Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

Social Impact Assessment Report

Regional Agriculture Research Center
Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology of Northeast China
Chinese Academy of Sciences
June 10, 2009
Abstract

Commissioned by the project management office of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety, specialists from the Regional Agriculture Research Center of the Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology of Northeast China of the Chinese Academy of Sciences visited 32 townships under nine municipalities/prefectures of Jilin Province to conduct the on-the-spot surveys to the five project components of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety for the purpose of social impact assessments of the project. As agreed in the contract, the specialists finished the Social Impact Assessment Report on June 10, 2009, which is composed of eight parts: Project Background, Socioeconomic Outline of the Project Area, Ethnic Minority Outline and Policies Pertaining to Ethnic Minorities, Ethnic Minority Development Baseline and Livelihood Structures, Analyses of Stakeholders, Analyses of Project Impacts, Community Involvement Strategy, Outline of Major Stakeholders’ Involvement, and Conclusion and Suggestions.

The Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety is comprises five components: good agricultural practice standardization and promotion, public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety, applied research on agro-products quality and safety, training and awareness raising, demonstration of safe agro-products production, and project management. This project involves all the prefectures and municipalities of Jilin Province. It will raise the level and monitoring capacity of agro-products quality and safety in Jilin Province to ensure safe consumption, raise the sense of responsibility among producers, business operators and administrative supervisors, increase farmers’ revenues, optimize agricultural structures, make agro-products more competitive in markets, and protect eco-environment so as to attain sustainable agricultural development and safeguard social stability.

Jilin is a frontier province with multi-nationalities. It has 48 ethnic minorities, including Koreans, Manchu, Mongolians and Huizu that have lived in the province for centuries. The population of ethnic minorities is 2.4534 million, accounting for 9.15% of the total population of the province. There are four ethnic minority autonomous regions: Yanbian Ethnic Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Qianguo’erluosi Ethnic Mongolian Autonomous County, Changbai Ethnic Korean Autonomous County, and Yitong Ethnic Manchu Autonomous County. Ethnic minority groups live in extensive areas, mainly in mountainous regions, semi-mountainous regions, grasslands and frontier areas, all with rich natural resources. Among ethnic minorities with big populations are Koreans (1.15 million, ranking first in China), who are found mainly in Yanbian, Jilin, Tonghua, Baishan, etc. in the east of Jilin Province, Manchu (990000) and Huizu (130000), who are found mainly in Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua and Siping, and Mongolians (170000), who are mainly found in Baicheng and Songyuan in the west of Jilin Province.

In the preparation phase of the social impact assessment, the World Bank’s social
impact assessment specialists identified major factors that have impacts on the project objective attainment: (1) major social impact factors in the demonstration component implementation, including behavior patterns of the affected people, community participation, institutional arrangement, poverty, etc.; (2) ethnic minorities: social factors of concern, including policies pertaining to ethnic minorities; features of population, society, culture, etc. of ethnic minorities; learning about specific requirements of ethnic minorities through consultations; obtaining support to the project from ethnic minority communities through consultations; proposing measures adaptable to ethnic minority cultures to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts to ethnic communities due to the project implementation. Focusing on the aforementioned social factors potential to exert impact on the project objective attainment, on the basis of field survey data for the social impact assessment report, incorporating results from the latest year books and literature, this report gives special attention to the following:

(1) Ethic minorities in the project area. Referring to the World Bank OP4.10, the assessment team conducted surveys on cultural features, social structures, livelihood, resources for living, etc. of the ethnic minorities in the project area, made analyses of the project impacts on the ethnic minorities, equal benefits to the ethnic minorities, etc., and proposed measures to promote ethnic minorities’ participation in and benefit from the project implementation.

(2) Major stakeholders’ participation in the project. In the field work, the social impact assessment team was engaged in unrestricted pre-information involvement with major stakeholders through talks, interviews, etc. to jointly make analyses of development issues, project impacts, suggestions, etc., and, based on that, the social impact assessment team prepared the outline for major stakeholders’ participation.

**The project’s major social benefits lie in the following aspects:**

(1) Raising agricultural standardization level and farmers’ revenues in our province; optimizing agricultural production structures; making our province’s agro-products more competitive in international markets; protecting agricultural eco-environment; raising people’s living standards, and protecting consumers’ health.

(2) Making accurate and effective assessments on the present situations of agro-products production origins in our province and updating our attachment to environmental quality; effectively controlling damages of agricultural eco-environment by industrial pollution and daily garbage, ensuring that the water bodies, arable land and climatic conditions meet the production of agro-products conforming to safe production of agro-products; encouraging rational applications of agricultural chemicals such as agricultural pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural film, veterinarian drugs, etc. during agro-products production, lowering their application frequencies and quantities, raising their effectiveness and safety, reducing residues of toxic and harmful substances such as agricultural pesticides, veterinarian drugs, etc. and scaling down agricultural ecological pollution; effectively controlling surface water eutrophication and preventing non-point agricultural pollutants; adjusting and optimizing industrial structures, effectively guiding and managing agro-products production, making rational use of land, raising agricultural production profits, making masses of farmers more enthusiastic and creative in their production;
intensifying overall monitoring and control of agricultural production environment and production processes, remaining well-informed of agro-products quality situations, and making projections on agro-products quality development trends.

