Indigenous Peoples Plan: 
Ethnic Minority Development Plan

November 2012

PRC: Ningxia Irrigated Agriculture and Water Conservation Demonstration Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 19 November 2012)

Currency unit  – yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00  =  $0.1604
$1.00  =  CNY6.2356

ABBREVIATIONS

ACFW  – All China Women’s Federation
ADB  – Asian Development Bank
EMDP  – ethnic minority development plan
GAP  – gender action plan
M&E  – monitoring and evaluation
mu  – a Chinese unit of measurement (15 mu = 1 ha)
NARC  – Ningxia Agricultural Reclamation Group Co., Ltd.
NFD  – Ningxia Finance Department
PIO  – project implementing office
PRC  – People’s Republic of China
PPMO  – provincial project management office
SAP  – social action plan
WUA  – water users association

NOTES

(i) The fiscal year of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
(ii) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Ningxia Irrigated Agriculture and Water Conservation Demonstration Project

Ningxia Finance Department
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region government of the People’s Republic of China

November 2012
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Executive Summary

1. This ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) is prepared following the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) requirements as laid out in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), particularly in safeguard requirement 3. The EMDP is prepared to ensure that project activities are conducted with due consideration of the cultural preferences and needs of potential ethnic minority beneficiaries, particularly considering that (i) negative impacts, if any, are properly mitigated; and (ii) project benefits are accrued by the ethnic minority participants in the project.

2. The project area in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (Ningxia) includes the Hongsipu District, the Tongxin and Yanchi counties, and the Ningxia Agricultural Reclamation Group Co., Ltd. (NARC), which has in 2010 a total population of 762,128, including state farm workers, with an ethnic minority population of 392,933 people, or close to 52%. Within the total ethnic minority population of the project area, Hui account for 99.88%, with only some scattered migrant individuals from other ethnic minorities present.

3. The project will benefit around 12,400 people directly. According to the project implementing offices, there are 570 ethnic households, which account for 18.5% of the households; and 2,923 ethnic people, or 23.5% of the beneficiaries of the project. They mainly live in two Hui villages—the Shangyuan Village in Hongsipu District, and the Yujiali Village in Tongxin County—in which 100% of the farmer households belong to the Hui ethnic minority. The purpose of the Ningxia Irrigated Agriculture and Water Conservation Demonstration Project is to support the Twelfth Five-Year Plan of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region government’s goals for increasing production of high-value crops, improving environmental management and water conservation, and pursuing inclusive growth. The outcome from the project will be an increase in high-value irrigated agriculture production. The outputs from the project will be (i) increased rural income in the project areas for about 3,200 rural households growing grape and Chinese date; (ii) increased profitability of the NARC’s vineyards and wineries; and (iii) increased resilience to climate change (drought).

4. Hui people have in general less access to education than that of Han people in the project site. The field survey shows that Hui people, compared to Han people, have an 18.5% higher ratio of people that did not complete primary school-level education and Hui people’s percentage of people having completed middle school or higher education is 13.7% lower than that of Han.

5. The survey shows that in the project sites, Han people have higher incomes than Hui people on average. The lower income Han households accounts for 15.7% of total Han households; while lower income Hui households account for 32.4% of total Hui households according to wealth ranking by the people interviewed in the project sites.

6. Constraints faced by Hui farmers include limited access to high-quality education level, lack of water, low productivity, lack of access to improved technologies and credit, and poor infrastructure. It is shown from the field survey that the net income per capita of Hui nationality is 30% less than Han nationality per capita net income.

7. The project will establish a regular disclosure system of key project information for Hui people in the two Hui project villages. This will improve public awareness and satisfaction by opening village discussions on key project information to Hui people in the two affected villages in Tongxin and Hongsipu, especially options on production arrangements. This will help ensure Hui can participate in and benefit as much as possible from the project.
8. The project has developed some measures to ensure that the Hui people in the project will receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender responsive, and will assist them to reduce poverty and to close the economic gap.

9. Hui people will have opportunities to actively participate in the project and benefit from the project implementation. There will be village group meetings in the two Hui villages to discuss production arrangements and other procedures of project implementation; preparation of sites plans will be done by adoption of participatory approach; and meetings will be organized for establishment of cooperatives, associations, and water users association establishment and improvement.

10. New jobs opportunities will be provided for the Hui villagers in the project area by organizing and allocating labor for the project activities in the project site and to ensure that Hui people have priority in obtaining new jobs under the project.

11. Capacity building will be organized for the government institutions, Hui village committees, Hui villagers, and other ethnic people in the project area.
Figure 1: Project Sites

NINGXIA IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND WATER CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- Nuanquan Farm
  - Grapes 2,000 mu
- Huangyangtan Farm
  - Grapes 12,000 mu
- Yuquanling Farm
  - Vineyard I’m 20,000 mu
  - Grapes 1,000 mu
- Lianhu Farm
  - Grapes 5,000 mu
- Qikou Farm
  - Grapes 2,700 mu
- Yanchi County
  - Fengguo Chinese Dates 4,000 mu
- Hongshu District
  - Grapes 6,000 mu
- Tongxin County
  - Yujiaoliang Chinese Dates 10,000 mu

Legend:
- Project Location
- Provincial Capital
- City/Town
- Village
- National Road
- Regional Highway
- Railway
- River
- Elevation (runoff depth)
- Provincial Boundary

Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative.

