

# Ethnic Minority Development Plan (Draft)

September 2020

## **PRC: Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-compensation Demonstration Project**

Prepared by the Zhaotong City Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 5 August 2020)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1434
\$1.00	=	CNY6.9736

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
EMDP	–	ethnic minority development plan
GDP	–	gross domestic product
IA	–	implementing agency
IPP	–	indigenous peoples plan
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
<i>mu</i>	–	a Chinese unit of measurement (1 <i>mu</i> = 666.67 square meters)
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	resettlement plan
ZCG	–	Zhaotong City People's Government

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

This ethnic minority development plan (draft) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the ["terms of use"](#) section on ADB's website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

# Ethnic Minority Development Plan (Draft)

September 2020

People's Republic of China: Yunnan Sayu River  
Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-  
compensation Demonstration Project

Prepared by the Zhaotong City Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

## Endorsement Letter

The Zhaotong City People's Government (ZCG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-Compensation Demonstration Project. Therefore, the project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (hereinafter referred as "EMDP") has been prepared for the Project. This EMDP fully complies with requirements of relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Yunnan Province and Zhaotong City, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), especially the policy requirements on indigenous peoples.

The ZCG and the Zhaotong Project Management Office (PMO) hereby acknowledge the contents of this EMDP and will supervise all relevant local governments to implement the action plan in this EMDP in timely manner. In combination, the ZCG and Zhaotong PMO will actively steer the progress and performance of the EMDP implementation, and the progress and performance will be monitored and reported to ADB regularly.



Zhaotong City People's Government

(Official seal)

Mayor (or Vice Mayor in Charge):

苏建宏 (signature)

2019.12.13 (date)

## Table of Contents

1.	BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.	OBJECTIVES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT ...	3
2.1.	Policies on Ethnic Minorities of the People’s Republic of China.....	3
2.2.	Relevant Regulations on Ethnic Minorities in Yunnan Province .....	5
2.3.	ADB Policy Requirements for Indigenous Peoples .....	6
3.	SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	9
3.1.	Summary of Socioeconomic Situation in the Project Area .....	9
3.2.	Ethnic Minority Population in the Project Area .....	10
3.3.	Social and Culture Features of the Yi, Miao and Hui Ethnic Minority People.....	1
3.4.	Social Situation of Ethnic Minority Villages with Project Activities .....	4
3.5.	Poverty Situation in the Project Area .....	6
3.6.	Income and Livelihood .....	7
4.	PROJECT BENEFITS AND ADVERSE IMPACTS.....	9
5.	ACTION PLAN.....	10
6.	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS.....	15
7.1.	Consultations Conducted during the Project Design.....	15
7.2.	Consultation and Participation during the Project Implementation .....	24
7.3.	Stakeholders Analysis and Consultation and Participation Plan.....	24
7.4.	Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	27
7.	IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS .....	29
8.	COSTS AND FINANCING SOURCES AND SCHEDULE .....	30
9.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	31
	Annex 1: Photos of Field Survey.....	32

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Introduction

This ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure that the ethnic minority people in the project area (Yi, Miao, and Hui) are able to participate and benefit directly from the Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-Compensation Demonstration Project, and that any adverse impacts that might affect them are either avoided or mitigated. The EMDP is based on relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and in accordance with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

The Government of the PRC has requested ADB to provide financial support for the proposed project. The objective of the project is to reduce pollutant emission in the upper reaches of the Sayu River Basin and improve the eco-environment in the basin through collection and treatment of rural wastewater and solid waste, control of nonpoint source pollution due to agricultural activities, establishment of pilot eco-villages and a long term eco-compensation mechanism, as well as enhancing environmental protection education and raising public awareness in the project area. A total of 17 ethnic minority natural villages in 10 administrative villages are involved in the project. Two ethnic minority natural villages—Miao and Yi—are included in the construction of pilot eco-villages. The EMDP is developed focusing on the potential impact on the ethnic minority natural villages.

### B. Project Description

The project has four major outputs or components, including (i) wastewater management and pollution control in the Sayu River Basin strengthened. The construction includes (a) wastewater collection and treatment; (b) solid waste management; (c) pilot eco-villages to reduce emission; (d) wetlands construction to reduce nonpoint source pollution; (e) establishment of quantifiable soil and water conservation model; and (f) promotion of low-emission agriculture; (ii) water resources management in the Sayu River improved. The construction includes (a) establishment of river protection model; and (b) establishment of smart water integrated management platform; (iii) eco-compensation mechanism for the Sayu River Basin established; and (iv) education, capacity, and public awareness for water pollution management strengthened.

The project will be implemented in four towns (Dazhaizi, Leju, Sayu, and Sujia) of the Zhaoyang District and three towns (Longshu, Shuimo, and Xinjie) of the Ludian County of Zhaotong City in Yunnan Province of the PRC. The Miao Natural Village is located in the Shuimo Town and the Yi Natural Village in the Xinjie Town, both in the Ludian County.

### C. Socioeconomic Characteristics

The primary economic activity of the households in the Sayu River Basin is agriculture. A significant number of households in the project area are dependent on agriculture, including planting and limited livestock (i.e., cattle and pigs) and poultry (i.e., chicken and ducks). The main products include potato and corn, and apple in some villages. The Yi and Miao residents also plant potato and corn and raise some pigs and cattle. The cattle are mostly used for agricultural production.

In addition to farming, migration of young people from villages within the project areas is high. Almost each household has one member working outside the village or township due to more job opportunities with higher wages in big cities and towns. They work in factories, offices, private companies, and business establishments.

The leading sources of income of the household heads based on the baseline socioeconomic survey conducted in July 2019 include the following: 1st rank is farming (37%), followed in 2nd rank by temporary non-farm jobs (29%); 3rd rank is wage with relatively steady jobs (12%); 4th is from government subsidies (4%) or relatives' support (4%); and 5th is self-employment such as operation of small shops and/or businesses (4%).

At the regional level in 2018, Yunnan Province has a total population of 47.71 million people and rural population of 25.59 million people. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was CNY37,136; the per capita disposable income of urban residents in the province was CNY33,488; and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY10,768.

Zhaotong City has a total population of 5.54 million people and rural population of 3.69 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY15,910, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the city was CNY27,632, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY9,474.

Zhaoyang District has a total population of 0.845 million people and rural population of 0.439 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY30,544, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the district was CNY31,870, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY10,520.

Ludian County has a total population of 0.419 million people and rural population of 0.301 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY13,559, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the county was CNY26,299, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY9,553.

Shuimo Town, where the Miao Natural Village will be engaged as a pilot eco-village by this project, has a total land area of 270.94 square kilometers. The town governs 10 village committees, 82 natural villages, 169 village groups, and 8,523 households with 35,267 people of Han, Yi, and Miao nationalities. The highest altitude of the town is 3,315 meters and the lowest altitude is 1,680 meters. There are 89,265 *mu* of arable land and 2.5 *mu* of arable land per capita; and the forestry land area of the town is 88,635 *mu*. Shuimo Town is an agricultural town and the main grain producing area and animal husbandry town in the Ludian County. The main agricultural products are corn, potato, alfalfa seeds, and oats; and the livestock industry has cattle and pigs.

Xinjie Town, where the Yi Natural Village will be engaged as a pilot eco-village by this project, has a total land area of 113.1 square kilometers, with 33,508 *mu* of arable land, 15,000 *mu* of pasture grass, 3,734.1 *mu* of garden land, and 85,000 *mu* of forest area. The highest altitude is 2,976 meters and the lowest altitude is 2,078 meters. The town has jurisdiction over five village committees, 94 village groups, and 4,247 households with 18,896 people; and is inhabited by four ethnic groups: Han, Yi, Miao, and Hui. The main agricultural products are corn, rice, and potatoes, supplemented by a small amount of oats and soybeans; and the livestock industry has yellow cattle and pigs.

The out-migration rate is high in the project areas, especially among the younger and productive ages (especially 40 years and below). The younger generations are not attracted to farming as the primary source of income. They prefer to work or look for jobs in factories and shops and/or commercial and manufacturing establishments located in urban areas.

Participation of women in economic activities within the project areas in various sectors is high. Women are active in farming (corn, potato, apple, etc.) and raising livestock and poultry, working as cleaners in the townships and villages, and other kinds of unskilled labor. Women also work in government agencies and organizations. There are more men employed in higher positions

compared to women. However, the number of women in various sectors is high.

#### **D. Poverty and Social Assessment in the Project Areas**

In the seven project towns, the total poor population in the target poverty alleviation system (2015) was about 86,174 rural persons, accounting for 32.25% of total population. By end of 2018, more than 70,000 of the poor people got rid of poverty. The remaining poor, accounting for less than 6% will get rid of poverty by end 2020.

Main reasons caused the rural poverty include (i) unbalance development between urban and rural areas, (ii) plateau area with limited agricultural production, (iii) mountainous areas with poor transportation, and (iv) low productivity due to low skill and technical ability.

According to the survey, the poverty situation of the ethnic minority people in the project area is similar to that of the total residents. Poor ethnic minority residents account for 5%–6% of all ethnic minority residents. All policies related to poverty alleviation to the ethnic minority residents are the same to the Han people.

In long history of the Zhaotong City, generally, the Han people live on plain lands; the Hui people on both sides of roads; the Yi people on mountainous slope area; and the Miao people on the top of mountains. The livelihood means and income levels vary among these ethnic groups due to the geographic conditions and living environment. Therefore, in general comparison, the Miao people have the lowest living standards, followed by the Yi people. In many cases, the Hui people's living standards, who are good at business, are better than the Han people. The Miao people have rich folk oral literature, such as ancient songs, poems, love songs, and so on. The Miao people also dance well, and the reed dance is the most popular.

#### **E. Additional Social Assessment in the Project Areas**

During the on-site survey and the conversation with the leaders of the village and the Miao and Yi Natural Villages, it was found that the sanitary conditions of the public places in the village are relatively poor. Some residents' houses are close to pigpen and cowshed, and chickens and ducks are free-range. Solid waste in villages are not collected and treated well, and small ponds and rivers near the villages are dirty. The ethnic minority residents expressed their support on the project for improvement of sanitary environment of communities and water environment near villages. They said the current environment is not good for their health, especially, for elders and children. They like to do some work for the project to increase their income. Consultations with the ethnic minority residents were conducted during the social survey and project design, and measures to solve sanitary environment and water environment of the villages were incorporated into the project design.

#### **F. Project Benefits and Impacts**

The project will be aligned with the following impact: quality of life and sustainable aquatic ecosystem in the Yangtze River Basin improved (Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Plan, 2016–2030). The project will have the following outcome: condition of water resources and environment in the Sayu River Basin improved.

The project implementation will improve the current collection and management of household waste in the ethnic minority communities. The domestic sewage will also be collected and treated. The feces of livestock raised by the local families can also be treated in a hygienic manner, which will improve the overall living environment and sanitation environment of ethnic minority communities.

Through the pilot ecological construction in the Miao and Yi Natural Villages, the infrastructure of the two villages will be improved comprehensively, including water supply, sewage treatment, domestic garbage management, streets, cultural activity center, village appearances, etc. In addition, by strengthening the communication and education of ecological environmental protection, the environmental protection awareness of community residents and students will be improved, and the ecological environment protection will be sustainable. The construction of an ecological pilot village will improve the living environment of the residents of these two ethnic minority villages and improve the quality of life.

During the project implementation, local residents need to be hired to conduct necessary civil works. Therefore, the ethnic minority families with surplus labor force have the opportunities to participate in the project construction, thereby increasing household income. For those who do temporary work outside the home, they can also increase their income locally by participating in the project construction, without going out to work. After the project is completed, it is necessary to recruit workers to operate and maintain the facilities built by the project. Therefore, the ethnic minority residents have the opportunities to obtain stable employment positions and increase wage income.

In the construction of the ecological pilot village, certain design and construction contents with the ethnic minority characteristics can be considered, for example, in the construction of streets and village appearances; the traditional cultural characteristics of the ethnic minority; and the content related to the intangible culture inheritance can be considered. It will be conducive to the construction and development of ecological villages, and also have positive help for the future development of tourism in the ethnic minority villages.

The project will compensate or provide subsidies to residents who have potentially impacted by the project due to agricultural farming structure changes and aquaculture production in construction of water conservation zones through the construction of sustainable eco-compensation mechanisms. This may also cause a certain loss of agricultural income due to ecological protection for the ethnic minority families in the project area. Such losses to the ethnic minority families were fully assessed and necessary measures were incorporated into the eco-compensation mechanisms to provide timely compensation and/or subsidy during the preparation of the resettlement plan (RP) for the project.

The project construction will require permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, or occupation of cultivated land through land use right transfer, etc. If the ethnic minority families are involved, it may result in a decrease in household income. The scope and compensation standards and measures for land use impacts have been described in details in the RP of the project, and any land acquisition and land-related losses of the residents, including the ethnic minorities in the project area will be compensated in line with the principle of full replacement value as described in the RP.