(3) Furthering awareness of agro-products quality and safety; markedly raising testing and supervising capacity for agro-products quality and safety.

(4) Raising the levels of agro-products quality and safety to adapt to ever-increasing international and domestic demands for food safety; raising added values in agro-products and effectively raising farmers’ revenues; promoting farmers’ cooperative and economic organizations, raising farmers’ competence, expediting systematic innovation; changing traditional agricultural development models, emphasizing both resources development and eco-environment protection; embarking on the road of economic, social and environmental harmony under the new circumstances.

The project’s potential adverse impacts are as follows:

(1) When the project is completed, the production costs of some agro-products may increase, which may exert more economic pressures on poverty-stricken farmers; the implementation of agro-products quality and safety standards may cause agro-products price to rise, which may lead to more burdens to consumers and more economic pressures on poverty-stricken consumer groups; the testing costs of agro-products quality and safety may further increase production costs of agro-products, which will add more economic pressures on individual farmers.

(2) Quality testing labs may add more risks of pollution to surrounding environments.

(3) Continuous risks in people’s lifestyle and awareness and project objective attainment. 人民生产生活方式以及意识与项目目标实现和持续的风险。

(4) The quality and safe agricultural demonstration component may have adverse impacts on surrounding farmers and enterprises engaged in agricultural production in terms of their agro-products quality and sales.

(5) The processes of quality and safe agro-products popularization and promotion may broaden wealth-poverty gaps in some regions or among some groups of people.

(6) There are some risks concerning the project’s sustainability.

Given the potential adverse impacts and social risks, the assessment team makes some reduction or mitigation proposals below:

(1) Stepping up publicity of agro-products quality and safety during the project implementation period to enable more and more people to understand and accept the concepts of agro-products quality and safety, and establish the faith of agro-products quality and safety among producers, and contemporaneously channel consumers to updated awareness of agro-products quality and safety and to conscientious selection of standard products, to popularize the ideas of safe production and safe consumption among all groups of people.
（2）Giving play to agricultural cooperatives and industrial associations to speed up safe agro-products circulation. Up to date, Jilin Province has had 4510 farmers’ cooperative economic organizations, with 650000 farmer households as members and 1.26 million farmer households involved. They provide strong and powerful institutional guarantee to quality agro-products production. Only when we make full use of these cooperative organizations can we mobilize producers and help farmers solve many sales problems after production, for instance, shortening circulation time, lowering transaction costs, raising freshness degrees of agro-products, etc.

（3）Intensifying publicity and training on agro-products quality and safety standards, organizing corporate and farmer representatives from the newly built demonstration zones to visit and learn from existing pollution-free and green food production bases and standard livestock zones to facilitate their mastery of the management model, production technology, sales approaches, etc. With agro-products processing dragon-head enterprises’ efforts to promote standardized production of agro-products, trying to set up the model of integrated production and sales. Trying best to give full play to the leading role of the agro-products quality and safety demonstration zones to involve more and more enterprises and farmers in the production of quality and safe agro-products; providing corresponding policy support to sales of standardized agro-products.

（4）During the project implementation period, in order to promote agro-products quality and safety standards and raise producers’ awareness of testing, there will be no charge for quality testing of agro-products. It is suggested that, after the project completion, quality testing of agro-products should be based on minor profits, because public good weighs more than profitability, and more consideration should be given to public good. It is suggested that PMOs, project owners, pricing bureaus, agro-products quality and safety testing centers, etc. should organize public hearings and make pricing policies on the basis of that and make and execute preferential policies on charging poverty-stricken groups.

（5）In project R&D, special consideration should be given to limited increased of product costs as well as warranty of agro-products quality and safety, aiming at producing safe agro-products that reach the minimum standards while keeping costs stable. With varied consumer groups, there should be agro-products at varying quality and price levels, namely, high price for high quality agro-products. At the beginning, pilot programs can be launched to limit prices so that more people can be exposed to and accept safe agro-products.

（6）Consideration should be given to disadvantaged people, and specially poor villages should be covered by the project implementation so as to help them get rid of poverty by means of demonstration of standard agricultural production and training under the project so that they can effectively manage agricultural production, rely on agricultural industrial dragon-head enterprises or specialized cooperative economic organizations to gradually set up joint communities in which disadvantaged farmers can share profits and risks with agro-products processing and circulating enterprises, and form integrated industrial operation chain of production-processing-sales. It is encouraged to develop the model of “company + farmers” and dragon-head
enterprises and “order-based agriculture” to expedite agricultural production integration into market to optimize agricultural economic benefits and maximize benefits for disadvantaged rural farmers.

(7) It is suggested that PMOs intensify technical training workshops and instructions to low-income groups, reduce or exempt relevant charges as well, so that disadvantaged groups can enjoy relevant services and benefit from them to get rid of poverty as soon as possible. Relevant subsistence insurance policy should be improved and implemented. It is also suggested that the PMOs and project owners collaborate with the Civil Affairs Department and the Social Security Bureaus to offer jobs to disadvantaged households in urban and rural areas so that they can take part in the project implementation and increase their incomes.

(8) Paying attention to environmental protection measures in project operations and intensifying management of lab of agro-products quality and safety testing centers. Relevant safety manuals should be prepared and varied measures should be taken to recover wastewater and various hazardous chemicals.