This map was produced by the cartography unit of the Asian Development Bank. The boundaries, colors, demarcations, and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the Asian Development Bank, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement of acceptance of such boundaries, colors, demarcations, or information.
A. Introduction

1. This ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) is prepared following the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) requirements as laid out in the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The EMDP is prepared to ensure (i) negative impacts, if any, are properly mitigated; and (ii) project benefits are accrued by the ethnic minority participants in the project. The implementation of the EMDP will ensure that project activities are conducted with due consideration of the cultural preferences and needs of potential ethnic minority beneficiaries. It contains, among others, provisions to ensure (i) information distribution and disclosure; (ii) capacity building; and (iii) participation through cooperative and associative structures in the project are provided timely and in a culturally appropriate way to the Hui minority villages and the households participating in the project. This EMDP is consistent with national laws and regulations. To ensure that the EMDP is implemented according to its provisions, capacity building measures on the EMDP implementation are included, including the relevant laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and ADB’s SPS. Staff from the project implementing offices (PIOs) and the provincial project management office (PPMO) will benefit from these capacity building measures. The measures in the EMDP will be disclosed through information boxes in the villages, possibly at or close to the mosque; in other written posting and display; and in village meetings. This EMDP will be finalized and re-issued when the production or participation agreements for participating farmers are decided. Should unanticipated impacts not considered in the current EMDP arise during implementation, the EMDP will have to be revised to address the new issues.

2. The EMDP will be implemented by the PIOs in the two counties where the participating Hui villages are located. The implementation of the activities, such as village meetings; information disclosure and consultation; establishment of farmer associations, cooperatives, and water users associations (WUAs); and capacity building in marketing, agricultural skills training, and others, will be primarily held in the villages and thus, require guidance from the PIOs to the village committees. Ethnic affairs bureaus in the counties and provinces will be involved as resource organizations for the EMDP implementation. The implementation of the EMDP will be monitored as part of regular project monitoring and reporting, and separate monitoring reports will be provided at least annually to ADB. The EMDP monitoring is the responsibility of the concerned PIOs, under guidance from the PPMO and the safeguard monitoring specialist or social development specialist of the project implementation consultant. Key indicators to be collected are laid out in the EMDP, such as project information flow and satisfaction with information accuracy, participation of farmers in meetings and capacity building, access of farmers to additional information, and participation of farmers in project design and decision making for activities they participate in and/or benefit from.

B. Description of the Project

3. Ningxia is the smallest autonomous region and located in the middle-north of the PRC, particularly in the middle part of the Yellow River. The total area is only 66,640 square kilometers, or 0.54% of the total of the PRC. The length from north to south is 456 kilometers, and the width from west to east is 250 kilometers. The population in Ningxia is 6.2 million, of which the population of Hui minority is about 2.2 million, or 36%.

4. The project sites targeted two counties (two villages in Yanchi county and a village in Tongxin county), 1 district (two villages in Hongsipu district), and six farms under the Ningxia Agricultural Reclamation Group Co., Ltd. or NARC (Huangyangtan, Lianhu, Nuanquan, Qukou, Yuquanying, and the seedling and training center) in Ningxia’s central dryland area (Figure 1).
5. The impact from the project will be (i) increased rural income in the project areas directly for some 3,200 rural households; (ii) increased profitability of the NARC vineyards and wineries; and (iii) increased resilience to climate change (drought). Additional benefits are employment for casual labor for farming and employment during project construction. The project will have four outputs: (i) improved irrigation systems, (ii) improved vineyards and Chinese date orchards, (iii) increased grape processing capacity, and (iv) strengthened institutional and farmers’ capacity.

6. Output 1 will replace the existing irrigation systems with higher efficiency systems on the project sites, and introduce drip irrigation and hose irrigation in the project vineyards and Chinese date orchards. It will support the construction of water storage ponds, small pumps, on-farm water distribution pipe networks, and other relevant facilities.

7. Output 2 will support (i) the rehabilitation of 1,340 ha of existing vineyards and the establishment of 1,260 ha of new vineyards in six farms of Xixia King Industrial Co. Ltd.; (ii) the establishment of 330 ha of vineyards in Hongsipu district; and (iii) the establishment and rehabilitation of 930 ha of irrigated Chinese date orchards in Tongxin and Yanchi counties. It will also support associated land leveling; windbreak shelterbelts; improved farming practices, including pest management and balanced fertilizer application, and conservation tillage; and access roads in the project vineyards and orchards.

8. Output 3 will support the establishment of about 15,000 tons of in-situ grape processing capacity and quality monitoring systems at two farm sites of the NARC, 10,000 tons at the Yuquanying farm, and 5,000 tons at the Nuanquan farm. This will include grape crushing, pressing, and juice storage facilities.

9. Output 4 will strengthen institutional capacity of the executing and implementing agencies to implement the project and provide training to farmers on the use of drip irrigation and new farming technologies. About 5,000 farmers will be trained on grape and Chinese date planting; improved vineyard and orchard technology and management; plant disease control and management; and other topics mostly through farmer field schools. It will help NARC to improve monitoring systems for quality control and enhance its marketing and business strategy. It will also support development and strengthening of farmer associations, including water users associations; pilot monitoring of water uses by water users associations; monitoring services including soil testing; and support project management. About 18 person-months of international and 47 person-months of national consulting services will be provided for the training program and capacity development, including introduction of new technologies, and applied research and development. More specific training will be provided on (i) project management and loan implementation procedures; (ii) training of technical staff on subjects like viticulture, pest control, drip irrigation and fertigation, and reduced deficit irrigation; (iii) training of trainers, not only in technical subjects but also on how to conduct training; (iv) training of farmers in farmer field schools; (v) training and certification of pesticide operators; (vi) training on annual testing and calibration of pesticide equipment; (vii) training on business and financial management; (viii) technical and management training for staff of wineries; (ix) training on marketing; (x) overseas on-the-job training in vineyard and wineries, and (xi) study tours.

