											0.20	Yes	No									
		Konjak Processing workshop	Fuchu	Fuchu	construct Processing workshop100 m2											0.20	Yes	No									
		Industrial Road and production path	Fuchu	kaiga,xingfu	Industrial Road6km	40 (reconstruction on the original road , do not need Acquisition )										40	Yes	No									
		production path and tractor roads Construction	Fuchu	kaiga,xingfu	15											22.5	Yes	No									
		Farmer's market Construction	Fuchu	fuchu	construct 2 Farmer's market, each occupy 3000m2											4.5	Yes	No									
		Konjak industry project storage Construction	Fuchu	kaiga	construct Konjak industry project storage Construction250m2											0.37	Yes	No									
		potato subproject Industrial Road Construction	Songlin	xiaoshukuai, huangjiazhai	total of Industrial Road is 6km	40 (reconstruction on the original road , do not need Acquisition )										40	Yes	No									
		production path Construction	Songlin	xiaoshukuai, huangjiazhai	production path15km	20										20	Yes	No									
		FPC Construction	Songlin	xiaoshukuai, huangjiazhai	1 construct FPC , each occupy100 m2;											0.15	Yes	No									
		potato Processing workshop	Songlin	xiaoshukuai, huangjiazhai	1 potato storage, each occupy 300m2; 1 potato	1.2										1.2	Yes	No									

		Construction			turnover shed. 500m2.																							
Tongren	Yinjian	Farmer's market	muhuang	muhuang	Steel truss greenhouse, public toilets, parking lot etc.,.	27	27	2011.6																				
		Agricultural product Trading market	xinzhai	dayun	Cargo storage warehouse, market management and office space steel truss shed, goods yard, market parking unloading field, yard hardening etc.,.	15	15	2011.6																				
	Sinan	tangtou town Farmer's market	tangtou	tangqiao community	Construction management 300m2. Simple trading greenhouse 3000 m2, 2000 m2 roads, parking lot, simple packing workshop 800 m2, controlling storey 500 m2, 1 controlling equipment.	10	10	2011.2	10	10	35																	Attached: Land acquisition certificate from Land Bureau
		FPC	daheba, liangshuijing, tangtou, silin, banqiao, yingwuxi	majiashan, maan, nonglin, lianshan, huayuan, dayan, anshan, tongxin, lianhe, guanzhongba, fengtongcao, jiezi, xiaoxi, shaba, bazhu, caoshuping, pingcun, shuiyanba, haojiawan, yingshaanhong, chengluozhai, che	construct 10 FPC , each occupy 100m2 , total of FPC are 1000m2																							reconstruction original 6 FPCs, do not need Acquisition build 4 new FPCs construct, farmers are willing to adjust land themselves







				majiashan,m aan,nonglin,l ianshan,hua yuan,dayan, anshan,tong xin,lianhe,gu anzhongba,f engtongcao,j iezi,xiaoxi,sh aba,bazhu,c aoshuping,pi ngcun,shuiy anba,haojia wan,yingsha nhong,chen gluozhai,che ngluozhai,hu angjiawan,h ejiazhai,long jiaba	fruit Field path 54km:tangtou14km, silin town12km,banqiao town 15km,yingwuxi 13km ; Medicinal MaterialField path 15km : daheba town 8km , liangshuijing town 7km																			No persons will be affected with land acquisition
				majiashan,m aan,nonglin,l ianshan,hua yuan,dayan, anshan,tong xin,lianhe,gu anzhongba,f engtongcao,j iezi,xiaoxi,sh aba,bazhu,c aoshuping,pi ngcun,shuiy anba,haojia wan,yingsha nhong,chen gluozhai,che ngluozhai,hu angjiawan,h ejiazhai,long jiaba	1 ) construct 30m3 reservoir71.including : fruit industry 59 , Medicinal Material 12. fruit industry : 30m3 reservoir tangtou15 reservoirs ,silin town12 reservoirs ,banqiao 15 reservoirs , yingwuxi 30m3 17 reservoirs , Medicinal Material industry : dahe town 7 reservoirs , liangshuijing town 5 reservoirs 2 ) construct 50m3 reservoir 51 , including : fruit industry 41																		No persons will be affected with land acquisition	





		Laying hens breeding	2	6	shed Construction 60000m2																						N o	N o	
		Laying hens breeding	2	6	Construct Chicken manure processing organic fertilizer factory 800m2																						N o	N o	
		Laying hens breeding	2	6	Product warehouse1000m2																						N o	N o	
		Laying hens breeding	2	6	Eliminate chicken processing plant Construction 500m2																						N o	N o	
		Laying hens breeding	2	6	Feed mills 500m2																						N o	N o	

**Appendix 6: Identification of Local FPCs**

**Table of existing cooperatives**

County	Township	name of coop	village covered	office address	ownership	registered (y/n)	time registered	legal persons	tel	number of members	management Tealeafm				members				also incl.		household covered	operational (y/n)	C o o p e r a t i o n e l 1, 2, 3, 4	assets, cash							main business and products	quality credation for products			production Base			Remarks	
											m a l e	f e e	m i n o r i t y	p a r t n e r s	m a l e	f e e	m i n o r i t y	p a r t n e r s	compa nies,ins titution s, gov't affiliate d	pro du cti on ca pa ble per so ns				so urc e of reg iste red ass et	am ou nt of regis ter ed %	sh ar eh ol di ng in cl.	income distrib ution	sa le s r e c e n t 3 yr s	an n u a l p r o f i t o f r e c e n t 3 yr s	pr o f i t o f r e c e n t 3 yr s		no env . Har m	en v. Fri en dl y	gr ee n pr od uc t?	name	la n d si ze	sta nd ar d pro du cti on are a		produc tion scale
wuchuan	Huangdu Town	xianlongping TanchunTealeaf FPC	Gaodong village	Tealeaf processing factory	self-built	Yes	2012	wan g qian g	13658522610	158	3	2	5	123	35	95	52	0	19	395	Yes	2	raise funds	70				0	0	0	production and marketing	No	No	No	Qizhushan	3500	1200		
	Huangdu Town	Huangdu Town tongxin Medicinal Material FPC	Dazhu	No		Yes	2011	dong zega o	15121298858	18	6	0	18	18	0	18	18	0	7	125	Yes	2	raise funds	24			1100	1100	50	processing and marketing	No	No	No	dazhu village	1500	1000			
	Fengle	Wufeng Tealeaf FPC	shanjiang	Tealeaf processing factory	self-built	Yes	2011	tian xiao qian g	15934645828	35	5	0	5	33	2	35	35	0	3	120	Yes	4	raise funds	200			1053			production, processing and marketing	No	No	No	shanjiang	100	100			
	Fengle	haisheng vegetable Production and marketing FPC	xinchang	at home	self-built	Yes	2012	wan g haic hu	13984519968	20	6	0	6	19	1	20	20	0	3	130	Yes	4	raise funds	10			0	0	0	production, processing and marketing	No	No	No	xinchang	20	20			