(9) There will be project management groups during the project implementation period, and there should be post-project management groups as well to intensify institutional capacity and post-project management for the realization of project objectives and sustainable development. The post-project management should encourage residents’ participation, and it is suggested that the agro-products quality and safety testing institutions step up preparation of agro-products quality and safety standards and law enforcement capacities, strengthen agro-products quality and safety education to residents in the project areas for the purpose of sustainable project results.

Project’s impacts on ethnic minorities

The World Bank policies stress vulnerability and fragility of ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minorities in China have their own representatives at all levels of our country’s political life according to the Chinese Constitution, and, according to the “Law on Ethnic Regional Autonomy”, ethnic group concentration provinces, prefectures, counties (flags) and townships all practice ethnic minority autonomy. In economic and cultural development, the autonomous regions can develop economy and culture according to the ethnic minority’s own will and they will get preferential policies and financial support from superior governments and the state. In production and livelihood, they can have the same unified land system and land policies as the Han people. What is more, scattered ethnic minorities have corresponding right and interest security regulations to guarantee all the legal rights and interests of the scattered ethnic minorities groups. So, in terms of politics, economy and social affairs, ethnic minorities in China are not vulnerable or fragile groups at the national and local levels.

Through natural conditions of the ethnic minority area in the project, ethnic minority development baseline survey, including resources, livelihood structures, etc., the social impact assessment team held that the ethnic minorities and the Hans in the
project are basically the same in terms of land system, livelihood, economic development level, production and living techniques, etc. Especially in regard of the agro-products production means, there is basically no national discrepancy. Ethnic minorities have the same right as the Hans in participating in the project. Also, various ethnic minorities have the same opportunities to participate in the project. So, the project can bring about positive effects to the localities, farmer households, enterprises and consumers, including optimizing agricultural production structures, raising agro-products market competitiveness, increasing incomes, raising agro-products quality, guaranteeing consumer health, protecting agricultural eco-environment, promoting economic development, etc., which is of the same significance and value to both ethnic minorities and the Hans. Ethnic minorities not only enjoy the positive effects of the project like the Hans, but also benefit more from the project implementation. As for the aforementioned potential adverse impacts of the project, due to the fact that the economic and cultural situations among various places in the project area are by no means the same, residents vary in their concerns and considerations from place to place. However, residents in the same village, no matter they are Hans or ethnic people, their opinions are basically the same. It shows that ethnic minorities have basically integrated into the mainstream of the place in agricultural production, and their ability to conceive and judge outside impacts are no different from that of the Hans, so they will not have especially adverse impacts, different from those on the Hans, from the project.

Besides, the ethnic minorities in the project area are about the same as the Hans in terms of production and livelihood skills, household economic conditions, etc., which is revealed by the fact that their per capita income, number of poverty-stricken people, etc. are basically the same. Females of ethnic minorities and the Hans do not have marked difference in terms of position, role, treatment, etc. at home and in social life. So, while respecting and guaranteeing ethnic groups’ rights and interests and helping the regional development, the project does not need to take the local aged, women and children as unprivileged and marginalized people, and there is no need to make separate supportive plans for them. The project does not need to take special measures except soliciting their opinions about their concerns on their families, children and communities.

However, in order to promote ethnic groups’ participation in and benefit from the project, it must be pointed out that publicity and training should be intensified in the ethnic areas. While processing applications for the construction of the demonstration zones, we should give priority to those from enterprises or cooperatives of ethnic regions. As a result, people engaged in agriculture in ethnic regions can have priority to apply for standard agricultural production demonstration zone construction and for financial and technical support by means of making use of the preferential policies to ethnic minorities, so that they can effectively use land resources, raise agro-products quality and safety and increase incomes. In some ethnic minority autonomous regions, they can give play to local advantages of ecology and ethnic culture and to regional comparative advantages so that they can expand quality agro-products production scales, optimize agro-products structures and regional structures to protect local
agricultural eco-environment as well as to attain high prices for quality agro-products.
Table of Contents

Abstract ......................................................................................................................... I

1 Project Background .................................................................................................. 1
  1.1 Necessity of the Project ................................................................................. 1
  1.2 Objectives of the Project ............................................................................... 8
  1.3 Projected Social Benefit ................................................................................ 10
  1.4 Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment .................................................. 10
  1.5 Major Social Factors That May Block Project Objective Attainment .......... 10
  1.6 Methodologies for the Social Impact Assessment ....................................... 11
    1.6.1 Social surveys ......................................................................................... 11

Attachment 8 .............................................................................................................. 13
  1.6.2 Selecting survey venues .......................................................................... 13
  1.6.3 Data sources .............................................................................................. 13
  1.7 The Social Impact Assessment Report ........................................................... 14

2 Social and Economic Outline of the Project Area ................................................ 15
  2.1 Natural, Humanistic and Geographic Outlines ............................................ 15
  2.2 Outline of Economic and Social Development .......................................... 16
  2.3 Outline of Economic Development in the Municipalities/Prefecture .......... 17
    2.3.1 Changchun .............................................................................................. 17
    2.3.2 Jilin City ................................................................................................. 17
    2.3.3 Siping .................................................................................................... 18
    2.3.4 Liaoyuan ............................................................................................... 18
    2.3.5 Tonghua ............................................................................................... 18
    2.3.6 Baishan ................................................................................................. 19
    2.3.7 Songyuan ............................................................................................. 19
    2.3.8 Baicheng .............................................................................................. 20
    2.3.9 Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture .............................................. 20