10. Implementation of the new arrangements with contract farmers involve (i) incorporation of grower suggestions into the redevelopment plan; (ii) how to grow produce that meets winery quality standards and quality standards for marketing of dates; (iii) how to manage their own plots but cooperating with other growers on “network” functions such as irrigation systems and spraying for pest control; (iv) agreement on incentive based payment system to growers for grapes and dates based on price/quality/yield framework; and (v) farmer training in new
vineyard practices and water conservation, including vine training, pesticide application, operating drip irrigation systems, and harvesting.

11. Hui in the project area have a lower level of education than Han. Due to lower education and recent migration from southern Ningxia, Hui in the project villages have lower capacity on irrigated agriculture, and lower access to capacity building and extension. The EMDP shall ensure that the Hui have the same access to project participation, particularly in production arrangements, capacity building measures, and associative and cooperative set-ups, and other project benefits as Han project participants.

C. Social Impact Assessment

C.1 Economic Conditions

12. The project area in Ningxia, including Yanchi county, Tongxin county, Hongsipu district, and the NARC, has a total population of 893,969 people (2010), including state farm workers and an ethnic minority population of 392,933. In the total ethnic minority population of the project area, Hui accounts for 99.88%, with only scattered migrant individuals from other ethnic groups (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minority Groups</th>
<th>Population in Project Area</th>
<th>Total Project Area</th>
<th>Tongxin County</th>
<th>Yanchi County</th>
<th>Hongsipu District</th>
<th>NARC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Han</td>
<td>369,195</td>
<td>57.01%</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
<td>97.09%</td>
<td>39.12%</td>
<td>80.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total minority pop.</td>
<td>392,933</td>
<td>42.99%</td>
<td>88.89%</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
<td>60.88%</td>
<td>19.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>392,477</td>
<td>42.92%</td>
<td>88.88%</td>
<td>2.77%</td>
<td>60.76%</td>
<td>19.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>762,128</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical Yearbook in Ningxia project area, 2011.

13. The direct beneficiaries of the project are 3,084 households with 12,451 people, of which 570 are Hui households and 2,923 are Hui people, which account for 18.5% of the households and 23.5% of the total beneficiaries in the project sites according to the project implementing offices (PIOs), They mainly live in two Hui villages, Shangyuan village in Hongsipu district; and Yujialiang village in Tongxin county, in which 100% of the farmer households belong to Hui ethnic minority (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area (District/County)</th>
<th>HH Involved in the Project</th>
<th>Direct Beneficiaries (Population)</th>
<th>Hui HH</th>
<th>% of Total HH</th>
<th>Hui People</th>
<th>% of Total Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongxin County</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>2,204</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>2,204</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanchi County</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongsipu District</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARC</td>
<td>1,886</td>
<td>6,602</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,084</td>
<td>12,451</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The selection of subproject sites by the executing agency is based on several criteria, including willingness of farmers and production units to participate in the project, priority areas for the executing agency, etc.

Source: Project implementing offices of the project, 2010.
14. In Shangyuan village, there are only two kinds of crops—corn and grapes. Among the 7,710 mu of arable land in Shangyuan, there are 1,910 mu of corn, with a yield of 500 kg/mu; there is 5,800 mu of grape planted 4 years ago, and there is no harvest yet (Table 3). For the project, grapes will be planted on 3,400 mu of uncultivated land in the villages. Discussions with the households have been held during project preparation to obtain their agreement. Final production or participation agreements will be signed by each farmer household on a voluntary basis prior to any project-related activities on their land. The PIO will provide at least 1 sustainable working position for each involved household. Cooperatives and additional farmer associations will be founded under the project, and capacity building provided to farmers, for example through farmer field schools, and to PIO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land (mu)</th>
<th>Corn (mu)</th>
<th>Yield (kg/mu)</th>
<th>Grape (mu)</th>
<th>Yield (kg/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,710</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The Yujialiang village has a total land area of 17,000 mu, including 11,000 mu of cultivated land, of which irrigated land is 3,000 mu. The other lands include 2,000 mu of grassland and 4,000 mu of uncultivated land. For the project, Chinese dates will be planted on the 4,000 mu uncultivated land. Discussions with the households have been held during project preparation to obtain their agreement. Final production or participation agreements will be signed by each farmer household on a voluntary basis prior to any project-related activities on land. The PIO will provide at least one sustainable working position for each involved household. The project will encourage households to unite and cooperate for Chinese date planting and marketing, and to intercrop with potato, Chinese medicine and other crops. Cooperatives and additional farmer associations will be founded under the project, and capacity building provided to farmers, for example through farmer field schools, and to PIO.

16. On average, there are 11 mu arable lands in each household of Shangyuan project village in Hongsipu district; there are 19 mu arable lands in each household of Yujialiang project village in Tongxin county.

17. There are more crops planted in Yujialiang village. The main crops planted include corn, wheat, millet, glutinous millet, sunflower, and potato. Of these, 2,000 mu of land, accounting to 18.2% of the total cultivated land, are grown with corn and its yield is 900 kg/mu; for wheat, its land area of 800 mu accounts to 7.3% of the total cultivated land and its yield is 300 kg/mu; for millet, its land area of 5,000 mu accounts to 45.5% of the total cultivated land and its yield is 25 kg/mu; for glutinous millet, its land area of 3,000 mu accounts to 2.7% of the total cultivated land and its yield is 15 kg/mu; for sunflower, its land area of 150 mu accounts to 1.4% of the total cultivated land and its yield is 100 kg/mu; for potato, its land area of 50 mu accounts to 0.5% of the total cultivated land and its yield is 750 kg/mu (Table 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land (mu)</th>
<th>Corn (mu)</th>
<th>Wheat (mu)</th>
<th>Millet (mu)</th>
<th>Sunflower (mu)</th>
<th>Potatoes (mu)</th>
<th>Yield (kg/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Beneficiaries

18. The field survey shows that Hui people have 18.5% higher ratio than that of Han people of persons not having completed primary school-level education. They also have 13.7% lower ratio than that of Han people of people with middle school level or higher education (Tables 5 and 6).