	Fengle	wangxing Farming FPC	fengle	No	Yes	2009	wangjiaquan	18685208507	22	5	0	22	17	0	17	17	0	2	30	Yes	1	raise funds	20.8					5	3	2	marketing	No	No	No	fengle	20	20
zhengan	Tuping Town	linxi Tealeaf FPC	linxi	Private	Yes	2011	wangtao	13765953211	85	3		1	65	20	1		1	2		Yes	2																
	Ruixi	Zhengan County Ruifeng potato industry FPC	sanbache	Private	Yes	2009	yuanbo	15348682436	3	2	1		1	6		1	3		13	Yes	2											Yes	Yes	Yes			
	Xinzhou	Zhengan County Yunong Wild papaya FPC	xinzhou	Private	Yes	2009	yukazhou		17	5	2	1	10	5	8	2			2	72	Yes	2										Yes	Yes	Yes			
	Tuping Town	Zhengan County Tuping Taixing chicken FPC	Jiaodao no.1	Private	Yes	2009	zhenzho		5	6	1		2	10	2		3		32		2										Yes	Yes	Yes				
	Xiongxing	Zhengan County Shengyuan breeding FPC	tongzi street shangzu	Private	Yes	2009	huanjun		7	5	2		3	35	1	1	31		1	57	Yes	2									Yes	Yes	Yes				
	Fengyi Town	Zhengan County Ruifeng potato industry FPC	taoyuan community	Private	Yes	2009	yuanbo	15348682436	7	6	1	1	4	20	2	2	9		3	11	Yes	2									Yes	Yes	Yes				
	Tuping Town	Zhengan County Chaoxing Vegetable FPC	mingxing village jianxing group	Private	Yes	2009	jiangchaoxin		7	7		2	5	12	3		5		1	23	Yes	2								Yes	Yes	Yes					

Shi ping	Zhengan County qianbei beizhenzhou miaoxiang fruit and herb Tealeaf FPC	huashi ba		Private	Yes	2009	caiyoune ng		7	5	2	1	3	18	1	1	5		1	25		2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Liu du	Zhengan County Wanxing Livestock and poultry FPC	xinggu ang village taisha ng group		Private	Yes	2009	panz hou wan		24	2	1	2	13	67	12	2	6		3	36	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Liu du	Zhengan County Liudupepper FPC	jiesha ng		Private	Yes	2009	wupi ngga o		5	2			3	12	2		2			31		2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Anc han g	Zhengan County Huangyangpin gTealeaf Tobacco FPC	qianjin village		Private	Yes	2009	zhao ming jun	7,1busin esmen		3	1	1	2	15	2	1	3		1	1	65	Yes	2												Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County Zeying breeding FPC	loutai village bacha group		Private	Yes	2009	fenz eyin g		6	4	1	1	3	20	3	2	6		1	35	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mia ozh en	Zhengan County Miaotang Zhengxing bamboo industry FPC	mianta ng Town Forest ry Statio n		Private	Yes	2009	luoxi n		30	3	2	1	14	24	1	2	3		2	78	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Anc han g	Zhengan County Anchang yongxing fruit and vegetable FPC	xinzua ng village yongxi ng group		Private	Yes	2009	zhan gzha omo	12,1 busin essmen		2	1	1	9	45	22	3	28		3	81		2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Zho ngg uan	Zhengan County zhongguan	ganjia shan		Private	Yes	2009	luow enpi n	1,28busi ness		2	1	1	5	76	31	4	35		2	3	92	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes

	ganjiashan Tealeaf FPC						men																															
Zho ngg uan	Zhengan Countyzhongg uan Dachangyi Medicinal Material FPC	dacha ngyi	Priv ate	Ye s	20 09	yan mao hua	15	3	2	1	6	7	3	3	3	2	41	2	36. 5																Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Anc han g	Zhengan County FuminLivestoc k and poultry FPC	guang ming village zhong xin group	Priv ate	Ye s	20 07	feny ouxu n	10	2	1		3	2	4		9	1	42	2	13 9.0 8																Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Ruo ixi	Zhengan County Sanche breeding FPC	sanba che village commi tee	Priv ate	Ye s	20 08	wan g shan gan	15	3	1	2	6	7	3	2	1	2	46	2	56. 9																	Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Xie ba	Zhengan County gexiang potato FPC	xieba village zhong ba group	Priv ate	Ye s	20 09	xiejia ng	6	1	1		2	1	2	1	5		20	2	2																	Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Xie ba	Zhengan County white Tealeaf FPC58.98	dongli	Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	hum anro mg	35	4	2	2	1	8	2	5	4	3	125	2	21 5																	Yes	Ye s	Ye s
An' cha ng	Zhengan County Longping breeding FPC	longpi ng village longpi ng group	Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	liuzu yang	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1		21	Yes	2	20 0																Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County Tiansheng breeding FPC	tiansh eng village	Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	wub o	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	132	2	10 4																	Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Fen gyi To	Zhengan County tiansheng	tiansh eng village	Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	song jun	6	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	52	2	52																	Yes	Ye s	Ye s



wn	breeding FPC	gaokanzhi group																																						
Banzhu	Zhengan County banzhu yangguang Tealeaf FPC	shangba		Private	Yes	2010	wan gfu yu		6	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	102		2															Yes	Yes	Yes
Liu du	Zhengan County Tongxin breeding FPC	linguan		Private	Yes	2010	shen gui hong		19	3	3	2	8	1	5	2	1	2	3		46		2														Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ruixi	Zhengan County Zhengru Livestock and poultry FPC	yanziba		Private	Yes	2010	lizhi ying		5	3	1		1	2	0	3	1	1	0		2	74	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes	
Shiping	Zhengan County Sanzhuba Medicinal Material FPC	hedu Village sanzhuba group		Private	Yes	2010	chen gmin gw		10	2	1	1	3	6	1			1	2		31		2													Yes	Yes	Yes		
Hexi	Zhengan County Huifeng vegetable FPC	hexi Town		Private	Yes	2010	liujia nfen g	13765217568	8	2		1	3	4	1	1	2				1	20		2												Yes	Yes	Yes		
Anciang	Zhengan County shenhong Red Sorghum FPC	qianjin village fengtai group		Private	Yes	2010	chen shen hong		5	2	1		2	1	0	1	1	2			13	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes		
Miaotang	Zhengan County Anchang qinrui Tealeaf FPC	guanjin village yongan group		Private	Yes	2010	zhen gxin wei		5	2			3	7	2	1	3				12		2												Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yanxing	Zhengan County Xinjian Wild papaya	xinjian		Private	Yes	2010	zhen gyon gshan		9	2	1	1	2	5	1		2				15		1												Yes	Yes	Yes			

	FPC164.82																																																	
Yan gxin g	Zhengan County Xingsheng Wild papaya FPC	tongzi		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	zoud ewei		7	2		1	2 5	4	1			24		2																						Yes	Ye s	Ye s						
Tup ing To wn To wn	Zhengan County Huimin breeding FPC	Tuping village shang ba group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	huxu nlun		5	3	1	1	2 5	1 3	2	3	6		49		2																						Yes	Ye s	Ye s					
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County Xinxin Tobacco organic fertilizer FPC	shanqi comm unity no.2		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	lishu qun		5	2		1	2 1	3		7		14		2																								Yes	Ye s	Ye s				
xieb a	Zhengan Countyxieba zhibao FPC	xieba village zhong ba group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	liche ngmi ng		7	1		1	1 2	1	1	4		17		1																									Yes	Ye s	Ye s			
Liu du	Zhengan County linyanchun Tealeaf FPC	lingua n village jiufang group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	luoxi aomi ng		9	2	1		2	5	3	1	4		21	Yes	2																								Yes	Ye s	Ye s			
Jian pin g	Zhengan County Yukang Bee FPC	baolon g village longbi an group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	zhen gdai kang		6	3	1	1	3	8	4	1	5		12		2																									Yes	Ye s	Ye s		
Geli n	Zhengan County Guotai Sorghum FPC	guche ng village baishi group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	wug uotai		5	2			2	1 3	2	1	1 0		23		2																										Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Geli n	Zhengan County	taiping village		Priv ate	Ye s	20 10	wuy anju		6	2	1		3	4	3	1	5		15		2																											Yes	Ye s	Ye s



Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County tengda Farming FPC	shaba		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	fenxi anho ng	187 981 805 00	5,1en terpri se staff	2			3	5	2	1	4	1	2	26		2	10																Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County zhengxing Farming FPC	Fengyi Town Town		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	chen zhon gli	5	1				5	1		3				15		2	10															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
xieb a To wn	Zhengan County manan Tealeaf FPC	manan village sansh uiba group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	chen yu	9	2	1	1	5	1 0	3	1	4			1	21		2	50. 5															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
ship ing To wn	Zhengan County shiping Plant protection FPC	shipin g Town		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	xieqi yu	159 025 232 31	12,2 busin essm en	2			2	6	2	1	6	2	1	16		2	2.4															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
anc han g	Zhengan County yezhen Medicinal Material FPC	shengl i village		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	chen yaqi ang	9	2			2	7	2	1	4			1	24		1	10															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Leji an To wn	Zhengan County tianhong breeding FPC	chang xing village dabao group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	zhao tianh ong	6	3	1	1	2	1 4	9	2	1 1			2	79	Yes	2	23 3															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
fuy an	Zhengan County fuyan bamboo FPC	fuyan Town Forest Statio n		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	zoux uelin	5	2			3	7	6	1	6			1	46		2	84. 5															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
ban zhu To wn	Zhengan County tijun breeding FPC	gaoyu an village ranjiab a group		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	zhan gtiju n	8	2	1	1	3	8	4	1	6			1	52	Yes	2	14 5															Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
ruixi To wn	Zhengan County fuyuan Animal husbandry	sanba che village longko		Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	jiaqi ang	5	2			2	8	3		7				14	Yes	2	10														Yes	Ye s	Ye s		













Leji an To wn	Zhengan County lejian dongmen Tealeaf FPC	dongm en commi tee		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	deng hong		5	2			3	1 4	6	4			34	2											Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Leji an To wn	Zhengan County lejian Tealeaf FPC	Lejian Town		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	zhao youq iang		5	2			2	1 0	3	2			26	1											Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Leji an To wn	Zhengan County liaoyuan Tealeaf FPC	liaoyu an		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	du rumi n		5	3	1		2	1 3	6	7			28	2											Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Leji an To wn	Zhengan County yingjie Tealeaf FPC	yingjie		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	wu ping qi		5	2			1	1 0	4	4			25	Yes	2										Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Leji an To wn	Zhengan County changxing Tealeaf FPC	chang xing village		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	li zong qian		5	2	1	1	1	1 4	7	6			28	2											Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Jian pin g To wn	Zhengan County Jianpin g Town hongliang FPC	jianpin g Town		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	chen yuan wei		18	3	1	1	1	2 5	1 0	2	1 5		1	156	2										Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Geli n To wn	Zhengan County bifeng Papaya FPC	jiehsh ang		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	qian heng		7	3	1	1	2	1 6	7	1	1 0			73	Yes	2									Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County gelin yongchang Walnut FPC	yongc hang village		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	chen yu	136 392 306 75	8	2			1	5	3	3			15	1											Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Fen gyi To wn	Zhengan County xingyou fruit FPC	shanqi commu nity		Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	luo shuji e		7	3	2	1	1	1 0	2	1	3			15	2										Yes	Ye s	Ye s

Leji an To wn villa ge	Zhengan County baling herbal medicine FPC	jiesha ng	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	zhao yalin	7	2		2	1 5	4	1	3			18	2		11			Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Shi pin g villa ge	Zhengan County qianbei Vegetable and medicine FPC	jiesha ng	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	long lin	5 (1 resid ents)	2		3	1 0	4	3	5		1	46	Yes	2		10 0		Yes	Ye s	Ye s	
Liu du To wn	Zhengan County shengxiang Tealeaf FPC	hebin comm unity	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	pang shen glin	5 (1 resid ents)	2	1	1	2	1 2	3	2	1 2		1	52	Yes	1		70		Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Hex i	Zhengan County jingxin breeding FPC	mupin g	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	jiang zhim o	6	3	1	2	1	1 6	4	2	1 3		2	65	Yes	2		5 mill ion		Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Bife ng To wn	Zhengan County bifeng Plant protection FPC	bifeng	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	yao guan gqua n	7 (1 busin essm en)	3	1	1	2	1 5	3	1	1 4	1	1	16		1		0.3		Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Bife ng To wn	Zhengan County bifeng shengwang breeding FPC	bifeng Town	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	yu guos ong	7	3	1		3	5	2	1	7			18		1		0.3		Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Anc han g To wn	Zhengan County dongzheng Bee FPC	dongb a village	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	zhen g chua nxu	10 (1 busin essm en)	2			2	1 5	5	2	1 0	1	1	65		2		55		Yes	Ye s	Ye s
Anc han g To wn	Zhengan County dabatou Walnut FPC	ziquan g village ziquan g group	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	zhen g zhou lin	7	2	1	1	1	1 0	7	1	1 2			42	Yes	2		10		Yes	Ye s	Ye s

xinzhou	Zhengan County xinzhou dingjingshan Bee FPC	xinzhou village shaba group		Private	Yes	2013	fenyongsheng	8 (1residents)	2			1	1	4	1	1	6		1	48	Yes	2														Yes	Yes	Yes
Gelin Town	Zhengan County hongyang ecological fast-growing tree FPC	baofeng		Private	Yes	2013	xiongliying	5 (1businesmen)	3	1	1	1	1	9	7	0	1	8	1	1	54	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes
Xieba	Zhengan County huinong Tealeaf FPC	manan village		Private	Yes	2013	chenyuan yang	6 pesants	3	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	6	1	89	Yes	2													Yes	Yes	Yes
Hexi	Zhengan County fanshi Bee FPC	dakan village huangjiao group		Private	Yes	2013	fenbo	8 pesants	2			1	2	1	2	1	1	4			51		1												Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tuping Town	Zhengan CountyTuping honghua breeding FPC	honghua		Private	Yes	2013	zhengbo	5 pesants	2	1		1	1	2	4	2	5				24	Yes	2												Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tuping Town	Zhengan CountyTuping honghua breeding FPC	honghua		Private	Yes	2013	wangfei	20 pesants (1residents)	3	1	1	1	1	8	4	2	1	4			30		1												Yes	Yes	Yes	
xiaoya Town				Private	Yes	2013	xiekai	5	2			2	1	0	6		1	5			17		2											Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ancang Town	Zhengan County sahjite fruit FPC	shijing		Private	Yes	2013	huangxiufei	6	3	3	1	1	8	2	1	6				1	24	Yes	2												Yes	Yes	Yes	

xinzhou	Zhengan County xingnongqingchu breeding FPC	xinzhou village qingga ngping group		Private	Yes	2013	zhangtianxi		5	3	1	1	1	25	3		10		1	76	Yes	2																208 (2022 in kind, 0.6 million)
Xieba	Zhengan County shangshengtai ecological FPC	Zhengan County xieba guihua		Private	Yes	2013	xiefei		5	2	1		1	26	14	1	35		1	106	Yes	2															400	
Xinzhou	Zhengan County huimin bamboo FPC	dingjिंग		Private	Yes	2013	zhengjiwei	10 (1 residents)		4	1	1	1	30	26	1	65		1	430	Yes	2															360	
Bifeng Town	Zhengan County qingfeng bamboo industry FPC	bifeng		Private	Yes	2013	yangzhi rong	11 (2 residents)		3	1	1	1	25	12		42		1	82		2															360	
Xinzhou	Zhengan County yijun Tealeaf FPC	jianzishan		Private	Yes	2013	zhengyanrong	10 (1 residents)		2	1			15	7		16		1	67	Yes	2															160	
Bifeng Town	Zhengan County lianxin Bee FPC	hongquan		Private	Yes	2013	luokeju		5	2			1	10	3		12			35	Yes	2															7.308	
hexi	Zhengan County miliang Convenience Production and marketing FPC	jiehsnang		Private	Yes	2013	weijian ming	10,1b usinssmen		2			1	15	3		16		1	1	58		2														100	
Tuping Town	Zhengan County hongrui FPC	Tuping village		Private	Yes	2013	tangxu	151852498 (7 residents)		2				5	2		4			19		1															0.7	