3 Outline of and Relevant Policies to Ethnic Minorities ....................................... 22
  3.1 Current Distributions and Historical Backgrounds ..................................... 22
    3.1.1 Manchu ................................................................................................. 23
    3.1.2 Mongolian ............................................................................................ 23
    3.1.3 Korean .................................................................................................. 24
    3.1.4 Huizu .................................................................................................... 24
  3.2 Overall Features of Local Nationalities, Society and Culture ...................... 24
  3.3 Customs of the Four Major Ethnic Minorities in Jilin Province .................... 25
    3.3.1 Manchu ................................................................................................. 25
    3.3.2 Mongolian ............................................................................................ 26
    3.3.3 Korean .................................................................................................. 27
    3.3.4 Huizu .................................................................................................... 28
  3.4 Frameworks of Applicable Policies, Laws and Regulations ......................... 28
    3.4.1 China's policies on ethnic minorities ...................................................... 29
3.4.3 Local laws and regulations of Jilin Province on ethnic minorities .............. 33
3.4.4 Other related laws and regulations ................................................................. 41
3.4.5 World Bank’s definition of “ethnic minority” .................................................. 42

3.5 Comparisons of “Ethnic Minority” in China’s Policy Framework and the World Bank’s Policy Framework .......................................................... 42

4 Development Baseline and Livelihood of Ethnic minorities ................................. 45

4.1 Outline and Livelihood of the Four Ethnic Minority Autonomous Places ............ 45
4.1.1 Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture ....................................................... 45
4.1.2 Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County .......................................... 46
4.1.3 Changbai Korean Autonomous County ......................................................... 46
4.1.4 Yitong Manchu Autonomous County ............................................................ 47

4.2 Case Study of Township and Village Livelihood ............................................... 48
4.2.1 Xinli Township (Baiyilaga Township) and Xin’aili Village in the township .... 48
4.2.2 Antu County Shimen Township and its Beishan Village in it ....................... 49
4.2.3 Huangnihe Township and Weihuling Village and Shizuizi Village in it ....... 49
4.2.4 Yingchengzi Township .................................................................................. 50

4.3 National Relations and National Comparisons in the Project Area ...................... 51

4.4 Summary .............................................................................................................. 52

5 Analyses of Stakeholder Groups ............................................................................ 54

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders Groups ................................................................. 54
5.2 Stakeholder Groups’ Involvement Process in the Project ..................................... 55
5.2.1 Discussion meetings with officials .................................................................... 55
5.2.2 Major stakeholder groups’ “unrestricted informed prior involvement” .......... 56

5.3 Analyses of Demands from Stakeholder Groups ................................................. 59

6 Analyses of Project Impacts .................................................................................... 61

6.1 Results of Survey on Project Support ................................................................. 61
6.2 Macro Positive Impacts of the Project ............................................................... 63
6.2.1 Component 1 GAP Standards and Promotion ................................................. 63
6.2.2 Component 2 Public Monitoring of Agro-products Quality and Safety ....... 64
6.2.3 Component 3 Applied research, training and publicity on agro-products quality and safety .......................................................... 65
6.2.4 Component 4 Demonstration of safe production chain of agro-products .... 66
6.2.5 Component 5 Project management ................................................................. 66

6.3 Micro Impacts of the Project on Major Stakeholders ........................................ 66
6.3.1 Producers ....................................................................................................... 66
6.3.2 Consumers .................................................................................................... 73
6.3.3 Ethnic minorities ............................................................................................ 75
6.3.4 Poverty-stricken population .......................................................................... 76

6.4 Identification of the Project’s Potential Social Risks ........................................... 79

6.5 Measures to Avoid and Mitigate Potential Adverse Impacts and Social Risks of the Project .................................................................................. 79

6.6 Execution and Monitoring of Measures against Risks ........................................ 81
6.7 Social Surveys on the Project’s Impacts ............................................................ 82

6.6.1 Case study of discussion meetings between government officials and villagers
1 Project Background

1.1 Necessity of the Project

With changes in agro-products demand-supply relations and with constant rising of people’s living standards, the demand for food safety is increasing all the time. When economic globalization is speeding up, especially after our country’s accession into the WTO, agricultural development entered a new phase where emphasis is given to both quantity and quality/safety, which has given rise to the quality and safety issue of agro-products, so it is of great significance to focus on agro-products quality and safety now.

(1) Improvement of quality and safety of foods, especially of agro-products, is a basic requirement to guarantee public health, safeguard national stability and social development. Jilin is a big province in agriculture, and it is a major production base of main grain, edible oil and meat in our country. Its exports of agro-products are huge. The quality and safety of agro-products of Jilin Province will have impacts not only on people’s health and safety in the province, but also on people’s health and safety in the export destinations. Also, due to weather conditions, 60% of vegetables, 80% of fruits and 80% of aquaculture products are imported from outside. So, improvement of quality and safety of foods, especially of agro-products is of vital importance to Jilin Province.

(2) Improvement of quality and safety of agro-products is a must to raise agro-products competitiveness for agricultural opening up and participation in international competition. Quality and safety are key factors in agro-products market competition, and they constitute important causes to trade disputes. They also give excuses for some countries to set up technical barriers in agro-products trade. Improvement of quality and safety and agro-products can better tap the market potential of our province’s advantageous agro-products, increase agriculture’s capacity to face international competition. It is of great importance for strategic restructuring of agriculture and for upgrade of competitiveness of Jilin’s agro-products.