Table 5: Result of Field Survey on Farmer Education in Han Nationality of Project Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Villages</th>
<th>Under Primary School (%)</th>
<th>Primary School (%)</th>
<th>Middle School (%)</th>
<th>High School (%)</th>
<th>College (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuquanying</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qukou</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongquantang</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maerzhuang</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pingtai</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangtuan</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>43.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Result of Field Survey on Farmer Education in Hui Nationality of Project Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Villages</th>
<th>Under Primary School (%)</th>
<th>Primary School (%)</th>
<th>Middle School (%)</th>
<th>High School (%)</th>
<th>College (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangyuan</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yujialiang</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuquanying</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangtuan</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>38.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. The survey shows that in the project sites, Han people have higher income than Hui people. The lower income Han households accounts for 15.7% of total Han households; while lower income Hui households account for 32.4% of total Hui households according to wealth ranking by the people interviewed in the project sites (Table 7).

Table 7: Rural Household Income Level, by Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of HH income</th>
<th>% of HH Han</th>
<th>% of HH Hui</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>35.29%</td>
<td>17.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>49.02%</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>15.69%</td>
<td>32.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey in 2011.

20. The annual net income per capita of the two Hui project villages is the fifth and the eighth respectively ranked from high to low based on the social assessment. It is shown from
the field survey that the net income per capita of Hui households is 17.6% less than Han households per capita net income in the project sites (Table 8).¹

Table 8: Annual Net Income Per Capita in Different Villages in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Han Villages</th>
<th>Hui Villages</th>
<th>Hui less than Han %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhongquantang</td>
<td>6,478.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maerzhuang</td>
<td>3,243.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yujialiang (Hui)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6,333.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shangyuan (Hui)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,677.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,721.70</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,011.10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On average</td>
<td>4,860.85</td>
<td>4,005.55</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey in 2011.

21. As for extension and training, there are 8–9 times of agricultural extension services in Yujialiang village and Shangyuan village each year on average. The subjects of the extension and training include scientific planting, skills for breeding, etc. The main training method is lectures.

C.3 Special/Distinctive Characteristics of Hui People

22. Constraints faced by Hui farmers include limited access to higher education level, lack of water, low productivity and quality of outputs, lack of access to improved technologies and credit, poor infrastructure, and lack of group-based solutions to resource management. The populations in the two Hui villages that are part of the project originate from southern Ningxia’s more remote areas and have only resettled over the last decades to their current villages. Due to their low exposure to irrigated agriculture in their former and current settings they are at risk of not being able to fully benefit from project activities if their participation is not ensured through specific measures.

23. Hui villages maintain their own mosques, which is very beautiful building compare with other houses in rural area. Most of the Hui pray frequently 5 times a day; male Hui pray often in the mosques while women often stay at home. The praying follows regular time in 5 am, 2 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, and 8 pm. Now, Hui culturally become closer to the Han apart from dining habit, prayer meeting, which very often leading by imam on every Friday and during the time of their festivals. Their main festivals are two, such as Corban festival, Ramadan for above 12 years old, including both male and female, of the day in Ramadan, people are only eat two times a day, about on 4 am and 8 pm, respectively; and the festival of fast-breaking (Id al Fitr). For female, especially girls, they have to wear Islamic scarf when they married and the girl has to make hole on the ear when they are 3 years old. In addition, the central government allows the ethnic minority couple more than one child per family. The minorities of Ningxia are exempt from the one-child policy and consequently the size of the households for ethnic minority populations is 1 member more on average than Han household.

C.4 Impact Assessment

24. The social assessment team, after completing its review of the subprojects, has found that the overall impact of the project will be positive and that negative environmental impacts due to the project will be minimal, with no perceived negative social or economic impacts. The project is expected to provide significant social, economic and environment benefits such as improved farmer income, reduced rural poverty, increased farmer participation, gender equality.

¹ The data did not include non-project villages and the NARC that its income is much higher than the villages in the project county and district.
in decision making and training, improved irrigation water use efficiency and overall substantial water conservation, reduced farmland soil erosion, reduced discharge of nutrients, pesticides and sediment into surface water and groundwater, improved agricultural practices including promoting the use of organic fertilizers such as manure, promoting zero-tilling practices to reduce disturbance of soil, and inclusion of intercropping to increase soil stability.

25. However, since Ningxia is a Hui autonomous region, the operation of the project must take consideration of the conditions and characteristics of the minorities and formulate measures that will benefit them in a culturally appropriate manner. Especially for Hui villages, where most of the farmers have low education and low income compare with other villages. Therefore, the project needs to pay more attention and delegate more resources for the community development and agricultural technology and technical skills based on Hui people needs. This ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) is prepared to ensure Hui are not implicitly excluded from project benefits due to perceived lack of capacity, and to ensure they benefit from capacity building measures, associative structures and production arrangements as other project beneficiaries. No potential negative impacts on their culture, production or social systems are assumed.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

26. The project will establish a regular disclosure system of key project information for all villagers in the project sites, but special attention for Hui people of the two project villages, so that the public awareness and satisfaction is increased through disclosing key project information to Hui people in the two affected communities. The information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the two Hui villages that was carried out during project preparation are as following:

(i) Carried out baseline survey and studies on the community current situation and impact of the project. Inclusion of quantitative and qualitative poverty, gender and ethnic data (including farmer livelihood, decision making power, labor division, need and demand assessment etc.);
(ii) Conducted project awareness campaign in social mobilization through villager meeting, focus group discussion and individual farmer household visit, including meeting on women awareness of the project;
(iii) Conducted stakeholder analysis in the two Hui villages, especially for identification of their benefit from the project;
(iv) Conducted poverty and gender analysis in the project based on consultation and participation mobilization;
(v) Developed project management model and action plan with the villagers, representatives of the two project villages and PIOs to ensure the sufficient participation and benefit of the project activities; and
(vi) Developed monitoring process and impact indicator relevant to Hui people participation in the project.