The project area has begun to collect fees for household waste management since 2018. The fees paid by the ethnic minority families are the same as those of the Han families, and there is no special subsidy to the ethnic minority residents. Any change in the standard of garbage fees (usually an increase in the charge fees) and the possibility of collecting sewage treatment fees in the future will increase the living expenses of the ethnic minority families. Therefore, in any public hearing meetings about the fees, representatives of the ethnic minority residents will be present; and their opinions will be considered.

The project construction will involve changes in agricultural cultivation methods, such as replacing chemical fertilizers with organic fertilizers or soil-based formula fertilizers; or adjusting planting structures, which may affect farmers' planting skills or increase cost of agricultural production.

Therefore, it is agreed to provide skills training for these farmers, including the ethnic minority farmers. All involved farmers (including the ethnic minority laborers) shall have the opportunity to participate in such training, and such training shall be free to farmers.

### **G. Consultation and Disclosure**

The ethnic minorities, including the Yi and Miao people in the two natural villages to be engaged as pilot eco-villages under the project, have been consulted about the likely positive and adverse impacts of the project. They expressed their support and are willing to participate in the project so that they can benefit directly. Further consultation and community mobilization activities will be conducted during project implementation. The EMDP will be uploaded to the ADB website and distributed to the ethnic minority natural villages.

Various methodologies were used in data gathering and in conducting consultations with various stakeholders. Public consultations, meetings with the township and/or village officials, women, farmers, the ethnic minorities, and other stakeholders were conducted in the project areas starting April to July 2019. The technical assistance consultants have conducted several consultations with concerned government agencies and/or bureaus in Zhaotong City, Zhaoyang District, and Ludian County; township governments; village leaders, women, farmers, and farmer collectives; and the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minority people. The ethnic minority consultations were conducted by the social development and gender specialists (national and international consultants).

### **H. Implementation Arrangement**

The Zhaotong City project management office (PMO) will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the EMDP implementation; and the Zhaoyang District PMO and the Ludian County PMO will be responsible for implementing the EMDP with the assistance from the social development specialist, who will be hired by the Zhaotong PMO (the office of executing agency) during project implementation. The Zhaotong Ethnic Minority and Religious Affairs Office and its township offices will provide support, coordinate, advise, and review progress of the EMDP implementation. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP are integrated into the specific project activities. Other key agencies for implementation include the Development and Reform Committee, the Finance Bureau, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Education Bureau, the All China Women's Federation, and other concerned agencies.

### **I. Cost and Financing Sources**

The costs of the EMDP actions are included as either (i) part of the project budget, or (ii) part of routine administrative expenses of respective authorities. A total of cost is about CNY26,126,000.

### **J. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation of the EMDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. The objective of the monitoring and evaluation is to assess whether the EMDP actions have been implemented effectively. The EMDP will be monitored and reported semiannually to ADB. The social development specialist in project implementation support consultant team will work with the Zhaotong PMO to set up an appropriate internal monitoring system and assist with the preparation of reports. In addition, external monitoring will be performed semiannually by an external agency (together with the external resettlement and social monitoring) until project completion. The EMDP monitoring reports (together with the resettlement and social monitoring report) will be submitted semiannually to the PMOs and ADB.

## 1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of the Yunnan Sayu River Basin Rural Water Pollution Management and Eco-compensation Demonstration Project is to reduce pollutant emission in the upper reaches of Sayu River Basin and improve eco-environment in the basin through collection and treatment of rural wastewater and solid waste, control of nonpoint source pollution due to agricultural activities, establishment of pilot eco-villages and a long term eco-compensation mechanism as well as enhancing environmental protection education and raising public awareness in the project area. The project consists of four outputs, including (i) wastewater management and pollution control in the Sayu River Basin strengthened. This output includes (a) wastewater collection and treatment; (b) solid waste management; (c) pilot eco-villages to reduce emission; (d) wetlands construction to reduce nonpoint source pollution; (e) establishment of quantifiable soil and water conservation model; and (f) promotion of low-emission agriculture; (ii) water resources management in the Sayu River improved. This output includes (a) establishment of river protection model; and (b) establishment of smart water integrated management platform; (iii) co-compensation mechanism for the Sayu River Basin established. This output includes (a) implementation of an existing horizontal eco-compensation mechanism; and (b) establishment and implementation of an eco-compensation fund; and (iv) education, capacity, and public awareness for water pollution management strengthened.

2. The project will be aligned with the following impact: quality of life and sustainable aquatic ecosystem in the Yangtze River Basin improved (Yangtze River Economic Belt Development Plan, 2016–2030). The project will have the following outcome: condition of water resources and environment in the Sayu River Basin improved.

3. The project will be implemented in four towns (Dazhaizi, Leju, Sayu, and Sujia) of the Zhaoyang District and three towns (Longshu, Shuimo, and Xinjie) of the Ludian County of Zhaotong City in Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC). A total of 267,510 residents in 37 villages will benefit from the project, including a total of 12,570 ethnic minority people.

4. The Project will be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a loan of \$100 million, accounting for 43.4% of its total investment. The project will be implemented from August 2020 to June 2026. The loan closing date is 31 December 2026.

5. The Zhaotong City People's Government (ZCG) is the executing agency. The Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office (YWPCO), the Zhaoyang District Government, and the Ludian County Government are the implementing agencies (IAs). The ZCG has established the Zhaotong project management office (PMO) located in the Zhaotong City. The Zhaotong PMO is responsible for overall management of the project on behalf of the ZCG, supervision of implementation of the loan and project agreements, and reporting the project progress to the ZCG and ADB. The Yudong Reservoir Water Resources Protection Committee Office, the Zhaoyang District Government, and the Ludian County Government are responsible for the implementation of subprojects in their own administrative areas, engineering design and raising counterpart funds, implementation of safeguard plans, and reporting of the project progress to the Zhaotong PMO.

6. The project is classified as Category B on indigenous peoples. There are Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minority people living in the project area; and there are the Yi and Miao Natural Villages or village groups in the pilot eco-villages in the project area. They will be benefited from the project implementation in the improved ecological and sanitary environment and community infrastructure facilities, reduced nonpoint source pollution, improved living conditions, increased

household income, etc.

7. In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the impact on the ethnic minority people in the project area has been identified; and their social situations surveyed and analyzed. To maximize the positive impact of the project and minimize adverse impact on the ethnic minority people, an ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been developed. The EMDP will be implemented in the project and its implementation results will be monitored and reported to ADB by the Zhaotong PMO.

8. This EMDP introduces relevant legal framework of the PRC and Yunnan Province on the ethnic minority people and socioeconomic situation, especially affected ethnic minority villages; analyze potential impacts of the project on the ethnic minority people; and develop measures for the ethnic minority people.

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1. Policies on Ethnic Minorities of the People's Republic of China

9. The Government of the PRC defines the coverage of the ethnic minority to include all other nationalities, except the Han nationality. The word "nationality" as referred to by the PRC here refers to ethnic groups with small number of population which explains why they are called the ethnic minority. The Han population comprises the largest (about 90%) among the 56 recognized ethnic nationalities in the PRC. The ethnic minority's rights and culture are well recognized and respected by the national government. The PRC's Constitution and the Law of Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities clearly stipulate several provisions that (i) guarantee the exercise and respect of the ethnic minority's rights, and (ii) promote their economic and socio-cultural development.

10. The key principles of the PRC's ethnic minority policies can be briefly summed up as (i) ethnic equality and solidarity; (ii) administrative autonomy of the ethnic minority regions; (iii) development of economy and cultures of the ethnic minority regions; (iv) cultivation of the ethnic minority cadres; (v) improvement of science, education, civilization, health, and other undertakings in the ethnic minority regions; (vi) promotion of the application of the ethnic minority languages; (vii) respect of the ethnic minority customs and habits; and (viii) respect and protection of the ethnic minority's freedom of religious beliefs. On the top of its state-building agenda, the PRC has been taking national unity, ethnic solidarity, ethnic equality, and mutual respect as the basic guidelines of managing ethnic affairs.

11. The legal framework (national laws and regulations) protecting the ethnic minority's rights and other legal provisions that may apply for the project outputs and/or components, such as rights as citizens of the PRC, membership to collectives, utilization of resources, cultural and political rights, and others are summarized as follows:

#### A. Constitution of the People's Republic of China (*amended on March 11, 2018*)

##### Chapter I: General Principles

**Article 4:** All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities; and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity, and mutual assistance among all of the People's Republic of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; and any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited. The State assists areas inhabited by minority nationalities in accelerating their economic and cultural development according to the characteristics and needs of the various minority nationalities. Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in concentrated communities; and in these areas, organs of self-government are established to exercise the power of autonomy. All national autonomous areas are integral parts of the People's Republic of China. All nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform under rule of law.

**Article 9:** All mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, beaches, and other natural resources are owned by the State, that is, by the whole people with the exception of the forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, and beaches that are owned by collectives as prescribed by law. The State ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. Appropriation or damaging of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

## **Chapter II: The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens**

**Article 33:** All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law. The State respects and preserves citizen's rights. Every citizen is entitled to the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution and other laws.

**Article 34:** All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, regardless of ethnic status, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except persons deprived of political rights according to law.

**Article 36:** Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief. No State organ, public organization, or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

### **Section 6: The Organ of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas**

**Article 119:** The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently administer educational, scientific, cultural, public health, and physical culture affairs in their respective areas; protect and sift through the cultural heritage of the nationalities; and work for a vigorous development of their cultures.

**Article 121:** In performing their functions, the organ of self-government of the national autonomous areas, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in those areas, employ the spoken and written language in common use in the locality.

**Article 122:** The State provides financial, material, and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to help accelerate their economic and cultural development. The State helps the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at various levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of various professions among the nationalities in those areas.

#### **B. Law of Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities in the People's Republic of China (2001)**

**Article 23:** When recruiting personnel in accordance with the State regulations, enterprises and institutions in national autonomous areas shall give priority to minority nationalities; and may enlist them from the population of minority nationalities in rural and pastoral areas.

**Article 65:** While exploiting resources and undertaking construction in national autonomous areas, the State shall give consideration to the interests of these areas; make arrangements favorable to the economic development there; and pay proper attention to the productive pursuits and the life of minority nationalities there. The State shall take measures to give due benefit compensation to the national autonomous areas from which the natural resources are transported out.

**Article 66:** Where national autonomous areas make contribution to the ecological balance and environmental protection of the State, the State shall give them due benefit compensation. While exploiting resources and undertaking the construction in national autonomous areas, the organizations or individuals shall take effective measures to protect and improve local living and ecological environment and to prevent and control pollution and other public hazards.

#### **C. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language (2001)**

**Article 8:** All the nationalities shall have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. The spoken and written languages of the ethnic people shall be used in

accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Law on Regional Autonomy of Ethnic Minorities in the People's Republic of China .

## **2.2. Relevant Regulations on Ethnic Minorities in Yunnan Province**

### **A. Planning for the Construction of the National Unity and Progress Demonstration Zone in Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China (2016–2020) (2016)**

12. By 2020, focus on strengthening the development of ethnic minorities and ethnic areas, promote national unity and religious harmony. Achieve a comprehensive well-off society, public service in quality, the rule of law guarantees in equal rights, the spiritual home construction together, and social harmony by co-working. Demonstration in six aspects: continuous improvement of people's livelihood, enhanced development momentum, promotion of ethnic minority education, prosperity of ethnic minority culture, creation of national unity, and governance of ethnic affairs to become a demonstration zone for national unity and progress in the People's Republic of China. Achieve comprehensive poverty alleviation and comprehensive well-off society in ethnic minorities and ethnic areas as scheduled; maintain a rapid growth in the medium and high in the economy of ethnic autonomous areas; and consolidation of national unity and harmony.

### **B. Regulation on Ethnic Minority Languages and Characters in Yunnan Province (2013)**

**Article 1:** To strengthen work of ethnic minority languages and characters, guarantee the rights of all ethnic minorities to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, protect and rescue traditional cultures of ethnic minorities, promote the progress of national unity and the prosperity and development of ethnic minority cultures, according to the Nationality Regional Autonomy Law of the People's Republic of China, National Common Language and Character Law of the People's Republic of China, and relevant regulations, this regulation is formulated in conjunction with the actual conditions of the province.

**Article 2:** All ethnic minorities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. Encourage citizens of all ethnic groups to learn languages and characters from each other, promote and use the national common language, and regulate the use of languages and characters of ethnic minorities.

**Article 3:** The work of ethnic minority languages and characters shall adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, classifying guidance, being active and sound, and protecting scientifically, and respecting the will of the people of all ethnic groups and the regular pattern governing the development of language and characters.

**Article 11:** The people's governments at all levels shall support schools in ethnic minority areas to carry out bilingual teaching of ethnic minority languages and national language in the pre-school and primary education stages.

### **C. Regulations on Ethnic Minority Education Promotion of Yunnan Province (2013)**

**Article 1:** To promote the development of ethnic minority education in the province, these regulations are formulated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Nationality Regional Autonomy Law of the People's Republic of China and the Education Law of the People's Republic of China, in conjunction with the actual conditions of the province.