(3) Quality and safety of agro-products have direct bearings on efficacy of agriculture and increase of farmers’ revenues. They are related to modern agricultural development and to our province’s leading position in agriculture in our country. It is a basic strategy to lead farmers into the production and sale chains of quality and safe agro-products, raise agro-products’ competitiveness in vaster domestic and international markets, to increase farmers’ revenues, enlarge employment, alleviate poverty and make farmers better off.

(4) Guarantee of food safety and agro-products quality and safety is the government’s responsibility to the public. Only when the government cares more for people’s livelihood and do a good job in agro-products quality and safety can it intensify public confidence in the government. Many factors are involved in agro-products quality and safety and they are too complicated for market mechanism alone to regulate, so the government needs to exercise necessary intervention and
regulation to overcome malfunction of the market. Based on the laws and regulations, the government should use administrative measures to standardize and lead producers and business dealers, to exercise supervision and restriction over managers in their legal administration, to foster consumers’ concepts of safe consumption, to prevent unsafe foods from entering the market, to support and lead increased supplies of quality and safe agro-products.

Table 1-1 Project Implementation Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component category</th>
<th>Component No.</th>
<th>Component name</th>
<th>Project activities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 GAP standardization and demonstration</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Improvement of standard systems</td>
<td>Select a group of agricultural products, animal products, aquatic product without standards and, in parallel, develop their production standards and inspection standards; revise old standards that have lagged behind the market demand for products, system synchronization (Amendment) will be their production standards, inspection standards; popularize and promote standards for existing products, and production standards and testing standards are not supporting the products, and improve their production standards and inspection standards; the focus of the system (Amendment) set standards for pollution-free agricultural products, while planned system (Amendment) set a number of standards for green and organic products. It includes agricultural standards, animal husbandry standards, and aquaculture standards.</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Demonstration and promotion of agricultural standardized production</td>
<td>Selection of some eligible production areas to promote the standardization of the model (in accordance with the standard-level points: pollution-free agricultural demonstration bases, green agricultural demonstration bases, bases of organic agricultural products; by industry: agricultural standardization demonstration zones, animal husbandry standardization demonstration areas, aquatic standardization demonstration zones)</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agro-products certification system, institutional capacity building, pilot project of traceability systems</td>
<td>Plan to build certified products and good agricultural practices and production enterprises; some monitoring vehicles for the Province and the city (state) certification bodies; some sets of office equipment to achieve office automation, certification management to strengthen the training of personnel, establishment of routine systems for certification of products, bases and corporate governance; the province will print uniform packaging and labeling for pollution-free, green and organic agricultural products, classifying these products into categories, grades, and bases with uniform packaging and labels in the market</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety monitoring and management systems</td>
<td>Establishing the five-level quality control systems at provincial, city, county, township and village level for agricultural products; purchasing vehicles for law enforcement, refrigerators, computers, printers and other hardware equipment; establishment of monitoring systems for agricultural inputs, production process monitoring systems, environmental monitoring system, production origins, agricultural products certification, market access and monitoring system for packaging, identification; testing the quality and safe agricultural production system; establishment of a reasonable structure, a strong supervision workforce with rationalized structure, fine work style,</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td><strong>Agro-products quality and safety information monitoring system</strong></td>
<td>Database for quality and safety of agricultural products, agricultural information platform monitoring the quality and safety of agricultural products, quality and safety analysis of early warning systems, quality and safety of agricultural products traceability system, public information systems and quality standards of agricultural libraries, quality and safety of agricultural policies and regulations, database, information base of certified products, product testing information databases, database integrity, agricultural inputs information base, environment and agricultural production zoning database for production origin, quality and safety of agricultural information platform; city (state), counties (cities, districts) quality and safety of agricultural and rural information centers (township), base, business, market information collection system and inquiry system.</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety testing system</td>
<td>Three-tier provincial, municipal and county to establish quality control centers, development of the corresponding functions, and corresponding equipment configurations. Jilin Province quality and safety of agricultural products inspection center, Jilin Province livestock products testing center, Jilin Province aquatic eco-environment quality testing center in nine municipal and prefecture levels.</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>Environment assessment baseline of agro-products production origins</td>
<td>Survey of agricultural production impacts on environment on the quality of agricultural products; investigation focused on the regional status quo of environmental quality for agricultural production; construction of environmental quality of agricultural origin database in key areas; evaluation of agricultural production and environmental quality ranking in key areas; forecasts focusing on environmental quality of regional changes in agricultural production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Research on agro-products quality and safety applications, training and publicity</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Research on agro-products quality and safety issues</td>
<td>Research projects to develop operation manuals on safety of agricultural products, public notices, returns, assessment forms, assessment criteria, tasks, books, undertaking to report on annual plans, implementation of subject checks, supervision and inspection, annual summary reports, audit reports, accounting books (tables, statements)</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>Training on agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>Provincial and municipal (state), counties (cities, districts) and townships 4-level training: to promote the standardization of technical personnel, standardized criteria for preparation staff, laboratory managers, test technicians, system quality and safety of agricultural information systems managers, regulation of agricultural products quality and safety staff, personnel authentication system, quality and safety inspection of agricultural products to the professional back-up, and leaders of agricultural organizations, professional co-operation, monitoring and testing study abroad, training personnel, testing personnel basic training, village cadre training, farmer training.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Publicity of agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>Use of radio, television, newspapers, periodicals, promotional materials, etc. as carriers; through the activities of food and agricultural production, processing and circulation of the main, urban and rural consumers, regulator of agricultural products quality and safety staff and other related laws and regulations, knowledge, technology, identification, rights, disciplinary and other promotional contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Agro-products safe production chain demonstration</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Realization of agricultural production, storage, processing, testing, transportation, market quality and safety in an entire chain of control, thereby maximizing the settlement of agricultural pesticide (veterinarian) drug residues, excessive heavy metals, source of pollution, such as microbial contamination and secondary pollution, and promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Project management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On all aspects of World Bank operations and all aspects of all sub-projects, conducting a comprehensive management, setting up a strong top-down project management agencies, identifying those institutions to respond to the management functions, establishment of a complete set of project management rules and regulations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Objectives of the Project