Anc han g To wn	Zhengan County xingzhuang orange FPC	xingzh uang		Priv ate	Ye s	20 08	fen daoli		47	2		1	1	6	1			25	1		17. 2					Yes	Ye s	Ye s									
	Rui xi To wn	Zhengan County shuren FPC	jianfen g		Priv ate	Ye s	zhou shur en		6	2		2	5	2	4			19	1		1.4					Yes	Ye s	Ye s									
	Rui xi To wn	Zhengan County lingmin FPC	jiesha ng		Priv ate	Ye s	wei jian ming		10	3	1	1	1	1	4	5			47	2		72. 5				Yes	Ye s	Ye s									
da oz he n	Yux i To wn	qunxing fenxiang vegetable and herbal medicine FPC	dalu	No		Ye s	20 12	han fei	133 852 109 109 13	10	3	0	2	2	4	3	5	4	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	80			3 5	2 0	8	vegetable s, Medicinal Material Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	qunxin fenxiang vegetabl eherbal Base	30 0	100	300Mu	No
	Yan gxi To wn	shahe Gastrodia elata Blume FPC	yangb a	No		Ye s	20 09	guo xian zhon g	135 118 789 95	10	2	0	1	1	6	2	5	5	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	10			3 0	2 4. 5	8. 5	Medicinal Material Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	shahe Gastrodi a elata Blume cultivati on Base	30 0	15	300Mu	No
	Yux i To wn	daqian vegetable and fruit FPC	cheng guan	No		Ye s	20 12	liyon g bo	139 849 576 93	8	2	1	2	0	4	2	4	3	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	10			2 0	1 8	1 8	Fruits and Vegetable s Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	daqian fruit and vegetabl e Base	32 0	200	320Mu	No
	Yux i To wn	hexing vegetable FPC	songji ang	No		Ye s	20 09	hu jianyi ng		7	2	0	1	0	5	0	3	3	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	10			5 0	3 0	1 0	Tealeaf Cultivatio n ,Teale af marketing	No	No	No	heken vegetabl e cultivati on Base	50 0	500	500Mu	No

Yan xi To wn	haoweilai Medicinal Material FPC	siping	Yes	Yes	20 08	tan deng hui		11	3	1	1	1	6	2	5	4		1	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	2			0	0	0	Medicinal Material Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	haoweil ai Medicin al Material cultivati on Base	50 0	500	500Mu	No
Yux i To wn	fengrun herbal medicine FPC	dalun	No	Yes	20 08	wan g yuqi n		10	3	0	2	0	6	1	5	4		1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	55			1 0 0	6 0	2 0	Medicinal Material,v egetables Cultivatio n ,buyin g and marketing	No	No	No	fengrun medicin e cultivati on Base	10 00	100 0	1000M u	No
Yux i To wn	yuejin honeysuckle FPC	songji ang	No	Yes	20 09	shen pei rong	292 050 0	57	5	1	3	1	4 6	6	41	4 5		2	No	2	self -fin anc ing	78			1 0	6	2	honeysuc kle Cultivatio n ,mark eting	No	No	No	yuejin honeysu ckle cultivati on Base	50 0	500	500Mu	No
Dag an To wn	jinhai FPC	daping	No	Yes	20 11	wan g ruom iao	151 867 108 12	7	1	0	1	0	5	1	3	0		1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	4.8			0	0	0	Flue-cure d Tobacco, vegetable s, Medicinal Material Cultivatio n	No	No	No	jinhai honeysu ckle cultivati on Base	50 0	0	500Mu	No
Dag an To wn	wenjiaba vegetable FPC	wenjiaba	No	Yes	20 11	wu wei	136 392 450 60	9	1	0	1	6	4	2	2	0		1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	45			0	0	0	vegetable s Cultivatio n ,poult ry, stockbre eding and marketing	No	No	No	wenjiaba vegetabl e cultivati on Base	50 0	0	500Mu	No
Dag an To wn	wanshan honeysuckle FPC	ganba	Yes	Yes	20 11	li zhiqi ang	135 195 700 48	5	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	2		1	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	15 0			3 0	1 5	5	honeysuc kle Cultivatio n,marketi	No	No	No	wanshan honeysu ckle	45 0	450	450Mu	No



Yan gxi To wn	fulu vegetable FPC	yangb a	No	Ye s	20 11	shan yingf u	139 967 033 88	10	2	0	2	1	6	2	6	5	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	25 0	4 0	1 8	6	vegetable s Cultivatio n ,buyin g and marketing	No	No	No	fulu vegetabl e cultivati on Base	50 0	500	500Mu	No
Yux i To wn	weifa cultivation FPC	xinche ng comm unity	No	Ye s	20 11	wan g jiany ong	135 118 076 05	9	1	0	1	0	7	1	5	6	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	10. 85 3	0	0	0	Medicinal Material Cultivatio n ,rough machinin g and marketing	No	No	No	laifa Medicin al Material cultivati on Base	60 0	0	600Mu	No
Dag an To wn	shanyuan honeysuckle FPC	sanyu an	Yes	Ye s	20 11	shen zhim ing	139 856 186 78	5	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	20 0	1 6 0	3 0	8	honeysuc kle Cultivatio n and technical support	No	No	No	sanyuan honeysu ckle cultivati on Base	16 18	300	1618M u	No
Yux i To wn	huayi Medicinal MaterialFPC	wuba	No	Ye s	20 11	li bohu a	139 856 642 44	9	2	0	2	1	6	1	4	5	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	48	1 5	8	3	Medicinal Material Cultivatio n,marketi ng	No	No	No	huayi Medicin al Material cultivati on Base	60 0	200	600Mu	No
Luo lon g To wn	qianfeng vegetable FPC	datang	No	Ye s	20 11	tan deng yin	133 123 496 00	8	2	0	2	1	5	1	4	4	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	25	4 5	2 0	7	vegetable s Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	qianfeng vegetabl e cultivati on Base	40 0	400	400Mu	No
Luo lon g To wn	mopanyunhai vegetable FPC	datang	No	Ye s	20 11	chen renyi n	150 256 493 57	6	1	0	1	0	5	0	4	3	1	No	2	self -fin anc ing	6	4 0	1 8	6	vegetable s Cultivatio n and marketing	No	No	No	mopany unhai vegetabl e Base	30 0	300	300Mu	No