**Article 6:** The people's government at or above the county level and its educational administrative department shall develop the educational characteristics of ethnic minorities; and adapt to ethnic areas by holding various forms of bilingual education, ethnic schools, ethnic classes, and pre-

university education, and pre-school education, compulsory education, general high school education, vocational education, higher education, special education for economic and social development; and priority planning and construction of standardized boarding schools for elementary and middle schools.

**Article 12:** The administrative department of education shall strengthen the research, development, and application of bilingual teaching resources; and set up bilingual teaching courses suitable for the characteristics of minority students in the primary school stage.

**Article 16:** The preferential policies for the high school graduates of the provinces who apply for higher education in the province shall be subject to additional scores or targeted admissions in accordance with the regulations; and the specific measures shall be formulated by the provincial education administrative department in conjunction with the provincial ethnic affairs administrative department and reported to the provincial people's government for approval.

**Article 17:** State institutes, institutions, people's organizations, state-owned enterprises, etc. in ethnic areas may, when recruiting and contracting personnel, employ and direct employment of college graduates who are bilingual in the region. In the areas outside the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when recruiting and contracting personnel, under the same conditions, priority should be given to recruiting and hiring graduates of minority colleges and secondary schools in the region.

#### **D. Regulations on Holiday of Ethnic Minority Traditional Festivals in Yunnan Province (2009)**

**Article 1:** To fully respect the customs and habits of ethnic minorities, protect the legitimate rights and interests of ethnic minorities, carry forward the traditional culture of ethnic minorities, these regulations on the main traditional festival activities of ethnic minorities are formulated, according to the Regulation of National Festivals and Memorial Days, etc. and the provisions of the policy, combined with the actual situation of the province.

**Article 2:** The main traditional festivals of ethnic minorities are holidays for 2 days. They are used to two major traditional festivals, and each festival is holiday for 1 day.

**Article 3:** The main traditional festivals for the holiday of ethnic minorities in Yunnan Province:

- (i) Yi Torch Festival, Lunar June 24th; Yi Nationality Year, the Gregorian calendar November 20;
- (ii) Miao Nationality Flower Festival, the seventh to eighth days of the first month of the lunar calendar; and it is May 3rd to 4th days of the lunar calendar in Kunming, Zhaotong, and Chuxiong areas;
- (iii) Hui Eid Celebration, Islamic calendar October 1; and Hui Nationality Gulben Festival, Islamic calendar December 10.

### **2.3. ADB Policy Requirements for Indigenous Peoples**

13. ADB defines "Indigenous Peoples" as those whose social and cultural identities are distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society. These distinct social and cultural groups often possess the following characteristics in varying degree:

- (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and the recognition of this identity by others;
- (ii) a distinct language, often different from the official (or the dominant society's) language of the country or region;

- (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separated from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) collective attachment to geographically distinct habits or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.

14. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) sets out the following principles to be delivered in the area of Indigenous Peoples safeguards in projects in which ADB is involved:

(i) Screen early on to determine: (a) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and, (b) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.

(ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

(iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples' communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples' organizations to solicit their participation in (a) designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (b) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples' communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.

(iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples' communities to the following project activities: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purpose of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples' communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

(v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and their benefits are equitably shared.

(vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring

and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

(vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities and other stakeholders.

(viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or involuntary acquisition of such lands.

(ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever feasible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of the IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### 3. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1. Summary of Socioeconomic Situation in the Project Area

15. The primary economic activity of the households in the Sayu River Basin is agriculture. A significant number of households in the project areas are dependent on agriculture, including planting and limited livestock (i.e., cattle and pigs) and poultry (i.e., chicken and ducks). The main products include potato and corn, and apple in some villages. The Yi and Miao residents also plant potato and corn and raise some pigs and cattle. The cattle are mostly used for agricultural production.

16. In addition to farming, migration of young people from villages within the project areas is high. Almost each household has at least one member working outside the village or township due to more job opportunities with higher wages in big cities and towns. They work in factories, offices, private companies, and business establishments.

17. The leading sources of income of the household heads based on the baseline socioeconomic survey conducted in July 2019 include the following: 1st rank is farming (37%), followed in 2nd rank by temporary non-farm jobs (29%); 3rd rank is wage with relatively steady jobs (12%); 4th is from government subsidies (4%) or relatives' support (4%); and 5th is self-employment such as operation of small shops and/or businesses (4%).

18. At the regional level in 2018, Yunnan Province has a total population of 47.71 million people and rural population of 25.59 million people. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was CNY37,136, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the province was CNY33,488, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY10,768.

19. Zhaotong City has a total population of 5.54 million people and rural population of 3.69 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY15,910, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the city was CNY27,632, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY9,474.

20. Zhaoyang District has a total population of 0.845 million people and rural population of 0.439 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY30,544, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the district was CNY31,870, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY10,520.

21. Ludian County has a total population of 0.419 million people and rural population of 0.301 million people. The per capita GDP was CNY13,559, and per capita disposable income of urban residents in the county was CNY26,299, and the per capita net income of rural residents was CNY9,553.

22. Shuimo Town, where the Miao Natural Village will be engaged as a pilot eco-village by this project, has a total land area of 270.94 square kilometers. The town governs 10 village committees, 82 natural villages, 169 village groups, and 8,523 households with 35,267 people of Han, Yi, and Miao nationalities. The highest altitude of the town is 3,315 meters and the lowest altitude is 1,680 meters. There are 89,265 *mu* of arable land and 2.5 *mu* of arable land per capita; the forestland area of the town is 88,635 *mu*, of which 966 *mu* is returned to forestland. Shuimo Town is an agricultural town and the main grain producing area and animal husbandry town in Ludian County. The main agricultural products are corn, potato, alfalfa seeds, and oats; the livestock industry has cattle and pigs.

23. Xinjie Town, where the Yi Natural Village will be engaged as a pilot eco-village by this project, has a total land area of 113.1 square kilometers, with 33,508 *mu* of arable land, 15,000 *mu* of pasture grass, 3,734.1 *mu* of garden land, and 85,000 *mu* of forest area. The highest altitude is 2,976 meters and the lowest altitude is 2,078 meters. The town has jurisdiction over five village committees, 94 village groups, and 4,247 households with 18,896 people; and is inhabited by four ethnic groups: Han, Yi, Miao, and Hui. The main agricultural products are corn, rice and potatoes, supplemented by a small amount of bitter, oats, and soybeans; and the livestock industry has yellow cattle and pigs.

24. The out-migration rate is high in the project areas, especially among the younger people (40 years and below). The younger generation people are not attracted to farming as the primary source of income. They prefer to work or look for jobs in factories and shops and/or commercial and manufacturing establishments located in urban areas.

25. Participation of women in economic activities within the project areas in various sectors is high. Women are active in farming (corn, potato, apple, etc.) and raising livestock and poultry, working as cleaners in the townships and villages, and other kinds of unskilled labor. Women also work in government agencies and organizations. There are more men employed in higher positions compared to women. However, the number of women in various sectors is significant.

### 3.2. Ethnic Minority Population in the Project Area

26. The ethnic minority population and composition in Zhaotong City, Zhaoyang District, and Ludian County are presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Ethnic Minority People Composition in Project City/District/County in 2018**

Project Region	Miao (person)	Yi (person)	Hui (person)	Other (person)	Subtotal (person)	Ethnic Minority Proportion in Total Population (%)
Zhaotong City	218,900	221,400	217,800	26,800	684,900	10.96
Zhaoyang District	9,800	28,600	127,800	3,100	169,300	17.91
Ludian County	3,554	13,095	80,508	2,025	99,182	23.69
Total in Project District/County (person)	13,354	41,695	208,308	5,125	268,482	21.24

27. **Zhaotong City** is a typical ethnic minority scattered area, with 19 ethnic minority townships, 143 ethnic minority administrative villages, and 2,150 ethnic minority natural villages. There are 24 ethnic minorities with a total of 648,900 people, accounting for 10.96% of the city's total population. The ethnic minority of the city has three very distinctive features: First, the ethnic minority population has a relatively large number and has a long history. The Zhaotong Hui population accounts for 1/4 of the total Hui population of Yunnan Province, and the Miao population accounts for 1/7 of the total population of the province's Miao nationality. At the same time, Zhaotong is the birthplace of the Yi people and their culture. Second, there are many ethnic minority groups; but the population of the three ethnic minority groups of Yi, Hui, and Miao accounts for 96% of the total population of the ethnic minorities in the city. Third, the ethnic minorities are scattered in small groups; and development is lagging behind. The city's 144 townships (or street offices) have populations of the ethnic minorities. Most of the ethnic minorities

live in mountainous areas with weak infrastructure, poor living environment, and lagging economic development.

28. **Zhaoyang District** have four ethnic minority townships, 22 ethnic minority administrative villages, 229 ethnic minority natural villages, and 364 ethnic minority village groups. There are 24 ethnic minorities with a total of 169,300 people, accounting for 17.91% of the district's total population, including 127,800 Hui people; 28,600 Yi people; 9,800 Miao people; and 3,100 other ethnic minorities.

29. **Ludian County** is home to 99,200 ethnic minority people, including 41,695 Yi people; 13,354 Miao people; 80,508 Hui people; 2,025 Buyi people; and other ethnic minority people, accounting for 23.69% of the total population.

30. In the seven **project towns**, the main ethnic minority people are the Yi, Miao, and Hui nationalities, accounting for 4.7% of the total population (see **Table 2** for details).

**Table 2: Ethnic Minority People Composition in Project Towns in 2018**

Project District/ County	Project Town	Miao (person)	Yi (person)	Hui (person)	Total (person)
Zhaoyang District	Sujia	438	1,710	0	2,148
	Sayu	404	2,338	9	2,751
	Leju	24	69	0	93
	Dazhaizi	43	1,402	0	1,445
Subtotal		909	5,519	9	6,437
Ludian County	Shuimo	1,349	1,949	23	3,321
	Longshu	236	1,033	831	2,100
	Xinjie	61	639	15	715
Subtotal		1,646	3,621	869	5,267
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,555</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>12,573</b>
<b>Ethnic Minority in Total Population (%)</b>		<b>0.96</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>4.70</b>

Source: Provided by the project towns.

31. Although the ethnic minority proportion in the overall project district and/or county accounts for 21.2% of the total population, **the ethnic minority proportion in the total population in the seven project towns** is only 4.7%. There are no ethnic minority towns and administrative villages in the seven project towns. Most ethnic minority people are living in the project area dispersedly.

32. Although there are no ethnic minority administrative villages under towns or administrative residential communities under urban street offices, some ethnic minority groups are living together in a small community that is called natural village or community or village group. Those ethnic minority people groups will be paid attention during the project implementation, and the EMDP is designed for these groups. In the project area, there are a total of 17 natural villages in 10 administrative villages of three towns in Ludian County, as presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Ethnic Minority Natural Villages and/or Communities in the Project Area in 2018**

Project Town	Administrative Village/Community	Natural Village/Community/Group	Total Population (person)	Miao (person)	Yi (person)	Hui (person)	Ethnic Minority in Total Population (%)	
Xinjie	Jiufang	Pojia	420	0	345	0	82.1%	
	Zhuanshanbao	Group 10	61	0	46	0	75.4%	
Longshu	Longshu	Jiezi	1,406	0	0	445	31.7%	
		Xiaohaizi	1,722	73	170	0	14.1%	
	Xinle	Liyuan	1,606	0	98	360	28.5%	
	Jintang	Dazhaizi	1,317	0	162	0	12.3%	
Shuimo	Dishui	Jinjiapingzi	127	100	0	0	78.7%	
		Mabozi	142	78	0	0	54.9%	
	Heilu	Xiaoheba	350	0	247	0	70.6%	
	Huangnizai	Xiaohegou	207	0	138	0	66.7%	
	Shuimo	Shuimo	Zhaizi	316	0	286	0	90.5%
			Dashuitang	215	0	187	0	87.0%
			Zahishang	369	369	0	0	100.0%
			Goutou	324	324	0	0	100.0%
			Xiaoliangshan	256	172	0	0	67.2%
	Tuoma	Tuoma	Xiaotuoma	401	0	335	0	83.5%
Xiaohaizi			184	103	0	0	56.0%	
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,003</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	

### 3.3. Social and Culture Features of the Yi, Miao, and Hui Ethnic Minority People

33. **Location of residence.** In the project area, generally, the Han people live on plain lands, the Hui people on both sides of roads, the Yi people on mountainous slope area, and the Miao people on the top of mountains. Therefore, traditionally, the Han nationality is mainly engaged in agricultural production; the Hui nationality mainly in business, plus agricultural cultivation; the Yi nationality mainly in agricultural cultivation and hunting; the Miao nationality mainly in agricultural cultivation and breeding and hunting. The villages of the Yi people are mostly built in valleys with good conditions, on gentle slopes, or on flat lands. The village scale ranges from three to five households to one hundred households, and most are small scales. The Miao people live in high mountains and are mainly based on agriculture. The crops include glutinous rice, potatoes, and beans. The economic plants are flax. They usually grow their own flax and make their own textiles. Due to the natural environment of the mountainous area, there are not many cultivated lands for agricultural cultivation in the surrounding area of the Miao people. The cultivation and breeding of the Miao nationality can only meet the needs of their own life, and there is almost no surplus product for exchange or cash income. Therefore, in general comparison, in the project area, the Miao people have the lowest living standards, followed by the Yi people. In many cases, the Hui people's living standards are better than the Han people. The Miao people have rich folk oral literature, such as ancient songs, poems, love songs, and so on. The Miao people also dance well, and the reed dance is the most popular.