(1) The improvement of the agro-products standards system and the
demonstration and promotion of agro-products quality standards will make farmers follow the standards in their production, apply agricultural inputs like pesticide, veterinarian drug, fertilizer, etc. in the more rational manner, incorporate all the sections of the production process into systematic and standard practices, raise agro-products quality, ensure safe consumption, increase farmers’ incomes, and attain social, economic and ecological benefits to the utmost.

（2）Updating supervision capacity for agro-products quality and safety, resolving the problems beyond the agro-products quality and safety supervision capacity. It will set up a uniform supervision information platform of Jilin Province to realize sharing of supervision information throughout Jilin Province. It will set up a testing system composed of testing institutions at the three levels of province, municipality and county to form a highly-efficient systematic framework of monitoring and testing and operation mechanism for agro-products quality and safety. It will master the overall situations and features of agro-products production origins of importance in Jilin Province, learn about the reasons for the formation of the environment quality and development process and trend in these key areas, master the relations between environment quality and agro-products quality, determine environment quality in proportion to various agro-products safety levels, and project environment quality development trend in the production origins of agro-products.

（3）Identifying critical technology demands for the construction of agro-products quality and safety in Jilin Province; emphatically resolving such critical technology issues as production, storage, processing, circulation, consumption, etc. of agro-products along the supply chain that still restricts production of quality and safe agro-products, green supply and healthy consumption; training of relevant staff at all the sections to enable them master relevant policies, laws and regulations, technical theories, professional skills, etc. to meet international standards; encouraging producers engage in standardized production, consumers to safeguard their legal rights and interests in safe consumption, supervisors to exercise whole-process supervision over foods and agro-products according to the law to ensure products quality and safety, safeguard the legal rights and interests of producers and consumers.

（4）Attaining quality and safety control on the whole-chain from production, storage, processing, testing, transport and sales of agro-products, so as to solve, to the biggest extent, the problems of origin pollution and secondary pollution caused by agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug residues, excessive heavy metal contents, microbial pollution, etc. in agro-products; taking this as a demonstration for promotion; raising added value in agro-products and effectively raising farmers’ incomes; promoting the development of farmers’ cooperatives, updating farmers competence, promoting systematic innovation; protecting eco-environment to attain sustainable development.

（5）Following the six fundamental procedures of the World Bank project operations (identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation, implementation, and project completion assessment); exercising overall management over all the
components to ensure successful project implementation.

1.3 Projected Social Benefit

Incorporating the production flows with all the sections into a systematic and standardized model, creating quality and safety brand names for Jilin Province; raising agro-products quality and safety levels and monitoring capacity; raising market competitiveness; ensuring safe consumption; raising the sense of responsibility among producers, business operators and supervisors; increasing farmers’ incomes; optimizing agricultural structures; controlling and treating environmental pollution; realizing sustainable agricultural development; safeguarding social stability.

1.4 Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment

The major objectives of the social impact assessment include:

1. Learning about basic situations of social and economic development in the project area; analyzing major social factors that might become obstacles to project objective attainment;

2. Identifying major stakeholders; engaged in project activities with major stakeholders’ participation; analyzing their demands and influences;

3. Assessing potential positive and negative impacts of the project; analyzing possible social risks with the project implementation;

4. Listing the social factors related to the project objective attainment into the plan design for the project and proposing measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts;

5. Based on the World Bank’s OP4.10 policies, making investigations of ethnic minorities’ cultural features, social structures, livelihood, living resources, etc. in the project area; analyzing project impacts on the ethnic minorities to ensure equal benefits for them; deciding whether it is necessary to make ethnic minority development plan for the ethnic groups in the project area;

6. Based on the World Bank’s OP4.12 policies, finding out if the project involves land acquisition and people resettlement; making resettlement policy frameworks or resettlement plans.

1.5 Major Social Factors That May Block Project Objective Attainment

1. The major social factors that may affect the demonstration component are behavior models of the affected groups, community involvement, institutional arrangement, poverty, etc.

2. Ethnic minority: The concerned social factors include relevant policies applicable to ethnic minorities; features of ethnic minorities in terms of population society, culture, etc.; learning about ethnic minority’s specific requirements through consultation; obtaining ethnic minority communities’ support to the project through consultation; proposing measures catering to ethnic minority cultures to avoid or mitigate the project’s adverse impacts on ethnic minority communities.
1.6 Methodologies for the Social Impact Assessment

1.6.1 Social surveys

The social impact assessment adopted the combination methodology integrating yearbooks, literature analyses and field surveys.