Dagan To wn	tuchengba honeysuckle FPC	tuchen gba	Yes	Yes	2011	deng hui xian	13985632476	11	3	1	3	0	6	2	6	5	2	Yes	2	self-financing	100	15	9	3	honeysuckle Cultivation	No	No	No	tuchengba village honeysuckle cultivation Base	1000	1000	1000Mu	No
Longxin TO WN	jiahe Medicinal Material FPC	wanxi	No	Yes	2011	he xiao hong	13985233433	6	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	3	1	No	2	self-financing	80	20	12	4	honeysuckle Cultivation	No	No	No	jiahe Medicinal Material cultivation Base	800	800	800Mu	No
Dagan To wn	baicao cultivation FPC	dagan	No	Yes	2011	peng qian	13885276707	47	5	1	3	1	38	4	34	35	2	No	2	self-financing	211.1	0	0	0	Medicinal Material, Agricultural by-product Cultivation and marketing	No	No	No	baicao Medicinal Material cultivation Base	500	0	500Mu	No
Yuxi To wn	yangliu vegetable FPC	wuba	No	Yes	2011	xiao qian gang	13985668435	6	1	0	1	0	4	1	5	3	1	No	2	self-financing	6	15	9	3	vegetables Cultivation ,buying and marketing	No	No	No	yangliu vegetable cultivation Base	100	100	100Mu	No
Yuxi To wn	yunding cultivation FPC	wuba	No	Yes	2012	wan g lixiong	13708508744	33	4	1	3	0	27	2	26	23	2	No	2	self-financing	165	30	15	5	Walnut,honeysuckle , Cultivation ,buying and marketing	No	No	No	yunding cultivation Base	400	150	400Mu	No
Yuxi To wn	xinxing Medicinal Material FPC	xinchen g community	No	Yes	2012	huan g guo xuan	15348617917	5	1	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	1	No	2	self-financing	65	0	0	0	honeysuckle, Medicinal Material Cultivation	No	No	No	xinxing Medicinal Material cultivation	200	200	200Mu	No







Yangchangan Town	Nayong County wenhongtao kashan pig breeding FPC	yangchang	Nayong County Yangchang Town Yangchang Town 村	Yes	2013	wenxianmei	18286781688	5												Yes	1	Equity participation	64.0																	Livestock stockbreeding and marketing
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town xintang nalong Fabric products FPC	xintang	xintang	Yes	2013	dengtao	15085354279	5													Yes	1	Equity participation	30.0														curtain,cuff and others marketing		
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town special industry transfer FPC	xintang	xintang	Yes	2013	menyan	15085354279	5													Yes	1	Equity participation	30.0														lotos root,Walnut,peach Cultivation		
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town hangxin Walnut FPC	longxi	longxi	Yes	2013	qinmenghui	18285764906	6													Yes	1	Equity participation	60.0														Walnut Cultivation processing marketing		
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town chanjiajie breeding FPC	xintang	xintang	Yes	2013	yan song	13984061711	8													Yes	1	Equity participation	30.0														fish and shrimp, peach,Walnut Cultivation		
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town jingjiao jinglongyu FPC	jingjiao	jingjiao	Yes	2013	duyongliang	15117571607	6													Yes	1	Equity participation	10.0														Walnut Cultivation ,processing and marketing		

Longchangan Town	Nayong County Longchangan Town qiangnong Walnut FPC	longchamg village jiesha g group	longchamg village jiesha g group	Yes	2013	wuleiu	13984478448	5												Yes	1	Equity participation	30.0										Walnut Cultivation and marketing
Longchangan Town	Nayong County hengji Medicinal Green flower nursery FPC	yizhitang	yizhitang	Yes	2013	songjunxue	15885304862	5												Yes	1	Equity participation	44.8									Medicinal Material, flower Cultivation	
Longchangan Town	Nayong County Tobacco Integrated service FPC	yiba	yiba	Yes	2013	hewanquan	15985474276	7												Yes	1	Equity participation	4.9									Flue-cured Tobacco, Seedling, cultivation, Plant protection, Classification of Tobacco curing and other agricultural services	
Gukai Town	Nayong County Gukai Town xingwang breeding and FPC	yongde	yongde	Yes	2013	liudegang	15058370946	5												Yes	1	Equity participation	60.0									Livestock stockbreeding, fruit Cultivation	
Gukai Town	Nayong County zongwen FPC	tianba	tianba	Yes	2013	luozhongwen	15934702666	5												Yes	1	Equity participation	100.0									Tealeaf, Medicinal Material Cultivation and marketing	









Fuchutown	Hezhang County Fuchutown The disabled demonstration breeding FPC	fuchu	fuchu	new-built	Yes	2012	wan guan gwu	18285769406	7	2	0	2	1	5	2	4	2		30	Yes	self-financing	13			6	1	stockbreeding	Yes	Yes	Yes	pig breeding	0.45	0.4
Fuchutown	Hezhang County Fuchutown xingwang breeding FPC	xingwang	xingwang	new-built	Yes	2013	lu furong	15285796717	8	3	1	3	2	6	2	8	2		50	Yes	self-financing	40					stockbreeding	Yes	Yes	Yes	pig and cow breeding	0.65	0.6
Fuchutown	Hezhang County fuchuvillage breeding FPC	fuchu	fuchu	new-built	Yes	2012	zhong dequan	15934702006	8	3	1	2	1	5	2	4	2		41	Yes	self-financing	50			8	1.7	Livestock breeding	Yes	Yes	Yes	pig breeding	0.75	0.7
Zhumin Town	Hezhang County huanshan xintian breeding factory	huanshan	Zhumin Town huanshan		Yes		chang kaibing	15285723921	10	1								member of society	10 HH	50	Yes	2				Livestock breeding	Yes	No	No		500		
Zhumin Town	Hezhang County Zhumin Town yiyuan breeding FPC	huanshan	Zhumin Town huanshan	FP C	Yes		wang xiyuan	13721580253	10	1				1	0			member of society	9 HH	33	Yes	2				Livestock breeding	Yes	No	No		363		
Zhumin Town	Hezhang County Zhumin Town xingwang pig breeding FPC	zhuwei	Zhumin Town zhuwei	FP C	Yes		xiao taiquan	13638155092	13	1				1	3			member of society	13 HH	34	Yes	2				Livestock breeding	Yes	No	No		500		
Zhumin Town	Hezhang County Zhumin Town nongfeng forest FPC	tianba	tianba	FP C	Yes		zhao yong	13984700628	13	1				1	3			member of society	13 HH	30	Yes	3				forestry	Yes	No	No		501		
Ye Ma	Hezhang County lihe	lihe	lihe	FP C	no		zhu qijun	131236	10	2	2		1	2		2						40					pig and cow						



qin gyang	Shiqian County taikang Livestock and poultry FPC	3	Yes	mut ual fina ncia l coo per ativ es	Ye s	20 13	zhan g qin	151 858 106 66	65	5	2	4	1	3 0	3	20	1 0	2	120	No	2	self -fin anc ing	40 0							stockbree ding	breedin g	500
lon gjin g	Shiqian County laojunshan fruit and vegetable industry FPC	3	Yes	mut ual fina ncia l coo per ativ es	Ye s	20 12	zhan g jinta o	183 859 330 59	209	9	2	9	2	2 0 9		12 0	1 1 0	10	800	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	36 1.1						Cultivatio n	agricultu re proeduct cultivati on	10 00 Mu	1000M u
Ben zhu ang	Shiqian County xingwang Livestock and poultry FPC	liping	Yes	mut ual fina ncia l coo per ativ es	Ye s	20 11	li shen g jiang	150 862 883 40	19	5	0	4	1	4 0	2	23	8	2	180	No	2	self -fin anc ing	0.0 36						stockbree ding	breedin g	500	
Ben zhu ang	Shiqian County heshandu Aquatic products FPC	3	Yes	mut ual fina ncia l coo per ativ es	Ye s	20 12	lu you men g	151 216 543 88	17	5	0	5	2	2 5	0	18	6	2	150	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	85 0						fishery breeding	fishery breedin g	5000	
Ben zhu ang	Shiqian County changguansi Animal husbandry FPC	3	Yes	mut ual fina ncia l coo	Ye s	20 13	li ming	133 144 629 63	16	5	0	1	1	3 0	2	16	1 0	3	120	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	24 5						stockbree ding	breedin g	500	