27. The main comments, concerns and suggestions of the Hui people on the results of the social impact assessment were as follows:

(i) More than 90% of the interviewed farmers would like to participate in the project. The farmers hope that with the help of the project, it would improve irrigation facilities, organize water-saving training, and establish cooperatives. The farmers believe that the project can be successful if they are able to receive technical training, because the current labor forces are sufficient in the village;
(ii) All of the villagers in Shangyuan village are Muslims. The education level of the villagers is low. Moreover, some women interviewed are illiterate. All interviewees in Shangyuan village think the project can increase household income. They also think that only by changing the way of management and irrigation for grapes can they improve the grape cultivation. The female farmers in Shangyuan village believe that they will participate in the project because the project will benefit farmers;

(iii) The farmers in Yujialiang village hope that the project land should be allocated based on the family population on average; and the village should establish the Chinese date cooperative which in responsible for selling, irrigation, technical management, and coordination of land management under the project in earlier stage of the project;

(iv) Most households have strong willingness to participate in the project. The survey shows that rural poor is obviously lacking information comparing with high-income households. Lower-income farmers like to participate in the project even more. High-income farmers know price about the project than lower-income households. However, it is interesting to know that the number of lower-income farmers who would like participate in the project is more than that of high-income farmers. Farmers hope to improve the quality of their living and agricultural production. 51.3% households hope that they can get financial support from the project. 43.7% households hope that they can obtain more trainings on water-saving and irrigation technology in the project. 5.4% households hope that the project could improve irrigation facilities in the village;

(v) Most of the farmers are not satisfied with the present water facilities, the lower production yield and income, insufficient information and extension services and training provided in farming, and lack of investment besides poor natural conditions; and

(vi) The farmers hope the project can help villagers to set up cooperatives for improvement of farm management, agricultural technology development, and marketing. Most farmer households (including Han in other villages) prefer to have sprinkler irrigation instead of drip irrigation, as this has a lower workload for farmers, albeit with higher water consumption.

28. All of the issues raised during the consultation in the project design have been addressed. One of the key measures taken in the project is adopted called “Government + PIO + Cooperatives + Farmers” project management model and was the basis for the action planning in each subproject. In the planning, a consultation and participation mechanism was prepared for the implementation phase to ensure the Hui people of the two villages will have active participation during implementation. The final draft documents, including long-term orchard production or participation agreements, management contract, production supply and purchase contract, and WUA agreement will be fully discussed in the two Hui communities before the project come to implementation phase. The key element of the model is cooperative. It means that the cooperatives will be built up by 2013 with the provincial project management office’s (PPMO) support before project implementation according to the project plan.

29. Procedures of farmer cooperative model implementation are as follows:

(i) Assigned a local social specialist for social mobilization and other activities on social dimension and safe guards. The local social specialist will

a) To visit each implementing agency and have participatory consultative meetings with all stake holders to discuss the management model issues involved and come to a frame work agreement;
b) To assist community set up cooperatives and WUA based on the participatory approach which recommended by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) project;

c) To help PIOs for project implementation and insure that the rural poor and vulnerable households, women, and ethnic minority are able to participate in the project. Discussions with PIOs for a clearer understanding of what their assessment of the situation is, especially for clarity on buy-in from other stakeholders, such as winery and the executing agency;

d) To ensure that the models and contracts are consistent with measures as laid out in the gender action plan (GAP), the social action plan (SAP) and EMDP of the project; and

e) To ensure the action or measures listed in the GAP, SAP, and EMDP are able to be implemented in the project implementation;

(ii) Project publicity and Village mobilization. PIOs agreed that the contract cannot be signed before fully discussion with farmers and agreement to be made between government and farmers. PIOs of the project started the mobilization and publicity activities in June 2012. It is required that the contracts and production or participation agreements will be finalized before application process in administration and registration in local government agency start. A series of villager meetings will be carried out in term of project publicity, mobilization and models and production or participation agreement discussion in the communities;

(iii) Farmer agreement and contract management. As for the project implementation, two contracts—to be prepared in early stages of the project, prior to planting activities and to be vetted by ADB—will be signed between farmers and government;

a) **Long-term orchard production or participation agreements.** The long term production or participation agreements will be signed between the participating households and PIOs. For land that is not yet under tenure by individual households, the land used under the project, either state-owned land or the village collectives land will be contracted to the participating households for at least 25 years. The farmers will start the contribution payment for investments on their land in kind from the yield of the project fields after the third year when the grape and dates start producing;

b) **Farming activities management contract.** The farming activities management contract will be signed between the participating household and cooperatives during the first year in project implementation and include obligations for both sides—farmers and the government and/or project. This may include technical specifications and quality standards;