(1) Discussion meeting: ① The assessment team held discussion meetings with PMOs at all levels and relevant government officials. ② It held discussion meetings with village leaders and villagers in each of the key survey areas, centering on major stakeholders, including the people to be directly affected and the people to be indirectly affected by the project, especially with ethnic minority representatives and women representatives. The assessment team held 22 discussion meetings with major stakeholder groups.

(2) Questionnaire: The assessment team conducted questionnaire surveys among major stakeholder groups in project impact areas. The questionnaires covered various major stakeholders, especially ethnic minority groups. It issued 700 questionnaires and recovered 688 valid ones. 389 males and 299 females were respondents and the male/female ratio was 1: 0.76. Most of the respondents were 36-55 years old, accounting for 62.8% of the respondents; they were particularly 36-45 years old, accounting for 34.8% of the respondents. In terms of nationality differences, the respondents covered Hans, Koreans, Manchu, Huizu, Mongolians, etc. Most of the respondents were Hans, accounting for 59.6% of the respondents, followed by Koreans (15.7%), Manchu (10.2%), Huizu (8.4%), and Mongolians (6.1%).

(3) In-depth interview: The assessment team organized in-depth interviews in the project area. The interviewees comprised some ethnic minority people and poverty-stricken people. 68 cases of interviews were sorted out.

Basic Procedures for Village Survey

(1) Tell the township and village cadres our intention of doing the investigations, including by convening them, representatives of the affected farmers, representatives at the three levels of incomes, namely, the better-off, the medium and the poor households women's representatives, village elders, youth and representatives of residents of various villages, totaling about 30 in the conference room of the township government or village committee. The meeting venue will remain open in order for any other villagers to reflect the situations and express their views at any time;

(2) The surveying side will make available lists of project activities, pens and candies for the representatives;

(3) The director of the PMO introduces the Project Overview; the assessment team members introduce themselves in languages appropriate to the situations. Indicating the reasons for this survey, the objectives, contents, methods, the use of research results; informing participants in particular that nobody will bear any liability...
for providing circumstances, views, suggestions and others;

(4) A flexible manner, from the delegates concerned or interested in the topic into a gradual understanding of the baseline information on the villages, customs, customs system; learning about the villagers’ understanding of the situation, listening to representatives’ experience of previous projects; analyzing potential adverse impacts of the project and offering ways to deal with them; listening to the villagers to discuss issues and express different opinions or even argue with each other;

(5) Keeping meeting minutes carefully and asking representatives to review, check, add, etc.;

(6) Representatives signing the minutes;

(7) The surveying side leaves the village cadres and representatives their contact methods;

(8) Asking representatives to help select representative households and individuals for interviews and lead the way to their houses.

(9) Expressing thanks to the representative and ending the meeting.
Attachment 8

Basic Procedures for Door-to-door Interview and Individual Interview

(1) Village cadres or villagers lead the way to households;
(2) Telling the host/hostess about or the respondents about the intention and presenting gifts to them;
(3) Explaining the contents of the questionnaires and their usage; consulting the farmers on their requirements for language, environment, etc. for the interview; stating confidentiality principles to protect farmers’ personal privacy
(4) Farmers filling in the questionnaires independently, with or without the investigating officials’ assistance; all respondents should examine, check and endorse the questionnaires if they are filled in by the investigating officials.
(5) Holding semi-structured interviews with farmers to understand their knowledge of the project, the views and suggestions; listening to farmers’ ideas and methods about adverse impacts of the project;
(6) Listening to farmers’ talk on the production and life, including marriage, family, neighborhood relations, masses, and official-villager relations, experiences as migrant workers, etc.
(7) Leaving contact methods and bidding farmers farewell.

1.6.2 Selecting survey venues

The selection criteria for this survey are: covering major ethnic minorities in the project area; covering benefited groups and potential project affected people, especially ethnic minority groups; core areas under project impacts; various survey venues at varying economic development levels

Based on the above criteria, this social impact assessment surveyed 32 townships, 16 of which were key survey venues.

1.6.3 Data sources

1.6.3.1 Data from the social impact assessment include:

(1) First-hand field survey data from such activities as interviews, discussion meetings, various video data, etc.
(2) Background materials and various project implementation progress reports pertaining to the project, such as project proposal, project feasibility study, aid-memoire left by the pre-appraisal mission, etc.
(3) Official statistics such as yearbooks prepared by governments at all levels, relevant promulgated policy documents, etc. For instance, “Volume 45: Nationalities, Jilin Province Annals”, “Yearbook of Jilin Province, 2008”, “Yearbook of Qianguo’erluosi, 2008”, “Yearbook of Yanbian, 2008”, etc.
(4) Local annals, such as “Yitong County Annals”, “Baicheng Annals”, etc.

1.6.3.2 While citing the references listed above, the social impact assessment team followed the three principles below strictly:
Using the latest statistics as much as possible;

For statistics about villages, using first-hand data from the field surveys as much as possible to guarantee data objectivity and accuracy;

As for analyzing and probing relevant issues, integrating opinions and ideas of major stakeholders, various project management institutions and project owners to try as much as possible to be comprehensive and objective.