34. **Language.** The ethnic minorities, particularly the Yi and Miao, have their own language. The Yi language belongs to the Tibetan–Burmese branch of the Sino–Tibetan language family and has six dialects. The Yi script is a self-contained oriental script. It is a syllable text with a rectangle as the main body. There are only two basic strokes: a straight line and an arc. There are two types of normative texts: one is the syllable text of the phonetic, the main one is the Liangshan standard; and the other is the syllable text of the ideogram, which is mainly tried in Yunnan. The Miao nationality originally had its own national script; and later the text was lost due to war and other reasons, leaving only the words written on the clothes. The Miao language belongs to the Miao language branch of the Miao–Yao language family in the Sino–Tibetan language family. In the late 1950s, the Miao people began to create the Latinized pinyin characters; but they were not popular. Most people today use the Chinese characters.

35. In the project area, except for older residents, such as those over 70 years old, most ethnic minority residents can speak and read Chinese at the same time. There are no schools in the project area that specialize in teaching a single ethnic minority language, including primary and secondary schools. Therefore, most Yi and Miao residents have not written their own language. However, in the internal communication of the ethnic minority residents, they still use their own language to communicate in spoken language. With the development of society and the continuous departure of minority residents from their original place of residence and the need to go out to work, it is necessary for the ethnic minority residents to master the common Chinese.

36. **Education.** There are no special ethnic minority primary schools in Zhaoyang District and Ludian County in the project area. The only nationality middle school in Zhaotong City is located in Zhaoyang District. The Zhaotong City Nationality Middle School consists of the middle school and the high school. The middle school enrolls about 200 students each year, 100% of which are the ethnic minority students. The students are mainly enrolled in the Yi, Miao, and Hui nationalities; and a small number of students from other ethnic groups are also recruited. The high school enrolls about 1,200 students each year, 60% of whom are the ethnic minority students; and the other students are the Han students. In the project area, the education of minority languages and Chinese is accepted in the first and second grades of elementary school, mainly to provide language education for the Miao and Yi nationalities, because the Hui people do not have barriers in Chinese language. After the second grade of elementary school when the primary school students mastered Chinese, only education in Chinese was available. Among junior middle school graduates, most students can pass the exam to high school; and a few students transfer to vocational and technical schools. Through vocational and technical learning, they can achieve employment earlier. After graduating from high school, the students can take the same entrance exams for higher education as other students in other schools. In recent years, the rate of entrance of students from this nationality middle school to universities is relatively high in high middle schools in Zhaotong City. Therefore, the nationality middle school is very popular among the ethnic minority students. In 2018, 12% of high school graduates of the school went to first-level universities to continue their studies; and other students went to second-level universities or colleges to study. Since most students receive college or university education in this city or in Yunnan Province, they have more opportunities to return to Zhaotong City to work on, including ethnic development, research, and management. At present, many officers of the Zhaotong ethnic minority and religion bureau and the district and county ethnic minority and religion bureaus and township governments have experience studied at the Zhaotong Nationality Middle School.

37. Among the more than 4,100 students in the Zhaotong Nationality Middle School, more than 1,200 students come from rural targeted poverty households, accounting for 30% of all students. Majority of the ethnic minority students are from targeted poverty households. The tuition and accommodation fees of these students are all borne by the state finance. As a provincial

nationality middle school, all students have a living allowance of CNY81 per month.

38. In the entrance scores of the ethnic minority students from the junior to high middle school, the score of the Hui students is 10 points lower than that of the Han students, the Yi students are 40 points lower, and the Miao students are 60 points lower. In recent years, the admission scores for the Miao students have gradually increased from original 100 points gap low to 60 points low, which means the improvement of the ability of the Miao students in primary and secondary education.

39. In the admission of universities, many colleges and universities in the PRC have college preparatory scores for the ethnic minority candidates, which is lower than the official admission line. The ethnic minority candidates can enter the university preparatory course for 1 year and transfer to the undergraduate formal course. This provides the ethnic minority candidates with the opportunity to enter university.

40. **Ethnic customs and beliefs.** The Yi religion has a strong original religious color and worships many gods, mainly including nature worship, totem worship, and ancestor worship. In nature worship, the most important thing is the belief in elves and ghosts. It is believed that many inanimate objects in nature are accompanied by elves, and everything left in the family by ancestors is considered to have the magic to protect the family. In addition, they also personalize things in nature and worship various natural gods and believe that there are gods in the sky, earth gods in the earth, sun gods in the sun, mountains and rivers, and thunder and lightning, all of which are dominated by gods.

41. Totem worship is the development and deepening of nature worship, using animals, plants, or other natural objects as surnames. The Yi people believe in ghosts and have the concept of "the soul does not die". They believe that the human soul can exist away from the human form. It is believed that the soul is attached to the body when it is born, and the soul is swaying in the human world after death. "The soul is not destroyed" provides the ideological foundation for the ancestor worship of the Yi people.

42. The ethnic music of the Yi people includes songs and musical instruments. The songs of the Yi people include historical poetry, love songs, hilarious songs, and folk songs; musical instruments such as moon guitar, oral chord, "mabu", calabash Sheng, and suona horn, etc. The folk dances of the Yi people reflect the primitive and ancient dances of people's labor life, which may be closely related to the ancient gods and totems of the Yi people. The Yi people have a wide variety of costumes and colors. They are the embodiment of the traditional culture and aesthetic consciousness of the Yi people. The patterns of costumes reflect the Yi people's understanding and respect for nature.

43. The marriage of the Yi people is based on the principle that the same surname is not married. The marriage between the different surnames is also limited by the age, monogamy, and accepting marriage with other ethnic groups, such as the Han and Miao.

44. The traditional festivals of the Yi people are very rich. The Torch Festival is the most popular festival of the Yi people. The Torch Festival is held every year on June 24th. There are many legends about the Torch Festival. One of the stories is legendary: In ancient times, in the war against foreigners, the Yi people tied the torches to the horns, drove the sheep to rush to the enemy, and defeated the enemies who came to invade. Since then, the people have had the torch festival to commemorate and celebrate the victory of the war. The Yi people celebrate the festival, and they hold wrestling, bullfighting, singing, and dancing activities. Every villager must burn the torches. People hold the torches and sprinkle rosin on the fire and bless each other.

45. The Miao people worship nature and their ancestors. The "Khun Tibetan Festival" is the largest ritual activity of the Miao people. It is usually a small sacrifice for 7 years and a big sacrifice for 13 years. On the Yihai Day from October to November of the lunar calendar, it is time to dance and sacrifice for ancestors, inviting friends and family to gather together for the sake of friendship, and family harmony. The main beliefs of the Miao nationality include nature worship, totem worship, and ancestor worship. The Miao people believe in Buddhism and Taoism. There are also some Miao people who believe in Christianity and Catholicism. The Miao people speak mainly in the eastern dialect Miao, and the Miao language is called "*Bad deib zha*" (Bai De Zhou). The Miao people often think of some giant or odd-shaped natural objects as a kind of spiritual manifestation, so they pay homage to them and sacrifice their drinks.

46. The Miao's crafts, such as flower picking, embroidery, brocade, batik, paper-cutting, and jewelry making, are magnificent. Among them, the batik process of the Miao nationality has a thousand years of history. There are more than one hundred and thirty kinds of the Miao costumes. The Miao girls love to wear pleated skirts. There are more than 500 pleats on one skirt; and there are many layers, some as many as thirty or forty layers. These skirts are made from woven fabrics to bleaching and dyeing, and finally to the final embroidery. They are all done by the girls themselves, and they embroider flower belts and flower chest pockets. The Miao people have rich folk oral literature, such as ancient songs, poems, love songs, and so on. The Miao people are famous for their ability to sing and dance. The Miao folk songs are especially rich. Every year on the second day of the lunar calendar or the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar, the young men and women gather together to step on the drums; dance the reeds; sing the songs; seek a spouse; and at the same time, holding a climbing rod and fighting the game.

47. The Hui people in general use spoken and written Chinese. The unique cultural features of the Hui in the project area are related to the Islamic beliefs. Other than the religious beliefs, the Hui ethnic minority in the project area have similar characteristics as the main population.

### **3.4. Social Situation of the Ethnic Minority Villages with Project Activities**

48. According to the meeting with the ethnic minority residents and interview with leaders of the ethnic minority natural villages, the ethnic minority residents thought that the main difference from the Han people with the ethnic minority characteristics is in traditional marriage and festivals. For the Hui nationality, their food composition and dietary habits are different from other people because they are Muslim. In terms of the project design, they do not think that any special measures need to be designed for them. They support the project design and like to participate in the project implementation. They like to do some work and improve their income if the project can provide employment opportunity.

49. The project design proposed to establish pilot eco-villages for the Yi Natural Village of the Jiufang Administrative Village in Xinjie Town and the Miao Natural Village of the Shuimo Administrative Village in Shuimo Town. A comprehensive package includes drinking water safety, sewer system, sanitation environment, public facilities, and related infrastructures. The leaders and reprehensive residents of the ethnic minority natural villages thought they really need the project construction in their villages and hope to improve their comprehensive living conditions and environment. They do not think that there are any significant differences between the ethnic minority and the Han people in the project design and impacts on them. However, they thought that the Han people have more opportunity in employment competition. If the project implementation and operation provide employment opportunity, they hope that the project will give more opportunity to them. They also hope that the ethnic minority traditional cultural features should be considered in the project design to promote tourism development after the local eco-environment is improved.

50. **Yi Natural Village of the Jiufang Administrative Village in Xinjie Town (Pojiao Village or Groups 8, 9, 10, 11)** is located at the intersection of National Highway G356 and Xiangdao Zhaoda Line. It is the entrance for tourists to enter the Dashanbao Scenic Area from G356 National Highway. There are 1,655 rural households in the Jiufang Administrative Village with a population of 5,465, including 380 Yi people, mainly living in the Yi Natural Village.

51. The project construction includes (i) improving the water supply system and drainage system of the Yi Natural Village; improving the garbage management system, including the collection and transportation of domestic garbage; and building a centralized collection of livestock and poultry manure; (ii) building a cultural activity room for residents' cultural activities, and to publicize ecological, sanitation, environmental protection, water pollution control; and also used for meetings and training; and (iii) building a small square for outside cultural activities. The project will also do the following: beautify and green the community streets and residential house facades; greening and landscape reconstruction on both sides of the completed river embank; and building a billboard. Because the Jiufang Administrative Village is the entrance to the Dashanbao scenic area road, an electronic display sign will be built at the intersection.

52. In the discussions with village leaders and leaders of the Yi Natural Village, it is learned that the Yi Natural Village is mainly based on agricultural cultivation and breeding. One-half of the villagers work outside the home to increase their income. The Yi people who work outside the village are mainly engaged in the construction industry, and there is no difference in income compared to the Han. The income levels of the Yi and Han families in the village are basically the same; there is no difference. In terms of education, there are primary schools in the village, teaching Chinese; and the Yi children can understand Chinese. In 2018, two primary school students were admitted to the Zhaotong Nationality Middle School. The Yi people use more Yi language with each other; but when they communicate with the Han residents, they can use fluent Chinese. The vast majority of the Yi residents have not used the Yi language for writing because they have few opportunities to use it. They use the Chinese characters in their living activities. The leaders of the Yi Natural Village believe that because the Yi and Han residents have been living together for a long time, except that the Yi people still maintaining their own festivals and marriage customs, the daily life styles of the Yi and Han people are basically the same. The marriage between the Yi and the Han is also common, and there are no restrictions on the customs and beliefs of the Yi people. The Yi residents welcome the project implementation.

53. In the discussions with the leaders of the village and the leaders of the Yi Natural Village, they fully agreed with the project construction. At the same time, they proposed whether (i) they can build a trading market for the village; or (2) the communities of the 3, 4, 5, and 6 village groups east of the state highway G356 can also carry out the construction of the ecological demonstration village. The purpose of building a trading market is because the Jiufang Administrative Village is as the entrance to the Dashanbao scenic spot. The villagers will attract more tourists and increase the income of the villagers by trading agricultural products and local products. If tourism products with the Yi characteristics, especially some family handicrafts, can be developed, it may increase household incomes of the residents of the Yi Natural Village. The construction of the Yi ecological demonstration village will consider the proposal to build this trading market. This will combine the current infrastructure of the Yi ecological demonstration village and the construction of the village appearance with the local tourism resources and the Yi specialty products and may increase the income of the Yi residents. The Jiufang Administrative Village leaders will propose specific plans and needs, including land size, construction content, operational management, and investment estimates. During the preliminary and/or detailed design, the PMO and the IAs will request the design institutes to assess the necessity and feasibility of the construction of trading market and more pilot eco-villages to better integrate the recommendations of the ethnic minorities in the

preliminary and/or detailed design. The actual progress and results will be included in both internal and external monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB (see detail in section 9).