y a n h e	Gu a n z h o u T o w n	fuyuan ecological Animal husbandry	manao	mana o	FP C	Ye s	20 11	liqua n	139 858 675 55	10	2	2	6	2	10	5		1	100	2	self -fin anc ing	81							Livestock breeding		Ye s	manao	30 0	300						
	Qia o jia	qiao jia Walnut FPC	fujia	fujia	FP C	Ye s	20 10	qiao zhih ong	153 292 678 03	60	7	3	5	4	2	2	19	2	6	600	2	self -fin anc ing	10 0						Walnut			fujia	26 00	180 0						
	Xia o j i n g T o w n	wuling moutain wenfeng FPC	xiaojin g	xiao ji ng	FP C	Ye s	20 11	xion g wenf eng	135 956 465 62	26	3	2	4	3	1	3	8	12	1	0	3	70	2	self -fin anc ing	50				Walnut			xiaojing	80 0	500						
	Sha z i T o w n	Yanhe County dehua breeding FPC	xinsha	xinsh a	FP C	Ye s	20 10	tian yuhu a	150 862 909 59	20	3	1	4	2	1	0	6	10	8	2	80	2	self -fin anc ing	20 0				plum		Ye s	xinsha	40 0	400							
y i n j i a n g	Xin y e	xinye qianfuro ng chicken FPC	guoch ang	guoch ang	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	wu qian g	138 856 337 53	70	5	1	6	2	5	8	6	64	1	3	1	1	115	Yes	3	buy a sha re	20 0	base on the pr op ort io n sh ar e	① Distribu tion based on shares ② Rebate based on trading volume	1 6	2. 1	3. 4 4	Livestock breeding , marketing	Yes						qian furo ng
	Hes h u i	Yinjiang County heshui Livestock and poultry FPC	chalu o	chalu o	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	zhan g jinxi ong	188 085 667 89	12	3		3		8	1	9	2	1	30	Yes	1	buy a sha re	11 0	base on the pr op ort io n sh ar e	① Distribu tion based on shares	5	1. 3	1. 4	chicken										



																					op ort io n sh ar e	② Rebate based on trading volume																				
	Mu hua ng	wuling moutain FPC	panlon g	panlo ng	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	wan g you ming	136 785 626 83	92	1 0	10	3	8 2	9	82	2 1		16	Yes	2	pea san t hou seh old	10 0	Le ga l pe rs on sh ar es ac co un te d for 20 %	70%	1 2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	vegetable	Yes				muhuan g Edible fungi Park	60 0 Mu	300 Mu	1000M u					
de jia ng	Ga osh an To wn	Dejiang County lengxi Gastrodia elata Blume FPC	lengxi	lengxi	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	tian mao ge	136 381 314 72	31	3	3		2 6	5	29	1 8		25	318	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	50 4	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares										Gastrodia elata Blume						
	Ga osh an To wn	Dejiang County gaoshan danyuan Tobacco Integrated service FPC	fangjia	fangji a	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	luo ou	135 956 402 28	272	5	2	7	2	1 8 9	8 3	26 2	1 2 1		152	376	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	60. 75	FP C m e m be rs ho	Distribu tion based on shares												Flue-cure d Tobacco			

Hex in Town	Dejiang County yisheng fruit and vegetable FPC	niaoping	niaoping	Private	Yes	2012	kuan g hualiang	15117736512	6	2	1	6	1	4	2	6	2	6	25	Yes	2	self-financing	120	FP C me m be rs ho lding	Distribu tion based on shares																fruit,veget ables	
Hex in Town	Dejiang County tianhui fruit and vegetable FPC	niaoping	niaoping	Private	Yes	2011	chen renyi	15885168929	43	5	1	5	0	2	2	3	0	39	2	0	18	98	Yes	2	self-financing	206	FP C me m be rs ho lding	Distribu tion based on shares	82	32.8	15.4											fruit,veget ables
Hex in Town	Dejiang County zhaoyang Tealeaf FPC	daxing con munity	daxing con munit y	Private	Yes	2010	liu jingang	13985336190	25	4	2	6	0	1	1	5	0	25	3	20	189	Yes	2	self-financing	1000	FP C me m be rs ho lding	Distribu tion based on shares														Tealeaf	
Hex in Town	Dejiang County xingwangwang Animal husbandry FPC	daxing con munity	daxing con munit y	Private	Yes	2011	zhu dazhao	13638130360	33	6	1	7	0	2	5	8	5	31	1	5	19	124	Yes	2	self-financing	1000	FP C me m be rs ho lding	Distribu tion based on shares	520	186	98										cow	

Hexin Town	Dejiang CountyHexin Town quanrun agriculture product FPC	daxing conmmunity	daxing conmmunity	Private	Yes	2013	hubo	13885190636	50	5	4	8	1	24	25	43	17	20	346	Yes	2	self-financing	500	FP	Distribution based on shares	vegetable															
Hexin Town	Dejiang County niaoping fruit and vegetable FPC	daxing conmmunity	daxing conmmunity	Private	Yes	2013	kuan guan gkuan	13985866847	54	7	6	12	1	30	24	45	21	17	287	Yes	2	self-financing	500	FP	Distribution based on shares	fruit,vegetables															
Shaxi Town	Dejiang CountyShaxi Town pangjia village Gastrodia elata Blume FPC	pangjia	pangjia	Private	Yes	2012	shan xuechang	18722954401	30	4	3	7	2	16	14	27	12	9	296	Yes	2	self-financing	52.7	FP	Distribution based on shares	Gastrodia elata Blume															
Shaxi Town	Dejiang CountyShaxi Townwanba vegetable FPC	wanba	wanba	Private	Yes	2012	fu zhixian	13985862066	33	5	3	6	0	17	16	30	14	12	195	Yes	2	self-financing	55.7	FP	Distribution based on shares	fruit,vegetables															

Shaxi Town	Dejiang County Shaxi Town wanba Walnut FPC	wanba	wanba	Private	Yes	2012	wang jinso ng	13765670396	34	6	1	7	1	2	9	5	32	1	8	20	218	Yes	2	self-financing	60.4	FP	Distribution based on shares	Walnut														
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County Shaxi Town wanba Tobacco FPC	wanba	wanba	Private	Yes	2012	li jiabi ng	15885168418	34	8	1	9	2	2	8	6	33	1	1	25	258	Yes	2	self-financing	50.7	FP	Distribution based on shares	Flue-cured Tobacco														
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County shaxi Gastrodia elata Blume FPC	wanba	wanba	Private	Yes	2012	yang biao	15870183003	200	10	3	10	4	1	3	6	19	8	6	99	412	Yes	2	self-financing	34.1	FP	Distribution based on shares	Gastrodia elata Blume														
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County xingmin Animal husbandry FPC	wanba	wanba	Private	Yes	2011	li jiabi ng	0856-8760001	40	4	1	5	1	2	5	1	5	36	1	4	15	112	Yes	2	self-financing	4	FP	Distribution based on shares	Cattle, sheep	3	6	1	4	8								

Shaxi Town	Dejiang County shujia fruit and vegetable FPC	shujia	shujia	Private	Yes	2012	caishen gtao	13668569378	31	3	2	5	0	17	16	278		10	121	Yes	2	self-financing	46.8	FPC members holding	Distribution based on shares										fruit,vegetables
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County dashanfruit and vegetable FPC	sibao	sibao	Private	Yes	2012	deng ping	13638114089	13	2	2	4	0	67	12	3		5	89	Yes	2	self-financing	1800	FPC members holding	Distribution based on shares									fruit,vegetables	
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County dadi Tealeaf FPC	sibao	sibao	Private	Yes	2012	deng pig	13638114089	37	5	2	6	1	20	17	349		13	278	Yes	2	self-financing	2400	FPC members holding	Distribution based on shares									Tealeaf	
Shaxi Town	Dejiang County sibao Tealeaf FPC	sibao	sibao	Private	Yes	2012	tianqing gao	13985852291	46	5	3	8	0	26	20	440		17	315	Yes	2	self-financing	977.5	FPC members holding	Distribution based on shares									Tealeaf	