c) **Government management contract.** The government management contract refers to the contract between local government and farmers for the project management related farming activities. The key content is that in the first three years, local government will take responsibility to manage the grape or date farm and then the orchards will transfer to cooperatives or participating farmers after three years. For example, in Tongxin, 10,000 mu of village collective land will be used, of which over 6,000 mu are already contracted out to villagers, but currently out of production. The contract arrangements for the remainder of the land will be decided after the establishment of the orchards, i.e., 3 years after project start. During the first 3 years, the whole 10,000 mu will be managed by the PIO. The
intended project management model in Tongxin county would like to take "joint management by government + household + cooperative". The agreement will be reached after the local government discuss with farmers, the model is as follows: the land tenure will not change; the participation of farmers with their land for the investment will be managed through farmer cooperative. The lands will be managed by local government in the time of the project. The local government will take responsibility for water facilities and organize to plant the Chinese date. All of the labor forces will be organized by farmer associations. PIO pays the salary to the labors based on the labor contribution during the time of field management in the project. No free labor is expected from beneficiaries. All land will return back to farmers when the trees are survived after three years. The fixed assets will transfer to the cooperative; the farmer households will repay ADB loan proceeds in-kind for on-farm investments on their lands, and pay to PIO year by year since the year those farmers have production. The government provides free support when it needs. According to PIO in Hongsipu district, the government will implement the project in the first 2 years and the individual farmer households take responsibility of the management when the grape come to have fruits after the third year. The Forest Bureau will be responsible for the land contracts for the grapes and dates growing, and the Finance Bureau will deal with allocation of the funds and repayment management; and

d) **Cooperative management contract.** The cooperative management contract will be signed between cooperative and members after the cooperative set up in the community, usually it will be take place in the first year of project implementation. The purpose of the contract is that to improve quality for farming activities management. The main content of the contract are labor organization; planting and water management; technical training; marketing, conflict management etc.

E. **Action Plan**

E.1 **Measures to Enhance Cooperation**

30. The project has developed some measures to ensure that all people in the project sites including the Hui people in the project will receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender responsive.

(i) Public awareness and satisfaction is increased through disclosing key project information to Hui people in the affected communities;

a) Establish a regular disclosure system of key project information for Hui people in the project area, especially for the Hui people in the two Hui villages in Tongxin and Hongsipu;

(ii) Hui people will actively participate in the project and benefit from the project implementation;

a) Carry out village group meeting in the two Hui villages for contract discussion and procedures of project implementation, including capacity building measures and cooperative settings;

b) Preparation of sites plans by adoption of participatory approach; and

 c) Meetings will be organized for cooperative setting and WUA improvement;
New jobs opportunities will be provided for the Hui villagers in the project area; and organize and allocate labors for the project activities in the project site and to ensure that Hui people have priority in obtaining new jobs under the project;

Capacity building for the government institutions, Hui community organization, Hui villagers and other ethnic people in the project area.

- Detailed capacity building program will be provided to the community especially to Hui people in the two villages;
- The training content includes irrigated agriculture and water conservation and other new technology for high quality grape and date production; and
- To introduced farmer field school to the two Hui villages in Hongsipu and Tongxin for systematic and regular training on new technologies of high quality grape and date production.

E.2 Measures to Enhance Productivity

31. The measures to ensure economic project benefits are accrued by Hui people in the project are as following:

- Ensuring the yields of the two villages are increased through the preparation of sites plans that allow for adoption of high-value and high-quality crops, water conservation measures, sustainable farming practices, and capacity development;
- Ensuring that all households understand the basis of the procedures of the project management and irrigated agriculture and water conservation technology;
- Provision of detailed capacity building program to the community especially to the direct beneficiaries in the village so that decisions can be made with complete information;
- Based on the field trip and the responses to the questionnaire, it may be concluded that the financial management systems of most involved agencies are in principle adequate for managing the ADB project. For ADB projects, the Chinese National Audit Office conducts regular supervisions and auditing to ensure the financial integrity of the ADB projects in the PRC. This is expected to have a positive effect on implementation and financial management of the project;
- The local will prepare any production arrangements with the farmers prior to planting to ensure benefits are spelled out. Contracts will be signed on a voluntary basis by farmers in full knowledge of their obligations and obligations by the project towards them; and
- During consultation process, PIOs will inform the community about project management procedures and encourage participation and benefiting of poor households from the project in all project sites based on the social action plan.

E.3 Capacity Building for EMDP Implementation

32. The measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address ethnic minority and/or social issues in the project area are as follows:

- To organize staff of government institutions to study ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the related policy of the PRC for awareness of ethnic people’s concerns;
- To provide training on the subjects of ethnic policy, poverty alleviation, gender-sensitive, gender-impact as well as agricultural technology in terms of grape and Chinese date production; and
(iii) To address measures to encourage staff of government institutions to visit Hui community and provide opportunities to work together with people in villages.

33. The measures to strengthen village committee in the project area and to enable them to represent the Hui beneficiaries more effectively are as follows:
   (i) To provide training on project management for members of village committee and possibly include them in training sessions at the NARC; and
   (ii) To communicate and discuss with *imam* (prayer leader) needs for project participation and organize meetings and provide trainings for *imam* on the project policy in monitoring and evaluation (M&E), if it is receptive.

34. The project implementation consultant will appoint at least one social and/or gender specialist in the PPMO, who will be allocated sufficient time (6 person-months) to be able to support the relevant assigned staff in the PPMO and PIOs in their overseeing of this EMDP. This specialist will provide training to staff, both formal and on-the-job training as required. Key features that will be incorporated include the (i) use of culturally appropriate implementation methods, (ii) analysis of household financial risk and mitigation measures, (iii) gender strategy to ensure the full participation of women, (iv) collection of baseline data and impact data during project implementation, and (v) assist the PPMO with implementation of the EMDP, GAP, and SAP.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

35. The project will establish a grievance redress mechanism for project beneficiaries. This mechanism will be accessible to all, especially Hui people. During project implementation, each PIO should
   (i) Establish a grievance redress office headed by a specially assigned person during project implementation;
   (ii) Develops grievance and appeal, handling, and management systems on different project levels: Step 1—cooperatives and/or associations, Step 2—village committee, Step 3—PIOs, Step 4—local government, Step 5—the PPMO; and
   (iii) Sets up a special appeal hotline and discloses it via the channels of project information disclosure.