**54. Miao Natural Village of Shuimo Administrative Village in Shuimo Town (Goutou Miao Nationality Village)** is located in Shuimo Administrative Village, adjacent to Alu Kuai Natural Village. Shuimo Administrative Village has 2,489 households with a population of 8,308, of which 926 are Miao people. There are 110 households and 450 Miao residents in the Goutou Miao Natural Village.

55. The construction content of the project for the Goutou Miao Natural Village is basically the same as that of the Yi Natural Village in Xinjie Town, including the water supply system, drainage system, garbage management system, collection and management of livestock and poultry manure, construction of a cultural activity room, and a small activity square. The project also covers beautifying and greening of the community street and residential house facades.

56. During the on-site survey and the conversation with the leaders of the village and the Miao Natural Village, it was found that the sanitary conditions of the public places in the village are relatively poor. Some residents' houses are close to pigpen and cowshed, and chickens and ducks are free-range. An important issue is that if these pigpens and cowsheds are not separated from residential houses, and the chickens and ducks are not housed, the sanitation of the community is poor. In the design of ecological demonstration villages, full consideration will be given to the effective treatment of these environments, and whether pigs and cattle can be raised in a centralized manner and separated from residential houses. The produced manure can be collected and used to make farmyard manure for use in farmland. According to the planning of the reservoir area of the Yudong Reservoir, it is not allowed to build concentrated breeding areas with more than 30 pigs in the basin. Therefore, the design institute will fully consider the detailed method of solving this problem with the village committees during the detailed design.

### 3.5. Poverty Situation in the Project Area

57. In the seven project towns, the total poor population in the target poverty alleviation system (2015) was about 86,174 rural persons, accounting for 32.25% of total population. By end of 2018, more than 70,000 poor people got rid of poverty. The remaining poor, accounting for less than 6%, will get rid of poverty by end 2020, see the detail in **Table 4**.

**Table 4: Poor Population and Poverty Incidence Based on Project Towns in 2018**

Project District/ County	Project Town	Targeted Rural Poor Population (person)	Incidence Rate (%)	Estimated Remaining Poor Population (person)	Current Incidence Rate (%)
Zhaoyang District	Sujia	11,634	37.67	1,667	5.40
	Sayu	14,109	22.14	3,283	5.15
	Leju	7,259	20.76	292	0.84
	Dazhaizi	5,358	34.35	171	1.09
Subtotal		<b>38,360</b>	<b>25.21</b>	<b>5,414</b>	<b>3.56</b>
Ludian County	Shuimo	21,527	44.83	4,223	8.8
	Longshu	15,769	35.95	2,055	4.68
	Xinjie	10,875	46.88	2,175	9.38
Subtotal		<b>48,171</b>	<b>41.86</b>	<b>8,453</b>	<b>7.35</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>86,531</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>13,867</b>	<b>5.19</b>

Source: Provided by the Project towns.

58. Main reasons that caused the rural poverty include (i) unbalanced development between urban and rural areas; (ii) plateau area with limited agricultural production; (iii) mountainous areas with poor transportation; (iv) low productivity due to low skill and technical ability.

59. Local governments analyzed poverty reasons of poor families in the project area and summarized as (i) lack of techniques; (ii) lack of laborers in the family; (iii) due to sickness, disability, education, and disaster; and (iv) lack of self-initiatives.

60. According to the survey, the poverty situation of the Yi and Miao people in the project area is similar to that of the total residents. Poor ethnic minority residents account for 5%–6% of all ethnic minority residents. All policies related to poverty alleviation to the ethnic minority residents are the same to Han people.

### 3.6. Income and Livelihood

61. The primary economic activity of the households in the Sayu River Basin is agriculture. A significant number of households in the project areas are dependent on agriculture, including planting and limited livestock (i.e., cattle and pigs); and poultry (i.e., chicken and ducks). The main products include potato and corn, and apple in some villages. The Yi and Miao residents also plant potato and corn and raise some pigs and cattle. The cattle are mostly used for agricultural production.

62. In addition to farming, migration of young people from villages within the project areas is high. Almost each household has one member working outside the village or township due to more job opportunities with higher wages in big cities and towns. They work in factories, offices, private companies, and business establishments.

63. According to the baseline socioeconomic household survey in July 2019, the leading sources of income of the household heads include the following: 1st rank is temporary non-farm jobs (41%), followed by farming (32%) in 2nd rank; 3rd rank is wage with relatively steady jobs (9.3%); 4th is from self-employment such as operation of small shops and/or businesses (3.7%); and 5th is government subsidies (3.3%), or relatives' support (3.1%). The ethnic minority and Han households have the same income structures as presented in Table 6. For expenditure structure of sample households, medicine cost is the most in the households. The next is in food and clothes, and the third is that in education.

**Table 5: Annual Average Income Range Distribution of Sample Households**

Income Range (yuan)	All Sample Household (HH)		Ethnic Minority Sample HH		Han Sample HH	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
<5,000	80	16.6	8	16.7	72	16.6
5,001–10,000	76	15.8	8	16.7	68	15.7
10,001–15,000	91	18.9	12	25.0	79	18.2
15,001–20,000	134	27.8	14	29.2	120	27.6
20,001–40,000	77	16.0	5	10.4	72	16.6
40,001–50,000	11	2.3	0	0.0	11	2.5
50,001–60,000	4	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.9
60,001–70,000	3	0.6	1	2.1	2	0.5
70,001–80,000	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
>80,000	5	1.0	0	0.0	5	1.2

**Table 6: Annual Average Income Structure of Sample Households**

Main Income Source	All Sample Household (HH)		Ethnic Minority Sample HH		Han Sample HH	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
1. Salary and wage income	45	9.3	3	6.3	42	9.7
2. Agriculture income (sale of animal products, crops, fishery products and forest products)	155	32.2	16	33.3	139	32.0
3. Business and commercial income	4	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.9
4. Small business-like street vendor	18	3.7	2	4.2	16	3.7
5. Rental or investment income	6	1.2	0	0.0	6	1.4
6. Allowance and subsidy from government	16	3.3	5	10.4	11	2.5
7. Pensions	5	1.0	0	0.0	5	1.2
8. Migrant work	198	41.1	22	45.8	176	40.6
9. Assistant from relatives	15	3.1	0	0.0	15	3.5
10. Others (Specified)	20	4.1	0	0.0	20	4.6

**Table 7: Annual Average Expenditure Structure of Sample Households**

Expenditure Structure	All Sample Household (HH)		Ethnic Minority Sample HH		Han Sample HH	
	Amount (yuan)	%	Amount (yuan)	%	Amount (yuan)	%
1. Consumption for food and clothes	4,550.83	21.5	4,489.26	21.9	4,612.4	21.1
2. Energy (gas, coal, electricity, and other fuels)	1,316.04	6.2	1,291.86	6.3	1,340.22	6.1
3. Water and wastewater charge	72.98	0.3	67.73	0.3	78.23	0.4
4. Solid waste charge	37.94	0.2	37.67	0.2	38.21	0.2
5. Transportation (buses, private car, taxi, etc.)	1,251.00	5.9	1,221.54	6.0	1,280.46	5.9
6. Communication (phone, internet, cable TV, etc.)	1,445.87	6.8	1,413.56	6.9	1,478.18	6.8
7. Rent/mortgage	1,152.40	5.4	1,032.84	5.0	1,271.96	5.8
8. Entertainments	179.40	0.8	187.28	0.9	171.52	0.8
9. Education	3,826.72	18.1	3,580.02	17.5	4,073.42	18.7
10. Medicine/hospital	5,238.52	24.8	5,154.39	25.2	5,322.65	24.4
11. Agricultural Inputs	1,914.39	9.0	1,855.44	9.1	1,973.34	9.0
12. Others	175.90	0.8	157.74	0.8	194.06	0.9

#### 4. PROJECT BENEFITS AND ADVERSE IMPACTS

64. The ethnic minority population in the project area accounts for 4.7% of the total population, mainly Miao, Yi, and Hui nationalities. Most of the Miao and Yi ethnic groups live together in the natural villages. The Hui people live mainly in scattered forms. For a long time, the ethnic minority people have close contact with the Han people. They can communicate in Chinese and use Chinese characters together. Therefore, the project has similar impact on the local ethnic minorities as that on the Han.

65. The project will improve the current collection and management of household waste in the ethnic minority communities. The domestic sewage will also be collected and treated. The feces of livestock raised by the local families can also be treated in a hygienic manner, which will improve the overall living environment and sanitation environment of minority communities.

66. Through the pilot ecological construction in a Miao and a Yi Natural Villages, the infrastructure of the two villages will be improved comprehensively, including water supply, sewage treatment, domestic garbage management, streets, cultural activity center, village appearances, etc. In addition, by strengthening the communication and education of ecological environmental protection, the environmental protection awareness of community residents and students will be improved; and the ecological environment protection will be sustainable. The construction of pilot eco-villages will improve the living environment of the residents of these two ethnic minority villages and improve the quality of life.

67. During the project implementation, local residents will be hired to conduct necessary civil works. Therefore, the ethnic minority families with surplus labor force have the opportunity to participate in the project construction, thereby increasing household income. For those who do temporary work outside the home, they can also increase their income locally by participating in the project construction, without going out to work. After the project is completed, it is necessary to recruit workers to operate and maintain the facilities built by the project. Therefore, the ethnic minority residents have the opportunity to obtain stable employment positions and increase wage income.

68. The project will compensate residents who have been impacted by the project due to agricultural farming structure changes and construction of project. The project may potentially cause a certain loss of agricultural income due to change in land use in the project area; and such potential losses have been fully assessed and incorporated during the preparation of the resettlement plan (RP) to provide timely compensation for affected people, including the ethnic minority.

69. The project construction will require permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, or other voluntary land uses (land use right transfer, etc.). If the ethnic minority families are involved, it may result in a decrease in household income. The scope and compensation standards and measures for land acquisition and/or use have been described in detail in the RP of the project (refer to the RP for details).

70. In the project area, households have started being charged household waste management fees. The fees paid by the ethnic minority families are the same as those of the Han families, and there is no special subsidy to the ethnic minority residents. Any change in the standard of garbage charges (usually an increase in the charge fees) and the possibility of collecting sewage treatment fees in the future will increase the living expenses of the ethnic minority families. Therefore, in any public hearing meetings about the fees, representatives of the ethnic minority residents need to be present and their opinions need to be considered.

71. The project will involve changes in agricultural cultivation methods, such as replacing chemical fertilizers with organic fertilizers or soil-based formula fertilizers, or adjusting planting structures, which may affect farmers' planting skills or increase cost of agricultural production. Therefore, it is agreed to provide skill training for these farmers, including the ethnic minority farmers. All affected farmers shall have the opportunity to participate in such training, and such training shall be free to farmers.

72. Project impacts were identified, both positive and negative impacts. **Table 8** presents the summary of potential positive and adverse impacts, including among the ethnic minorities:

**Table 8: Project Impacts**

No.	Output	Direct Impact		Indirect Impact	
		Positive	Adverse	Positive	Adverse
1	Wastewater management and pollution control in the Sayu River Basin strengthened	Employment opportunity; reduction of wastewater and solid waste into rivers; environment and sanitation improvement; ethnic minority eco-village established	Land acquisition; construction safety, waste and noise; local traffic increased during construction; damages to existing irrigation facilities; tariff increase for waste treatment; risks due to poor operation and maintenance of facilities	Tourist attraction; future land utilization; economic development	No
2	Water resources management in the Sayu River improved	Employment opportunity; eco-environment improvement and flood control of rivers; site environment improvement; forest coverage increased	Land acquisition; construction safety, waste and noise; local traffic	Environment improvement	No
3	Eco-compensation mechanism for the Sayu River Basin established	Reduction of pollutants; site environment improvement; health improvement in agricultural activities	Change in fertilizers or planting structures may increase cost of production	Tourist attraction; rural environment improvement	No
4	Education, capacity, and public awareness for water pollution management strengthened	Public awareness raising in environmental protection	Risks due to poor operation and maintenance of facilities	Demonstration for other villages not included in the project construction	No

## 5. ACTION PLAN

73. The action plan for the ethnic minority villages is summarized in **Table 9**, showing the activity, indicators and/or targets, responsible IA, timing, and budget source. The budget arrangement details are given in Section 9.