Shaxi Town	Dejiang County tanba Tobacco FPC	tanba	tanba	Private	Yes	2012	tan huic heng	13668564966	51	5	1	6	0	38	13	49	8			22	312	Yes	2	self-financing	63.1	FP	Distribution based on shares						Flue-cured Tobacco						
Yantan Town	Dejiang County qinglu Tealeaf FPC	luqing	luqing	Private	Yes	2011	gong qian g	13985854838	44	4	3	7	0	23	21	41	5			15	198	Yes	2	self-financing	23.96	FP	Distribution based on shares						Tealeaf						
Yantan Town	Dejiang County Yantang Town luqing Tealeaf FPC	luqing	luqing	Private	Yes	2013	gong xian shen g	13595648618	31	3	2	4	0	18	13	29	4			12	211	Yes	2	self-financing	81.3	FP	Distribution based on shares						Tealeaf						
Yantan Town	Dejiang County Yantang Town fenghuangshan Gastrodia elata Blume FPC	luqing	luqing	Private	Yes	2013	wen yuchao	15186033364	31	3	1	3	1	17	14	28	6			10	378	Yes	2	self-financing	11.37	FP	Distribution based on shares						Gastrodia elata Blume						

Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County yimin FPC	minzh u	minzh u	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	man daq n	152 171 107 77	5	3	1	5	0	4	1	5	0	5	38	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	62 0	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	Walnut
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County yimin cow and goat FPC	qilixi	qilixi	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	zhen g chao bin	187 229 591 02	32	5	1	6	1	2 5	7	30	2	8	147	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	12 8.8	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	Cattle, sheep
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County xingmu cow and goat FPC	xianfe ng	xianfe ng	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	an ming gang	151 858 849 30	34	5	1	6	2	2 6	8	32	5	9	182	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	10 0	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	Cattle, sheep
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County qinghe vegetable FPC	gaojia wan	gaojia wan	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	zhan g yumi ng	152 867 930 88	50	7	2	8	1	2 7	2 3	45	1 2	10	152	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	98. 6	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	vegetable s

																					ldi ng																
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang CountyYantan g Town mushroom food FPC	gaojia wan	gaojia wan	Priv ate	Ye s	20 12	gao teng gang	136 381 473 70	64	6	3	7	1	3	3	60	1	17	138	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	20 0.8 8	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares												Fungi
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang CountyYantan g Town gaojiawan vegetable FPC	gaojia wan	gaojia wan	Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	tao chao zhun	135 956 147 46	30	2	2	4	0	1	1	28	5	13	96	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	68	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	3 8	1 5	1 4								vegetable s	
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County limin FPC	shui pi ng village	shui pi ng village	Priv ate	Ye s	20 09	zhan g yu wei	138 856 220 93	48	3	3	3	0	3	1	40	1	15	145	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	80. 35	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	3 6 8	1 4 7. 2	5 2								Livestock breeding	
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County shuiping pepper FPC	shui pi ng village	shui pi ng village	Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	tian wei hua	137 656 904 39	6	1	1	2	0	2	4	6	0	6	78	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	18	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	6	3	1. 8								pepper	



Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang County shuiping green pig FPC	shuipi ng village	shuipi ng villag e	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	gong hong	186 669 351 21	6	2	1	3	0	4	2	6	0	6	69	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	10 3	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares													pig
Yan tan g To wn	Dejiang CountyYantan g Town ai'min cow FPC	shuipi ng village	shuipi ng villag e	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	zhan g huab o	138 856 012 89	13	3	1	4	0	8	5	13	0	7	122	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	32 0	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares												cow	
Cha ngf eng To wn	Dejiang County yuanfeng agriculture nursery FPC	duoba	duoba	Priv ate	Ye s	20 11	li ying	136 785 634 76	7	2	1	3	0	4	3	7	0	7	75	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	30 0	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi ng	Distribu tion based on shares	2 5 6	7 6. 8	4 3. 5								cow		
Cha ngf eng To wn	Dejiang County tianlushan high quality cow FPC	xianjin	xianji n	Priv ate	Ye s	20 13	li chan gzh uo	151 858 744 19	30	5	2	6	0	2	1	0	25	9	12	178	Yes	2	self -fin anc ing	52 5	FP C m e m be rs ho ldi	Distribu tion based on shares											cow	



																						lding																	
Fengxi Town	Dejiang CountyFengxi angxi Town xianlian Walnut FPC	xianlian	xianlian	Private	Yes	2012	maozhen gpen g	13985348745	32	4	1	5	0	20	12	29	5			14	96	Yes	2	self-financing	200	FPC	Distribution based on shares												Walnut
Fengxi Town	Dejiang CountyFengxi angxi Town xianlian Tealeaf FPC	xianlian	xianlian	Private	Yes	2012	maozhen gpen g	13985348745	32	3	1	4	0	18	14	26	6			18	112	Yes	2	self-financing	200	FPC	Distribution based on shares											Tealeaf	
Fengxi Town	Dejiang CountyFengxi angxi Town changzheng Walnut FPC	changzheng	changzheng	Private	Yes	2012	tanbiao	15186040438	53	5	2	7	0	30	23	45	17			20	137	Yes	2	self-financing	200	FPC	Distribution based on shares										Walnut		
Fengxi Town	Dejiang CountyFengxi angxi Town changzheng Tealeaf FPC	changzheng	changzheng	Private	Yes	2012	tanbiao	15186040438	36	3	2	5	0	19	17	30	8			10	211	Yes	2	self-financing	200	FPC	Distribution based on shares										Tealeaf		





## Appendix 7: Identification of Minority Villages

Table1 Summary of Affected Zunyi city Minority

City	Counties	Townships	Villages	HHs	Population	Minority population	%	Type of Minority	Minority villages	Minority enclaves or not
Zunyi	Wuchuan	Huangdu	Gaodong	967	4134	2815	68.09	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Dazhu	768	3292	2332	70.84	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
		Fengle	Fengle	1109	3980	3544	89.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Tiancun	874	3950	3542	90.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Xinchang	1245	5563	4591	83.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Niutang	844	3854	3365	87.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Chaping	803	3786	3282	87.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6610</b>	<b>28559</b>	<b>23471</b>	<b>82.00</b>			
	Daozhen	Yuxi	Xincheng	1846	5538	5538	100.00	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Sangmuba	1147	4739	2945	62.14	Gelao,Miao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Dagan	Dagan	1026	3635	2192	60.30	Gelao,Miao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Luolong	Datang	536	2043	1895	92.76	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Wuyi	1053	4013	3512	87.52	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
		Yangxi	Longtai	992	3886	3563	91.69	Gelao,Miao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Yangba	524	2086	1869	89.59	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
		Longxing	Lianchi	1309	5056	3382	66.89	Gelao,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Wuanxi	1005	3895	3284	84.31	Gelao,Miao,Tujia	Yes	Yes