36. For the two Hui village, the information box can be set up and hang up on the wall of their mosques for the male Hui people; as for the female Hui people, either they can use the information box which set up with the All China Women’s Federation (ACFW) in the mosques, or they also can send their letter or email to the grievance redress office. The staff of the office should visit Hui households regularly to collect opinions from them and resolve related issues.

G. Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

37. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a mechanism which uses indicators and benchmarks to report on physical implementation progress and on the social issues and benefits being achieved in the project implementation of the EMDP, as planned during project formulation.

38. The Hui beneficiaries, including, women groups or individuals, will be involved in the M&E processes. Gender-sensitive, gender-impact indicators and gender-disaggregated data will be produced by setting up community monitoring, including male and female monitoring groups under the guidance of the PIO or local and external social specialist. The results of the M&E will be reported by these groups to the PIOs for validation every quarter.
39. Monitoring of the EMDP will be coordinated by an external monitoring entity or specialist. It will submit semiannual progress reports on EMDP implementation to the PPMO, and provide to the two Hui communities. The PPMO will forward EMDP implementation monitoring reports to ADB on a regular basis, preferably semiannually, and include EMDP monitoring in regular project progress reporting.

40. The benchmarks and indicators of the EMDP are as follows: other indicators on social development and output evaluation, such as grape and date production; incomes and debt of households, particularly in poor households; and wages of laborers, will also be collected as part of EMDP monitoring and reporting.

(i) The PIOs disclose key project information via village meetings of the project sites at 6-month intervals. All villagers can access to the information such as project description and progress, project implementation models and working procedures for the project implementation. The awareness of the beneficiary household in the project area about key project information is not less than 80%, and the satisfaction of informed persons is not less than 70%;

(ii) Farmers in the two villages will understand the basis of the procedures of the project management and agree the contract of the project implementation;

(iii) All of the participating farmers have been involved in decision making and agreed for site plan by adoption of high-value and high-quality grapes and Chinese date, water conservation measures, sustainable farming practices, and capacity development program;

(iv) The cooperative setting procedures are agreed by farmers, especially by all Hui people and they are able to be members and benefit from the cooperatives to be established;

(v) Job opportunities are available to Hui people in the two villages, of which not less than 40% are available to women, and 30% to the poor;

(vi) In the directly affected area of each Hui village in Hongsipu and Tongxin, the Implementing Agency organizes not less than 4 extension and training and publicity activities per annum, the training should cover not less than 80% direct participants each;

(vii) Awareness of the public in the project area about the activity is not less than 50% and the satisfaction of participants with the training is not less than 80%. At least 1 qualified facilitator provided for each village by the PIOs; and

(viii) 80% of the participating farmers in the two Hui village of the project are able to be the members and attend the training regularly, and also satisfy with the training program.

H. Institutional Arrangement

41. The project will be implemented over a five-year period, expected to start in 2013 and be completed in 2017. The Ningxia Finance Department (NFD) will be the executing agency for the project. It will establish a PPMO which will serve as the focal point for the implementation of the proposed project and communication. The PPMO will be adequately staffed and trained under the project, and accountable to the NFD. The four implementing agencies include the NARC, the Yanchi county government, the Tongxin county government, and the Hongsipu district government. The implementing agencies will each establish the PIOs to coordinate implementation of the subprojects. Each PIO will consist of technical employees from the local agriculture, finance, forestry, and water resources bureaus. The PIOs will be accountable for implementing the local project, completing local procurement as per the project administration
manual, and completing M&E as per the project administration manual. Staff will be trained on ADB implementation requirements and procedures.

42. The staff of the PIOs, supported by the ACWF, the Poverty Alleviation and Development Office (PADO) and other related agencies, will be asked to provide support for setting up cooperatives and WUA strengthening, and a link between the farmers, and supported by the PPMO social specialist. They will also assist with any project-related community meetings, facilitating, particularly in the participation of women and vulnerable households. Additionally, they will provide a link between the community and the local government for the employment and other benefit of women, Hui, and poor households.

43. The institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the EMDP are as follows:
   (i) The NFD will ensure that EMDP measures are implemented and will monitor implementation and effectiveness of these measures. The NFD will also nominate a qualified staff member, within the PPMO, to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the EMDP and other social indicators which will feed into the project performance monitoring system;
   (ii) The NFD will ensure the information about the project is widely promulgated so beneficiary farmers are aware of its both benefits and risks. Hui households will particularly be informed so they can make their decisions to participate with complete information related to implementation processes, benefits, and risks;
   (iii) The PPMO will be responsible for consultation and supervision works and providing support to the PIOs and other agencies for EMDP implementation;
   (iv) Local governments will provide support for EMDP implementation through the PIOs;
   (v) The PIOs will take responsibility of all activities conducted in the project sites, including coordination of other agencies, supervision of cooperatives and village committee works, and other related activities for EMDP implementation;
   (vi) The ACWFs in different levels will help to carry out mobilization and organization of rural women, gender-sensitive, gender-impact as well as all women activities and participation during project implementation;
   (vii) The PADO will be responsible for consideration of rural poor benefits from the project activities, especially focus on for rural poor participation and beneficiaries;
   (viii) The county-level Water Resources Management Bureau will take responsibility for water resources management conducted by the WUAs and related training;
   (ix) The Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau will take responsibility for need assessment and discussion of the project activities with religion leaders;
   (x) Village committee will work together with village cooperatives for all EMDP implementation. The organization will provide farmer needs to the PIOs and related organizations and also transfer information from related organizations to rural communities; and
   (xi) The PIOs cooperate with imam (pray leader) to organize all Muslims for the EMDP implementation.