**Table 9: Action Plan for Ethnic Minority Villages**

Actions	Targets and Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Agencies	Budget and Sources
<b>A. Output 1: Wastewater management and pollution control in the Sayu River Basin strengthened</b>				
<p>A.1 Ensure that the ethnic minorities' (EM) participation in public consultation on construction design of rural solid waste, small wastewater and livestock manure treatment facilities, wetland, low-emission agriculture, pilot eco-villages and environment protection.</p> <p>A.2 Ensure that the EMs' traditional cultural features are incorporated in the pilot eco-villages (Miao and Yi) to attract more tourists and/or visitors.</p> <p>A.3 Ensure that the EMs' proposal on constructing village trading market are adequately considered and integrated in the project-detailed design during project implementation</p> <p>A.4 Ensure the EMs' participation in awareness-raising activities on rural wastewater and solid waste management, wetland, low-emission agriculture, pilot eco-villages, and environmental protection for residents in the project area</p> <p>A.5 Ensure the EMs' participation in public hearings for solid waste and wastewater tariffs</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 50% EM representatives among participants in detailed design consultation meetings/activities</li> <li>➢ Two EM pilot eco-villages incorporated traditional cultural features of relevant ethnic minority groups (Miao and Yi)</li> <li>➢ EMs' proposal on construction of village trading market considered and integrated in project detailed design during project implementation</li> <li>➢ 100% EM households (HHs) attended the awareness-raising activity</li> <li>➢ 50% EM representatives among participants in public hearing meetings for solid waste and wastewater</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district project management offices (PMOs), implementing agencies (IAs)</p> <p>Development and Reform Committee (DRC), ecology and environment bureau (EEB), and finance/forestry bureau (FB)</p> <p>Assisting agencies: ethnic minority and religion bureau (EMRB), human resources and social security bureau (HRSB), design institutes (DIs), town governments and project implementation consultant (PIC), social development specialist</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund, approximately CNY80,000</p> <p>Covered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan, approximately CNY900,000</p>
<b>B. Output 2: Water resources management in the Sayu River improved</b>				
<p>B.1 Ensure the EMs' participation in public consultation on construction design of ecological river embankments, river and water management system</p> <p>B.2 Ensure the EMs' participation in awareness activity on river and water management for residents</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 50% EM representatives among participants in detailed design consultation meetings/activities</li> <li>➢ 100% EM HHs participated in the awareness raising activity</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district PMOs, town governments</p> <p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, IAs, cultural relic/civil affairs bureau (CB), and PIC social development specialist</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund, approximately CNY40,000</p>
<b>C. Output 3: Eco-compensation mechanism for the Sayu River Basin established</b>				
<p>C.1 Ensure the EMs' participation in public consultation in the design of eco-compensation mechanism-financed activities</p> <p>C.2 Ensure the EMs' participation in awareness activity on eco-compensation-financed activities</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 50% EMs among participants in detailed design consultation activities for eco-compensation related activities</li> <li>➢ 100% EM HHs participated in the awareness raising activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district PMOs, IAs</p> <p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, HRSB, Poverty Alleviation and Development Office (PADO), DIs, town governments, and PIC social development specialist</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund, approximately CNY 40,000</p>
<b>D. Output 4: Education, capacity, and public awareness for water pollution management strengthened</b>				
<p>D.1 Ensure the EMs' participation in capacity training, workshops and study tours on rural water pollution management and eco-compensation</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 50% EMs among participants in the technical/ knowledge training activities</li> </ul>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district PMOs, IAs, EEB</p>	<p>Covered by the ADB loan, approximately</p>

<p>D.2 Ensure the EM students' participation in education for rural water pollution management and eco-compensation</p> <p>D.3 Ensure the EMs' participation in public awareness on rural water pollution management and eco-compensation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 100% EM students attended the education for pollution management</li> <li>➤ 100% EM HHs attended the awareness raising (through publicity, handbook, brochure, media, or internet) on rural water pollution management and eco-compensation (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity; number of the publicity, handbook and brochure and date distributed; date posted on media or internet)</li> <li>➤ EM trainees or participants consulted regarding appropriate training time, theme, and location</li> <li>➤ 100% EM trainees have the equal rights to receive training subsidies</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>		<p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, town governments, and PIC social development specialist</p>	<p>CNY1,000,000</p>
<b>E. For All Outputs: Generating Job Opportunities</b>				
<p>E.1 In construction stage, 1,834 temporary job positions, 825 skilled and 1,009 unskilled (civil works), to be created</p> <p>E.2 In operation stage, 372 positions, 360 skilled and 12 unskilled (maintenance of facilities and landscaping of rivers and wetlands), to be created</p> <p>E.3 Ensure timely advertisement of job vacancies; and give priority to the EMs for hiring</p> <p>E.4 Ensure contractors and workers respect the EMs' religious belief and customs through training on sites</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 40% of jobs under the project are made available to the EMs during construction stage and operation stage</li> <li>➤ 100% contractors and workers trained about the EMs' religious belief and customs on sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	<p>2020–2026</p>	<p>City/county/district PMOs, IAs, contractors</p> <p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, HRSB; PIC social development specialist</p>	<p>Covered by the ADB loan, approximately CNY3,000,000</p>
<b>F. For all Outputs: Comply with labor laws and core labor standards</b>				
<p>F.1 Ensure contractors comply with labor laws and core labor standards, including no child labor, minimum wages, equal pay to equal work, and occupational health and safety for the EM workers</p> <p>F.2 Ensure participation of workers, including the EM workers in public health knowledge promotion and trainings regarding prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, STI and other infectious disease</p> <p>F.3 Ensure contractor construction personnel involved in HIV/AIDS and STI publicity activities</p> <p>F.4 Distribute local information and publicity materials (e.g., posters and brochures) regarding the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and STI</p> <p>F.5 Distribute to construction workers brochures regarding festivals and activities of ethnic minorities</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 100% workers, including the EM workers receive relevant training and information</li> <li>➤ 100% contractors comply with relevant labor standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	<p>2020–2026</p>	<p>City/county/district PMOs, IAs, contractors</p> <p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, HRSB, Center for Disease and Pollution Control (CDPC), health bureau (HB), All Chinese Women's Federation</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund, approximately CNY20,000</p> <p>Covered by the ADB loan, approximately CNY500,000</p>

<b>G. Compensation and Restoration for Land Acquisition/Use for the project<sup>a</sup> (refer to the RP for details)</b>				
<p>G.1 Provide information about specific purpose of the project and the permanent and temporary land use</p> <p>G.2 Conduct consultation process with affected people, including the EMs</p> <p>G.3 Ensure farmers receive adequate compensation for permanent and temporary land use in fair way (full replacement cost and equivalent to average annual output value [AAOV] or annual land rental)</p> <p>G.4 Ensure affected HHs receive technical and skill training and assistance in livelihood restoration</p> <p>G.5 Ensure affected farmers have access to grievance redress mechanism in case of any disputes</p> <p>G.6 Ensure the farmland occupied temporality is restored to original status after construction completion</p> <p>G.7 Ensure irrigation, drainage systems and approach roads destroyed by construction (if any) are reconstructed to original status in a timely manner</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 100% affected EM HHs participated in public consultation on land acquisition/use</li> <li>➢ 100% EM HHs affected by land acquisition/use are compensated adequately</li> <li>➢ 100% affected EM HHs supported in livelihood restoration (training, jobs, etc.)</li> <li>➢ 100% EM's temporally occupied land is restored properly</li> <li>➢ 100% of affected rural public facilities are reconstructed timely</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district PMOs</p> <p>Assisting agencies: agriculture bureau (AB), HRSB, EMRB</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund included in the budget of the resettlement plan (RP)</p>
<b>H. For All Outputs: Project Management and Capacity Building</b>				
<p>H.1 Ensure social specialists are included in the PIC to guide the implementation of EM development plan (EMDP) and provide training to the PMOs, the IAs, and town governments</p> <p>H.2 Ensure that the PMOs, the IAs, and the town government each assign at least one staff to undertake the EMDP activities</p> <p>H.3 Recruit one external monitor by the PMO to carry out timely monitoring of implementation of the EMDP together with the RP monitoring, which will be reported semiannually to the PMO and ADB</p> <p>H.4 Provide training to the PMOs and the IAs on (i) ADB's safeguard policy; (ii) how to implement and monitor the EMDP; and (iii) the EM issues on relevant project components.</p> <p>H.5 Provide guidance on the EMDP to village and/or community office staff to implement and monitor the EMDP more effectively</p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Social specialists are recruited to guide and assist in implementing the EMDP activities</li> <li>➢ At least one staff of each PMO, IA, and town and village is appointed to undertake the EMDP activities</li> <li>➢ One external monitor is recruited by the PMO during project implementation</li> <li>➢ Semiannual monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the PMO and ADB.</li> <li>➢ All staff in the PMOs and the IAs received training on the EMDP and how to implement and monitor the EMDP</li> <li>➢ All affected villages and/or HHs, including the EMs, know about the grievance redress mechanism</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p>	2020–2026	<p>City/county/district PMOs</p> <p>Assisting agencies: EMRB, IAs, PIC social development specialist</p>	<p>Government counterpart fund, approximately CNY20,000</p> <p>ADB loan, approximately CNY1,000,000</p>

<sup>a</sup> The ethnic minority villages will be affected by land acquisition and/or use, but do not involve house demolition for project activities.

74. The proposed actions may be enhanced or improved during project implementation. The ZCG, through the Zhaotong PMO, the Zhaoyang District PMO, and the Ludian County PMO; and in coordination with the concerned agencies, will ensure that the proposed activities and/or plans are implemented to benefit the ethnic minority people.

75. In addition, before and during the capacity building and/or skills training for the ethnic minorities, the PMO, and the IAs, with the assistance of social specialists among project implementation support consultants, will (i) conduct further extensively public consultation with the ethnic minorities to learn about their demands and concerns on these activities; (ii) develop detailed and culturally appropriate capacity building and/or skills training courses which are discussed with, accepted and satisfied by the ethnic minorities; (iii) provide reasonable and fair training subsidies to the ethnic minorities who participate in these training courses; and (iv) regularly monitor and evaluate the performance and satisfaction of these training activities through participatory methods, and make necessary adjustment and improvement in subsequent courses based on the views and comments received from the ethnic minorities.

## **6. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

### **6.1. Consultations Conducted during the Project Design**

76. Overall, the total number of persons consulted by the project's social team from April to July 2019 was more than 647 persons (including 252 female and 73 ethnic minority participants), including (i) more than 50 representatives from local government units or nongovernment organizations (e.g., All-China Women's Federation and farmers' cooperatives in project area), (including 20 female and 4 ethnic minority participants); (ii) 14 villages or village group leaders (including 2 female and 4 ethnic minority participants); (iii) 63 participants in the focus group discussions, (including 35 female and 12 ethnic minority participants); and (iv) 520 respondents in the household survey (including 195 female and 53 ethnic minority participants).

**Table 10: Public Consultation Activities during Project Preparation**

Content	Form	Date	Venue	Participants	No. of Women/ Ethnic Minority (EM) Participants	Objective	Topics/ Concerns	Measures taken in project design and EMDP
Project contents and design	Meeting	April 1–2, 2019	Two EM villages	30 representatives from relevant bureaus, town governments, design institute (DI), and project management offices (PMOs)	9/6	Discussed project contents and design, and introduced the Asian Development Bank (ADB) requirements for social/gender/EM analysis	Project objectives, social/gender/EM analysis objectives, support from relevant bureaus and town governments/design should meet actual demands	DI incorporated requirements in design, e.g., improve the sanitation in EM villages
Project contents and design	Meeting	April 10–20, 2019	Two EM villages	35 representatives from town governments and villages	10/8	Discussed detailed demand of project villages and design improvement	Detailed project contents and requirements of villages/design should meet actual demands	Optimized design to meet actual demands including EM features in pilot eco-village design
Socioeconomic status	Interview	June 27–July 3, 2019	Two EM villages	14 village and villager group leaders	2/4	Local socioeconomic profile, EM status	Main income source, female and EM labors, EM in social activities/more employment opportunity/participation	Provided more employment opportunities to EM labors and more participation opportunities in EM development plan (EMDP) preparation and implementing
Attitude and demand	Focus group discussions	June 27–July 3, 2019	Two EM villages	63 representatives from 10 villager groups	35/12	Women, poor and EM's opinions and demand	Project contents and design/more employment opportunity	Provided more employment opportunities to poor, female among EM labors
Contents and design of social development action plan (SDAP), gender action plan (GAP) and EMDP	Meeting	October 28–29, 2019	Two EM villages	25 representatives from PMOs, relevant bureaus, town governments and DI	8/4	Objectives of SDAP, GAP, and EMDP and detailed contents	Design and contents of SDAP, GAP, and EMDP/target setting of each action	Support the proposed actions and indicators in draft EMDP

77. This exercise served as a venue for the various stakeholders, especially the affected households and/or communities, to express feedback and perceptions on potential adverse impacts, as well as suggestions to improve project implementation. It was also an effective strategy to raise public awareness and gain the support of interested stakeholders, including the ethnic minorities by providing them information about the projects' benefits or positive impacts; mitigation measures to address the potential negative impacts; and details on project implementation and monitoring, including institutional arrangements. It is expected that once the affected stakeholders are well informed and engaged in the decision-making process, it can prevent misconceptions on project impacts; avoid conflicts; and clarify doubts about the project which may cause delay during implementation. The PMOs and design institutes have conducted wide consultation and discussions with affected stakeholders during the improvement of the project design and integrated their comments into the design.