	Subtotal	9438	34891	28180	80.77		
	Total	16048	63450	51651	81.40		

**Table2 Summary of Affected Tongren city Minority**

City	Counties	Townships	Villages	HHs	Population	Minority population	%	Type of Minority	Minority villages	Minority enclaves or not
Tongren	Yanhe	Zhongjie	Zhongjie	541	2141	1415	66.09	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Dongliu	345	1436	912	63.51	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Yinshan	139	535	263	49.16	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Longxing	289	1182	630	53.30	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Hekan	715	2796	1847	66.06	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Gaojing	246	927	621	66.99	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Tianping	144	547	302	55.21	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Zhuangyan	137	515	351	68.16	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Huangjiadong	236	915	567	61.97	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Zaojiaoshui	329	1273	940	73.84	Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Shazi	Longtou	308	1238	714	57.67	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Longfeng	334	1547	987	63.80	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Xinsha	338	1231	715	58.08	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Huangjin	338	1545	965	62.46	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Guantu	109	513	343	66.86	Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Xiaojing	Houjia	377	1589	721	45.37	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Xinhe	175	734	321	43.73	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Xiaojing	926	2593	1010	38.95	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Yexi	176	741	312	42.11	Tujia	Yes	Yes

			Banshan	214	789	342	43.35	Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Guanzhou	Huanglong	492	1858	1432	77.07	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Manao	650	2567	1956	76.20	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Wujiashan	253	942	656	69.64	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Zhongxin	589	2457	1854	75.46	Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Qiaojia	Fujia	569	2261	995	44.01	Tujia	Yes
		<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>8969</b>	<b>34872</b>	<b>21171</b>	<b>61.00</b>			
	Dejiang	Gaoshan	Xuanxi	627	2151	1920	89.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Lengxi	436	1998	1650	83.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Luxi	315	982	780	79.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Fangjia	521	1679	1436	86.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Tanjia	468	1648	1320	80.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Hexia	477	1627	1310	81.00	Tujia	No	Yes
		Hexing	Changxian	258	1054	980	93.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Niaoping	814	3491	3142	90.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Zhongzhai	397	1515	1394	92.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Daxing	951	3136	2666	85.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Chayuan	393	1582	1471	93.00	Tujia	No	Yes
			Qingming	259	1059	964	91.00	Tujia	No	Yes
		Huanxi	Pangjia	202	853	682	80.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes
Wanba			349	1329	1103	83.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
Shujia			392	1427	1218	85.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
Sibao			221	912	738	81.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
Kongshan			186	769	695	90.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
Tanba			330	1034	892	86.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	



		Yantang	Louqing	692	2562	2438	95.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Xianfeng	465	1802	1701	94.40	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Gaojiawan	418	1486	1254	84.40	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Qilixi	168	715	682	95.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Shuiping	528	1387	1248	90.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Minzhu	380	1448	1329	91.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
		Changfeng	Duoping	967	3452	2485	72.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Zhongzhuang	275	938	703	75.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Nongchen	357	1201	877	73.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Tongba	402	1453	1061	73.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Xianjin	302	1293	879	68.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
			Changfeng	728	2319	1646	71.00	Tujia	Yes	Yes	
		Quankou	Datu	385	1432	1367	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Penshui	223	871	831	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Yanmen	229	886	801	90.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Shuitang	333	1355	1271	97.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Dawan	130	538	498	92.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Zhuchang	171	672	636	94.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
		Fengxiangxi	Xianlian	729	2980	2831	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Changzheng	452	2087	1983	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Longquan	253	926	881	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Shuangba	423	1846	1754	95.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Shangba	405	1693	1608	94.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
			Xingjie	234	1299	1234	94.00	Tujia	No	Yes	
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>17245</b>	<b>64887</b>	<b>56359</b>	<b>87.00</b>			

	Yinjiang	Xinzhai	Dayun	364	1641	1380	84.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Banshan	276	1094	880	80.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Tuanshan	645	1986	1724	87.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
		Fengxi	Qugou	280	966	843	87.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Kaitang	366	1271	1121	88.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Shapo	472	1613	1561	97.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Banxi	422	1461	1320	90.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Shangdong	370	1237	1011	82.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Pingdi	446	1616	1374	85.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
		Shazipo	Tangkou	504	1902	1398	74.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Tianxing	485	1856	1575	85.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Hongmu	491	1829	1134	62.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Liangshui	315	1164	914	79.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Luting	554	2017	1743	86.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Hongxing	399	1725	1530	89.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Si'ao	387	1365	890	65.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes
			Lengcao	201	736	586	80.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes

		Muhuang	Wuxi	287	1619	1210	75.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Yanziyan	337	1149	880	77.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Panlong	316	1456	1100	76.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Fengyi	488	1751	1310	75.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Muhuang	268	1299	900	69.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
		Xinye	Guochang	355	1337	1140	85.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Bianshan	242	919	850	92.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Wenchang	223	867	710	82.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
		Heshui	Xingwang	253	867	512	59.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Baiyuan	526	1914	1207	63.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Chaluo	511	1777	1248	70.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Xiaoshanmu	514	1636	1439	88.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
			Heshui	358	1390	810	58.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
		Yongyi	Yongyi	199	718	580	81.00	Tujia,Miao	Yes	Yes		
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>11854</b>	<b>44178</b>	<b>34880</b>	79.00				
		Shiqian	Shigu	Gebi	160	602	590	98.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes	
				Litun	189	767	731	95.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes	

			Gong'e'ao	321	1195	1150	96.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Nanqiao	200	984	919	93.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Pingshan	Fenghuangtun	616	2294	2201	96.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
			Laozhai	200	694	675	97.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
		Longjing	Laojunshan	440	1753	1489	85.00	Miao,Gelao,Tujia	Yes	Yes
		<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2126</b>	<b>8289</b>	<b>7755</b>	<b>94.00</b>			
<b>Total</b>				<b>40194</b>	<b>152226</b>	<b>120165</b>	<b>79.00</b>			

**Table3 Summary of Affected Bijie city Minority**

City	Counties	Townships	Villages	HHs	Population	Minority population	%	Type of Minority	Minority villages	Minority enclaves or not	
Bijie	Nayong	Gukai	Yongde	760	2900	1430	49.31	Miao,Yi	Yes	Yes	
			Zhaikuai	395	1650	1320	80	Miao,Yi	Yes	Yes	
		Longchang	Cunzuo	526	2319	1591	68.61	Miao,Yi	No	Yes	
			Huazhujing	160	717	642	89.54	Miao,Yi	No	Yes	
			Zhongxin	373	1447	1034	71.46	Miao,Yi,Bai	Yes	Yes	
		Zhuchang	Wanzi	360	1248	1002	80.29	Miao,Yi	Yes	Yes	
		Zuojiuga	Tiaozichang	333	1285	639	49.73	Yi,Miao	Yes	Yes	
			Poqi	288	1272	810	63.68	Yi,Miao	Yes	Yes	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>3195</b>	<b>12838</b>	<b>8468</b>	<b>65.96</b>			
	Hezhang	Kele	Kele	685	2997	855	28.53	Yi,Miao	Yes	Yes	
			Nongchang	537	2634	986	37.43	Yi,Miao	Yes	Yes	
		Zhuming	Anjia	564	2782	1856	66.71	Yi,Miao	No	Yes	

		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1786</b>	<b>8413</b>	<b>3697</b>	<b>43.93</b>			
Weining	Xinfa	Guiping	318	1424	924	64.89	Yi	No	Yes
		Leju	349	1609	1287	79.99	Yi,Buyi	No	Yes
	Heituhe	Xinhua	807	3629	1033	28.47	Yi,Miao,Hui	Yes	Yes
		Gaoshan	217	975	490	50.26	Yi,Miao	No	Yes
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1691</b>	<b>7637</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>48.89</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6672</b>	<b>28888</b>	<b>15899</b>	<b>55.04</b>				