I. Budget and Financing

44. The budget and financing of the EMDP has been allocated in project management funds, project consultation funds, capacity building funds and local government funds respectively. Indicative figures are in Table 9, and the PPMO and PIOs have to manage it in the specific funds based on the real situation. The itemized budget for all activities in the EMDP is shown in
Table 9, including estimated costs per item. The EMDP activities will be implemented as part of main project activities and as such will not require separate and additional budget. Adequate budget is assigned into the project funds to ensure efficient implementation of the principles, strategies, and action plan included in the EMDP, as well as monitoring and reporting.

J. Summary of the Action Plan

45. This EMDP has been prepared for the project containing adequate provisions to ensure the full participation of ethnic minority people. Specifically, the consultation activity will ensure that all participants in the project, including ethnic minorities, the poor and women, are informed of the implementation arrangements, the rights and obligations of householders and individuals and the potential benefits and risks associated with participation. This EMDP is designed to allow households to make the decision to participate based on complete information (Table 9).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Target Area and/or Population</th>
<th>Agency Responsible</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish a regular disclosure system of key project information</td>
<td>Hui villages in Tongxin and Hongspu</td>
<td>PIOs</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>Project management funds (CNY8,000)</td>
<td>The PIOs disclose key project information via village meetings of the project sites at 6 month interval; at least 80% villagers can access to the information such as project description and progress, project implementation models and working procedures for the project implementation. The satisfaction of informed persons is not less than 70%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry out village group meeting in the two Hui villages for contract discussion and procedures of project implementation</td>
<td>Hui people in all of the project area</td>
<td>Implementing agencies PIOs</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>Project management funds (CNY15,000)</td>
<td>70% of farmers in the two villages will understand the basis of the procedures of the project management and agree the contract of the project implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production or participation agreements are discussed and agreed upon by all relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>All participating farmers</td>
<td>PPMO and PIOs</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>Project funds for ongoing monitoring</td>
<td>The production or participation agreement agreed by farmers and signed in the first year of the project implementation, and monitoring of contracts is part of regular project monitoring. Models for the contracts are submitted to and reviewed by ADB according to the project agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Target Area and/or Population</td>
<td>Agency Responsible</td>
<td>Time Frame</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Monitoring Indicator</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of sites plans by village meeting</td>
<td>involvement of ethnic people, women and poverty representatives</td>
<td>Implementing agencies Pios, supported by ACWF, ERAB, LG, and PADO</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>Project management funds (CNY5,000)</td>
<td>All of the participating farmers have been involved in decision making and agreed for site plan by adoption of high-value and high-quality grapes and Chinese date, water conservation measures, sustainable farming practices, and capacity development program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up cooperative and WUA improvement</td>
<td>involvement of ethnic people, women and poverty representatives</td>
<td>Implementing agencies Pios, supported by ACWF, LG, and PADO</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>Project management funds (CNY50,000)</td>
<td>The cooperative setting procedures agreed by farmers, especially by all Hui people and they are able to be members and benefit from the cooperatives to be established. Not less than 2/3 members of leading group in the cooperative and WUA are Hui people in the two villages. 100% of Hui villagers support the operation strategies of WUA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize and allocate labors for the project activities in the project site</td>
<td>Workers in project activities in participating villages</td>
<td>Implementing agencies Pios</td>
<td>2013–2015</td>
<td>Project construction funds (CNY50,000)</td>
<td>60% job opportunities are available to Hui people in the two villages, of which not less than 40% are available to women, and 30% for the poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on training of trainer delivery principle, the livelihood training content includes irrigated agriculture and water conservation and other new technology for high quality grape and date production.</td>
<td>Participating farmers in date and grape growing activities</td>
<td>Implementing agencies Pios</td>
<td>2013–2017</td>
<td>Each activity will be subsidized from the capacity building budget of the project (CNY60,000)</td>
<td>PIOs organize not less than 4 training and publicity activities per annum; the training should cover not less than 80% direct participants each. The awareness of the public in the project area about the activity. The satisfaction of participants with the activity is not less than 80%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced farmer field school to the two Hui villages in Hongsipu and Tongxin for systematic and regular training on new technologies of high quality grape and date.</td>
<td>All participants of the two Hui villages in the project</td>
<td>Implementing agency Pios supported by the Forest Bureau, ACWF, PADO, and WRB</td>
<td>2013–2017</td>
<td>Project funds for FFS (CNY75,000)</td>
<td>At least 1 qualified facilitator provided for each village by PIOs The farmers will attend the training regularly, and also satisfy with the training program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Target Area and/or Population</td>
<td>Agency Responsible</td>
<td>Time Frame</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Monitoring Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establish an EMDP grievance redress mechanism for each subproject</td>
<td>For the two Hui villages in the project</td>
<td>PIOs assisted by the implementing agencies, ERAB, LG, and LRMB</td>
<td>2013–2017</td>
<td>Project management funds (CNY5,000)</td>
<td>Each PIO establishes a Grievance Redress Office headed by a specially assigned person; Opinion boxes in Mosques and ACWF officer of village. GRM is utilized and works effectively, and is rolled out to other project areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACWF = All China Women’s Federation; ERAB = Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau; GRM = grievance redress mechanism, LRMB = Land and Resources and Management Bureau; LG = local government; PADO = Poverty Alleviation and Development Office; PPMO = provincial project management office; PIO = project implementing office; WRMB = Water Resources Management Bureau.