(1) Opinions on Wastewater Management in Living Area

**Table 10: Sample Households' Opinions on Wastewater Management Status**

<b>Opinion</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>All Samples</b>	<b>Ethnic Minorities</b>	<b>Han</b>
1. Very satisfied	No.	2	0	2
	%	0.41	0.00	0.45
2. Satisfied	No.	136	14	122
	%	27.81	29.17	27.66
3. Neither	No.	32	4	28
	%	6.54	8.33	6.35
4. Unsatisfied	No.	303	28	275
	%	61.96	58.33	62.36
5. Very Unsatisfied	No.	16	2	14
	%	3.27	4.17	3.17

**Table 11: Sample Households' Opinions on Main Ways to Solve Wastewater Problems**

Method to Be Taken	All Samples (%)			Ethnic Minorities (%)			Han (%)		
	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important
1. Collect and treat house-hold waste-water	85.80	12.20	0.80	89.58	10.42	0.00	85.43	12.36	0.88
2. Collect and treat livestock waste	58.60	24.00	3.40	68.75	14.58	0.00	57.62	24.94	3.75
3. Increase wastewater treatment fee	46.40	23.20	8.60	52.08	18.75	8.33	45.92	23.62	8.61
4. Enhance management and inspection	63.60	21.00	3.60	72.92	16.67	2.08	62.47	21.41	3.75
5. Enhance public awareness on water environment protection	57.60	18.40	4.00	66.67	14.58	0.00	56.51	18.76	4.42
6. Other (specify)	2.80	0.20	0.40	6.25	0.00	0.00	2.43	0.22	0.44

## (2) Opinions on Solid Waste Management in Living Area

**Table 12: Sample Households' Opinions on Wastewater Management Status**

Opinion	Indicator	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
1. Very satisfied	No.	7	0	7
	%	1.50	0.00	1.66
2. Satisfied	No.	135	16	119
	%	28.97	36.36	28.20
3. Neither	No.	35	3	32
	%	7.51	6.82	7.58
4. Unsatisfied	No.	270	25	245
	%	57.94	56.82	58.06
5. Very Unsatisfied	No.	19	0	19
	%	4.08	0.00	4.50

**Table 13: Sample Households' Opinions on Main Problems in Solid Waste Management**

Opinion	Indicator	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
1.Distance from home to garbage bin or station				
(1) Very good	%	11.60	12.50	11.48
(2) Good	%	24.40	22.92	24.50
(3) Fair	%	28.20	35.42	27.37
(4) Bad	%	18.20	18.75	18.10
(5) Very bad	%	8.80	6.25	9.27
2.Sanitary condition around garbage collection site				
(1) Very good	%	5.40	8.33	5.08
(2) Good	%	21.20	22.92	20.97
(3) Fair	%	28.40	35.42	27.59
(4) Bad	%	24.00	16.67	24.72
(5) Very bad	%	8.60	8.33	8.61
3. Transport garbage away in time				
(1) Very good	%	6.60	10.42	6.18
(2) Good	%	23.80	29.17	23.18
(3) Fair	%	27.80	29.17	27.81
(4) Bad	%	23.80	18.75	24.28
(5) Very bad	%	9.40	6.25	9.71
4.Prevention measures taken during transport				
(1) Very good	%	4.20	2.08	4.42
(2) Good	%	16.80	22.92	16.11
(3) Fair	%	25.00	35.42	24.06
(4) Bad	%	22.00	14.58	22.74
(5) Very bad	%	9.20	8.33	9.27
5.Other				
(1) Very good	%	1.00	0.00	1.10
(2) Good	%	1.20	0.00	1.32
(3) Fair	%	0.80	0.00	0.88
(4) Bad	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
(5) Very bad	%	0.20	0.00	0.22

**Table 14: Sample Households' Opinions on Main Ways to Solve Solid Waste Problems**

Method to Be Taken	All Samples (%)			Ethnic Minorities (%)			Han (%)		
	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important	1. Immediate	2. Can wait	3. Not important
1. Increase garbage collection bins and tanks	81.6	12.4	1.6	81.3	12.5	0.0	81.7	12.4	1.8
2. Increase times moving garbage out of community	73.0	19.0	1.0	79.2	12.5	2.1	72.4	19.7	0.9
3. Improve sanitation conditions of garbage collection places	70.8	20.6	0.8	68.8	20.8	0.0	71.1	20.5	0.9
4. Encourage sorting garbage at home	47.8	21.4	8.8	35.4	33.3	8.3	49.2	20.1	8.8
5. Put more garbage collection bins for sorting garbage	47.6	18.4	7.2	41.7	27.1	8.3	48.1	17.4	7.1
6. Enhance public awareness and inspection	48.6	22.0	4.2	47.9	18.8	2.1	48.6	22.3	4.4
7. Penalty to persons who throw garbage to river or any non-collection places	38.8	23.8	3.4	45.8	25.0	0.0	38.2	23.6	3.8
8. Increase community management personnel	38.6	16.8	2.4	50.0	12.5	2.1	37.3	17.2	2.4
9. Other (Specify)	2.0	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.2

## (3) Opinions on Soil Erosion in Project Area

**Table 15: Sample Households' Opinions on Soil Erosion Status**

Opinion	Indicator	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
1. Very serious	No.	15		1
	%	3.32	0.00	3.69
2. Serious	No.	92	7	85
	%	20.35	15.22	20.94
3. Not serious	No.	288	31	257
	%	63.72	67.39	63.30
4. Not a problem at all	No.	57	8	49
	%	12.61	17.39	12.07

**Table 16: Sample Households' Opinions on Main Measures to Reduce Soil Erosion**

Opinion	Indicator	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
<b>1. Increase wetland area</b>				
(1) Very important	%	34.00	33.33	34.22
(2) Important	%	18.80	16.67	18.98
(3) Neutral	%	11.00	18.75	10.15
(4) Less important	%	2.60	0.00	2.87
(5) Not important	%	1.20	6.25	0.66
(6) Do not know	%	2.00	2.08	1.99
<b>2. Plant more trees along rivers and water source area</b>				
(1) Very important	%	38.20	29.17	39.07
(2) Important	%	28.00	41.67	26.49
(3) Neutral	%	9.20	12.50	8.83
(4) Less important	%	1.60	2.08	1.55
(5) Not important	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
(6) Do not know	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
<b>3. Plant more trees or vegetation on mountains</b>				
(1) Very important	%	32.60	29.17	32.89
(2) Important	%	28.20	29.17	28.04
(3) Neutral	%	13.20	14.58	13.02
(4) Less important	%	1.40	2.08	1.32
(5) Not important	%	0.20	0.00	0.22
(6) Do not know	%	0.20	0.00	0.22
<b>4. Convert farmland to forestry land</b>				
(1) Very important	%	40.60	41.67	40.62
(2) Important	%	19.20	20.83	18.98
(3) Neutral	%	16.00	16.67	15.89
(4) Less important	%	1.80	4.17	1.55
(5) Not important	%	0.60	0.00	0.44
(6) Do not know	%	0.80	0.00	0.88
<b>5. Construct roads along rivers</b>				
(1) Very important	%	29.00	25.00	29.58
(2) Important	%	20.40	16.67	20.75
(3) Neutral	%	14.20	25.00	13.02
(4) Less important	%	2.00	2.08	1.99
(5) Not important	%	1.00	0.00	1.10
(6) Do not know	%	0.80	0.00	0.88

Opinion	Indicator	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
6. Rehabilitate embankments along rivers				
(1) Very important	%	32.00	41.67	30.91
(2) Important	%	25.40	12.50	26.71
(3) Neutral	%	10.80	22.92	9.49
(4) Less important	%	2.00	4.17	1.77
(5) Not important	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
(6) Do not know	%	0.60	0.00	0.66
7. River eco-rehabilitation				
(1) Very important	%	36.00	33.33	36.42
(2) Important	%	25.20	22.92	25.39
(3) Neutral	%	10.60	18.75	9.71
(4) Less important	%	1.60	2.08	1.55
(5) Not important	%	0.60	0.00	0.66
(6) Do not know	%	0.80	0.00	0.88
8. Public awareness education				
(1) Very important	%	38.60	41.67	38.19
(2) Important	%	20.60	14.58	21.19
(3) Neutral	%	10.00	18.75	9.05
(4) Less important	%	3.40	2.08	3.53
(5) Not important	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
(6) Do not know	%	0.20	0.00	0.22
9. Other				
(1) Very important	%	3.40	8.33	2.87
(2) Important	%	1.60	0.00	1.77
(3) Neutral	%	0.60	2.08	0.44
(4) Less important	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
(5) Not important	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
(6) Do not know	%	0.00	0.00	0.00

(4) Opinions on Nonpoint Source Pollution by Agricultural Production in Project Area

**Table 17: Sample Households' Opinions on Main Measures to Reduce Pollution by Agricultural Production**

Opinions	Indicators	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
1. Use farm manure replacing chemical fertilizer				
(1) Agree very much	%	29.60	27.08	29.80
(2) Agree	%	39.40	39.58	39.29
(3) Some	%	10.00	8.33	10.15

Opinions	Indicators	All Samples	Ethnic Minorities	Han
(4) Not agree	%	7.00	12.50	6.40
(5) Do not know	%	1.20	0.00	1.32
<b>2. Use green fertilizer or soil testing formula fertilizer</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	29.20	25.00	29.58
(2) Agree	%	34.40	39.58	34.00
(3) Some	%	9.40	14.58	8.83
(4) Not agree	%	2.60	6.25	2.21
(5) Do not know	%	5.60	8.33	5.30
<b>3. Use bio-pest replacing chemical pesticides</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	19.60	20.83	19.43
(2) Agree	%	27.00	29.17	26.71
(3) Some	%	13.40	8.33	13.91
(4) Not agree	%	4.20	0.00	4.64
(5) Do not know	%	9.20	10.42	9.05
<b>4. Use light traps or insecticidal equipment</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	18.40	18.75	18.32
(2) Agree	%	27.20	33.33	26.71
(3) Some	%	12.00	14.58	11.70
(4) Not agree	%	1.60	0.00	1.77
(5) Do not know	%	11.60	10.42	11.70
<b>5. Use water</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	18.00	20.83	17.66
(2) Agree	%	27.80	27.08	27.81
(3) Some	%	10.80	12.50	10.60
(4) Not agree	%	2.40	2.08	2.43
(5) Do not know	%	9.20	10.42	9.05
<b>6. Change current agricultural production to crops or fruits that use less chemicals and pesticides</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	13.60	16.67	13.25
(2) Agree	%	24.60	29.17	24.06
(3) Some	%	12.80	20.83	11.92
(4) Not agree	%	4.40	0.00	4.86
(5) Do not know	%	5.80	2.08	6.18
<b>7. Other</b>				
(1) Agree very much	%	0.60	0.00	0.66
(2) Agree	%	1.00	2.08	0.88
(3) Some	%	0.40	0.00	0.44
(4) Not agree	%	0.20	2.08	0.00
(5) Do not know	%	0.20	11.70	0.22

78. The results of stakeholders' consultations conducted in the project areas have been taken into account in preparing project.

## 6.2. Consultation and Participation during the Project Implementation

79. **General objective.** To provide reliable project information and engage the stakeholders in meaningful consultation through meetings, workshops and/or training, and other participatory approaches.

### 80. Specific Objectives

(i) To ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed, consulted, and participated in decision making in all phases of project implementation (detailed design, implementation, and operation) to ensure that the Miao, Yi, and Hui ethnic minorities could benefit from the proposed projects by providing them equal opportunities for public awareness activities, capacity building and/or livelihood training, employment, and other benefits relevant to the project.

(ii) To increase the level of awareness of various stakeholders in the project areas by engaging them in meaningful consultations, decision making, and active participation through various communication strategies in discussing and addressing key issues that may be raised during project implementation relevant to the nature and/or design of the project by component and/or subcomponents; and address concerns raised by the Miao, Yi, and Hui ethnic minorities.

(iii) To promote the spirit of cooperation and responsible information sharing and decision making necessary to facilitate developing the sense of ownership among the concerned government agencies and/or local government units and households who will be affected by the proposed project.

## 6.3. Stakeholders Analysis and Consultation and Participation Plan

81. Among the stakeholders consulted are the local government units (township government officials, government agencies, and village leaders), the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minorities, women, and other sectors in the villages. The local government units are aware of the proposed project and/or subprojects as they already attended meetings conducted by the Zhaotong PMO. However, at mobilization of the transaction technical assistance, their level of awareness about the project was low as they admitted that they did not know the details about the subprojects. During the project preparation assisted by the transaction technical assistance, the PMOs, design institutes, the RP preparation institute, gender, ethnic minority and social impact analysis team, and environmental impact assessment teams conducted a wide range of consultations and discussions with different levels of local governments and residents representatives on the project contents, objectives, potential impacts, and supports from local governments and residents as well as comments and suggestions from relevant stakeholders. Other means of information dissemination about the proposed project were media (TV news during the ADB mission), government website, and key government agencies and/or bureaus. The local people, including women, farmers, and the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minorities, have understood the proposed project. Also, details of each specific project components and/or subcomponents that will be implemented in the project areas are clear among the township and/or village officials working on relevant aspects (i.e., wetland protection, green fertilizers, specific locations and descriptions of the wastewater treatment plans, solid waste stations, and river course rehabilitation).

82. Overall, the stakeholders consulted are in favor of the project components and/or activities. The consultation and participation plan for further consultations with stakeholders, including the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minority people, has been prepared for the project implementation period, as presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Consultation and Participation Plan

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement	Type of Participation and Agenda	Participation Methods		Timeline		Cost Estimate
			Method	Who will be Responsible	Start	End	
<b>A. During Project Preliminary/Detailed Design Stage</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Town governments</li> <li>● Village committees</li> <li>● Village representatives, including ethnic minorities (EMs)</li> </ul>	To ensure the design can meet the beneficiaries' requirement and get support from stakeholders	Workshops for the project content design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How to consider functions of local facilities in the design</li> <li>● How to consider demand of residents in the design</li> <li>● How to optimize the design to reduce negative impact on residents' lives</li> <li>● How to consider traditional culture characteristics of the EMs</li> <li>● How to consider impact on agricultural production</li> <li>● How to consider impact on community development</li> </ul>	Public Participatory Consultation	Project management offices (PMOs) and design institutes (DIs)  Assist by consultants	2020.02	2021.12	Included in project design cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Town governments</li> <li>● Village committees</li> <li>● Village representatives, including EMs</li> </ul>	To address social impact, compensation, and demands of stakeholders	Workshops for compensation mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify/confirm impact scope and extent to residents' livelihood and daily life</li> <li>● Assess possible income loss of residents and necessary compensation</li> <li>● How to establish the compensation mechanism and make sustainable</li> <li>● Understand related agricultural technical training, and make a training plan</li> </ul>	Public Participatory Consultation	PMOs  Assist by consultants	2020.02	2021.12	Included in eco-compensation mechanism and the resettlement plan (RP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Education bureau</li> <li>● Schools</li> <li>● Teacher representatives</li> <li>● Student representatives, including EM students</li> </ul>	To ensure contents of publicity and education on eco-environmental protection in schools in the project area	Workshops for eco-environmental protection awareness publicity and education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify current relevant publicity and education</li> <li>● Ensure requirement for increased contents and modality for the publicity and education</li> <li>● Make a long-term publicity and education plan</li> </ul>	Public Participatory Consultation	PMOs  Assist by consultants	2020.02	2021.12	Included in project design cost
<b>B. During Project Implementation</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Town governments</li> <li>● Village committees</li> <li>● Village representatives, including EMs</li> </ul>	To ensure construction organization plan and notice surrounding communities	Workshop for construction organization plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduce the construction plan, including possible influence to residents' daily lives</li> <li>● Identify possible influence to farmland and house facilities of residents</li> </ul>	Public Participatory Consultation	PMOs and contractors  Assist by consultants	2020.7	2025.12	Included in civil works contracts

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement	Type of Participation and Agenda	Participation Methods		Timeline		Cost Estimate
			Method	Who will be Responsible	Start	End	
	<b>Why they are Included</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prepare measures to reduce negative impacts on residents' daily lives</li> <li>● Identify possible influence to the EMs' traditional festivals and other activities</li> </ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Town governments</li> <li>● Government safeguard departments</li> <li>● Village committees</li> <li>● Village representatives, including EMs</li> </ul>	To identify implementation of social and safeguard plans	Workshop for implementation of social and safeguard plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduce contents, purpose, and implementation plan of the safeguard action plans</li> <li>● How to maximum benefits to residents, including EM</li> <li>● How to minimize negative impacts on residents</li> <li>● Actions related to residents</li> </ul>	Public Participatory Consultation	PMOs Assist by consultants	2020.7	2025.12	Included in relevant social and safeguard plans

## 6.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism

83. Prior to implementation of the project, a transparent and effective channel for complaints and appeals will be established for affected people. The grievance redress mechanism will ensure that problems are identified, recorded, discussed, and resolved in a timely and effective manner as they arise and to ensure that the project is implemented in compliance with the ADB safeguard policy requirements, as set out in this EMDP. The mechanism will ensure that the Yi, Miao, and Hui people through the village leaders and/or the Yi, Miao, and Hui community cadres are represented in the communication channel. The Yi, Miao, and Hui people feel comfortable raising their concerns and/or feedbacks or complaints to the Yi, Miao, and Hui Natural Villages' leaders and/or cadres. The Yi, Miao, and Hui Natural Villages have both male and female cadres to ensure that the concerns of both sexes are addressed. The grievance redress mechanism that will be implemented is identical to the existing government channels of complaint letters, and visits in local government at all levels; and is based on meeting with the Yi, Miao, and Hui natural village leaders and/or community cadres, as outlined below:

(i) Complaints regarding any aspects relevant to the implementation of the EMDP will be first submitted to the village committee and/or leader. The Yi, Miao, and Hui Natural Villages or communities are headed by a Yi, a Miao, and a Hui, respectively; and have also a Yi, Miao, and Hui female community cadre;

(ii) If the complaints are not adequately resolved at village level, a complaint may be submitted to the township government office, with a copy to the Zhaotong PMO; and

(iii) If necessary, a complaint may then be submitted to the Zhaotong PMO. The Zhaotong PMO will be assisted by the social specialist who will also be tasked to ensure that the EMDP and other plans prepared for the project are implemented in a timely manner.

84. The Zhaotong PMO will monitor the process and ensure adequate explanations and solutions have been provided in a timely manner. Most grievances are expected to be resolved at the lower levels, but affected persons have the right to appeal to higher levels if they are not satisfied with the decision. The Zhaotong PMO will be informed and will retain a record of all complaints. The appeal channel stated above will be explained to the affected people through meetings or in other ways so that they are fully aware of their rights to appeal.

**Table 6-1: Contact Persons of Relevant Agencies**

Agency	Full Name	Position	Contact Number
Zhaotong Municipal Project Management Office	Cui Yuanlei	Project focal person	13648706065
Zhaotong Municipal Project Management Office	Gao Feng	Office staff	13051238215
Longshu Town of Ludian County	Shen Jichao	Town Chief	13887076566
Shuimo Town of Ludian County	Jiang Kaimou	Town Chief	13887090729
Xinjie Town of Ludian County	Tang Yadong	Town Chief	13708600218
Xinhe Village Committee	Cao Ping	Village secretary	15925508088
Xinpeng Village Committee	Song Wen	Village secretary	15096848488
Huangnizhai Village Committee	Kong Weiquan	Village secretary	15198553789
Shuimo Village Committee	Ding Shichang	Village secretary	15808630619

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Full Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
Heilu Village Committee	Zhu Qinghai	Village secretary	15240888999
Xinjie Community Committee	Ye Bin	Village secretary	13508705238
Jiufang Village Committee	Fu Yangshu	Village secretary	13649680789
Jintang Village Committee	Niu Jiahong	Village secretary	13330421109

85. Grievances can also be submitted directly to the Zhaotong PMO. If the aggrieved person is not satisfied, they may submit also a complaint to the ADB project team. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful and if there are grievances that stem from noncompliance with ADB's safeguard policy requirements on indigenous peoples, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

86. The Zhaotong PMO will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the EMDP implementation; the Zhaoyang District PMO and the Ludian County PMO will be responsible for implementing the EMDP. The PMOs will be assisted by the social consultants, who will be hired by the Zhaotong PMO during project implementation. The consultant will also ensure that the EMDP is implemented in a timely manner. The Zhaotong PMO, Zhaoyang District PMO, and the Ludian County PMO have appointed social safeguard officers who were already trained or given orientation on the important functions to perform, and ADB's safeguard policy, etc. during the training conducted in October 2019. The Longshu, Shuimo, and Xinjie township offices will provide support to coordinate, advise, and review progress of the EMDP implementation. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP are integrated into the specific project activities. Other key agencies for implementation include the Development and Reform Committee, Finance Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, Education Bureau, the All Chinese Women's Federation, and other concerned agencies, in coordination with the township heads; and the Yi, Miao, and Hui Natural Villages' leaders and/or cadres who shall be the focal persons to facilitate linkages at the village level.

87. **Capacity building and/or training.** The measures in the EMDP are continuous activities of the respective line agencies; therefore, capacity-building measures will focus on awareness on the ADB policy requirements (i.e., ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement [2009]; the government policies protecting the ethnic minority, including the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minority people) by the project implementation consultant. To ensure smooth implementation of the EMDP and to achieve the expected objectives, the following policy awareness trainings are needed for the PMOs, the key IAs listed above, and relevant township-level officials to enhance their project management skill:

(i) **Participation principles and skills.** The government officials need awareness on the importance of public or community participation and/or mobilization, especially when communicating with rural residents. This will ensure participation of the local people.

(ii) **ADB safeguard principles.** The government have relevant experiences in domestic projects, but they need to be also familiar with the requirements of the ADB policies. The project will provide them information through workshops or training to orient them on relevant safeguard policies.

88. The awareness training program will be held when the start-up consultant is mobilized in the later part of 2020.

## **8. COSTS AND FINANCING SOURCES AND SCHEDULE**

89. Necessary funds to conduct the activities in the EMDP have been estimated in the action plan in this EMDP, see details in Table 9. They include the following: (i) the funds covered by the ADB loan, approximately CNY5.5 million in total; (ii) the funds covered in the resettlement budget in the RP and to be disbursed by counterpart fund of local governments; and (iii) the remaining funds for the implementation of the EMDP and to be disbursed by the counterpart funds of local governments, approximately CNY200,000 in total. The Zhaotong PMO will coordinate with the IAs to allocate adequate and separate counterpart funds for the EMDP implementation during project implementation.

90. Implementation of the activities in the EMDP will commence as soon as the loan is approved. The Zhaotong PMO, the Zhaoyang District PMO, and the Ludian County PMO expect to start project implementation in July 2020. The schedule of the EMDP actions and the proposed budget sources are included in **Table 9** (see Section 6).

## 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

91. The M&E of the EMDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. The objective of the M&E is to assess whether the EMDP actions have been implemented effectively. The EMDP will be monitored and reported semiannually to ADB. The social consultants who will be hired during project implementation by the Zhaotong PMO will work with the Zhaoyang District PMO and the Ludian County PMO to set up an appropriate monitoring system and assist with the preparation of reports. The consultant shall ensure that the activities included in the EMDP are implemented. He or she will assist the social officers of the Zhaotong PMO, the Zhaoyang District PMO, and the Ludian County PMO in implementing the plans, conduct monitoring, and assist the PMOs in preparing the reports required for submission to ADB.

92. The objectives of the M&E are to

- (i) ensure there is meaningful consultation with and participation of Yi, Miao, and Hui people;
- (ii) investigate and report the EMDP implementation progress based on the action and monitoring indicators in **Table 9**;
- (iii) recommend adjustments or improvements to the action plan, if required; and
- (iv) evaluate the effects and impacts to ensure the EMDP objectives have been met and that the Yi, Miao, and Hui ethnic minority people are satisfied.

93. The monitoring ensures the key implementation agencies to supervise, understand, and report on the EMDP implementation progress. The Zhaotong PMO, with the assistance of a social consultant, will also be responsible for monitoring and reporting progress of the EMDP to ADB semiannually. The internal monitoring reports may be included in the social safeguard section of the project progress report; and an external monitoring report on the EMDP progress will be included in external social monitoring report (covering the RP, the EMDP, and other social aspects). The external monitoring reports will be uploaded to the ADB website after review by ADB. The Zhaotong PMO will also include a section on the EMDP achievements on the project completion report to be submitted to ADB.

94. External monitoring will be performed semiannually by an external agency (together with the external resettlement and social monitoring) until project completion. The EMDP monitoring reports (together with the resettlement and social monitoring report) will be submitted semiannually to the PMO and ADB.

95. During the internal and external monitoring on the EMDP implementation, field investigations will be conducted using participatory approaches in terms of household surveys, village surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant meetings with relevant agencies, focusing on the target groups and issues set out in the plan.

### Annex 1: Photos of Field Survey



Photo 1: Water Pond to Be Rehabilitated in Shuimo Village



Photo 2: Infrastructures to Be Construction in Goutou Miao Natural Village



Photo 3: Current Garbage House in Dazhaizi Village



Photo 4: Current Wetland to Be Constructed in the Project Area



Photo 5: Current Manure Pit in Buchu Village



Photo 5: Current Small River Pit in Jiufang Village



Photo 7: Household Survey in Xinle Village



Photo 8: Household Survey in Heilu Village



Photo 9: Miao Natural Village in Shuimo



Photo 10: Making Traditional Miao Cloth in Gouton Miao Natural Village