1.7 The Social Impact Assessment Report

The report proper is composed of eight parts:

Part 1: Project Background introduces the overall situation of the agro-products quality and safety in Jilin Province, objectives, methodologies and operational processes of the social impact assessment.

Part 2: Social and Economic Outline of the Project Area describes the macro social and economic development of the five project areas where the five project components will be implemented.

Part 3: Ethnic Minorities and Relevant Policies introduces the ethnic minority distributions, historical backgrounds and cultural features, supported with laws and regulations of China and Jilin Province on ethnic minority groups.

Part 4: Ethnic Minority Development Baseline and Livelihood Structures presents basic information about the natural resources and economic development of the ethnic minority groups in the project area.

Part 5: Analyses of Stakeholders’ identifies stakeholders and presents the meaningful consultation processes of the stakeholders, and analyzes demands from various stakeholders.

Part 6: Analyses of Project Impacts analyzes potential positive and negative impacts on major stakeholders, and proposes reduction or mitigation measures against adverse impacts.

Part 7: Community Involvement Strategy proposes the “Community Involvement Project Framework” and the “Outline for Major Stakeholders’ Involvement” to ensure involvement of major stakeholders.

Part 8: Conclusions and Suggestions summarizes the project’ social benefits and suggestions about ethnic minority development.
2 Social and Economic Outline of the Project Area

2.1 Natural, Humanistic and Geographic Outlines

Jilin Province is located in the middle of northeast China. It is in the North Temperate Zone between east longitudes of 121°38′ and 131°19′, north latitudes of 40°52′ and 46°18′. It is 187400 square kilometers in size. It has temperate zone continental monsoon climate. Its winter is long and cold, while its summer is short, warm and rainy. Jilin Province from east to west forms the eastern part of the natural forest ecosystem in Changbai Mountain area of secondary vegetation in the eastern hilly areas, ecological zones of Songliao Plain in central and western semi-arid grassland ecological zone. Changbai Mountain in the eastern part of the origin is a well-known ginseng growth area, and it also has the development advantages of specialties. Jilin Province’s forest-coverage rate is 43.4%. Eastern and central hilly mountainous areas are the important focus on the distribution of non-ferrous metals and coal mining areas. Central Songliao Plain is an important grain-producing area, with the most concentrated population, cities and industrial enterprises distributions of Jilin Province. The western semi-arid area of 5,800,000 hectares is a great potential for livestock development in the region.

Jilin Province has more than 2000 rivers and streams, belonging respectively to the Songhua River, Liaohe River, Yalu River, Tumen River, and Suifen River, the five major river systems. The total water resources in Jilin Province are 40.425 billion cubic meters, with per capita volume of 1520 cubic meters of water resources (1999 population), accounting for 68.5% the national per capita water resources. The average water resources/mu for arable land are 67.2 billion cubic meters, about 46.8% of the national average, so it is a dry province in the north. Perennial average precipitation throughout the year is 105.5 billion cubic meters, about 60% of the rainfall concentrates in summer, 20% in autumn, 15% in spring, and less than 5% in winter. There are rich fisheries resources in Jilin Province, with a total water area of 9.6 million mu. It has about 4 million mu of fishery surface, ranking 3rd in per capita inland water area in the country and 8th for aquaculture water surface in the country.

Jilin Province has arable land of 5.535 million ha, accounting for 29.5% of the land area in the province. Its annual average temperature is 6.6°C. It is rich in corn, rice, soybeans, oilseeds, grains and other high-quality agricultural products, with favorable conditions for the development of high-efficiency agriculture and green agriculture. Jilin is a large province for agricultural and ecological resources in China. It is a major commodity grain production base and export base of animal products. Food production accounts for 5% of the national total. It is the only province in which per capita grain ratio is over one ton in China.

Jilin Province has advantageous geographic conditions. In terms of Northeast Asia development, Jilin Province is situated at the center of Northeast Asia, bordering Russia and DPRK, close to ROK and Japan. In terms of northeast China development, Jilin Province borders Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province and Inner Mongolia. Railways are fairly developed in northeast China, and Jilin Province can contact the
outside through developed communications networks.

Administrative division of Jilin Province: capital: Changchun. Jilin Province has eight regional-level municipalities and one autonomous prefecture, conversing 269 communities, 198 towns (including 28 ethnic minority towns), 423 townships, 20 municipality-governed districts, 20 counties (including three ethnic minority autonomous counties), 20 county-level cities.

Jilin is a frontier province with multi-nationalities. It has 48 ethnic minorities whose population is 2.4534 million, accounting for 9.15% of the total population in Jilin Province. It has four ethnic minority autonomous regions: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, Changbai Korean Autonomous County and Yitong Manchu Autonomous County. In these autonomous regions, the population accounts for 46.4% of the total ethnic minority population and the land area accounts for 29.19% of the total land area in the province.

Administrative Division of Jilin Province

2.2 Outline of Economic and Social Development

According to its social and economic foundations and its regional work division position, Jilin Province is an important automobile and railway car production base and a petro-chemical industrial base, a main grain producing area in China, a processing base for agricultural and livestock products, and pharmaceutical and bio-pharmaceutical base in north China. Its optoelectronic and information industry hold an important position in China. Relying on Jilin Province’s technology and education strength, the pharmaceutical and bio-pharmaceutical industry, and the optoelectronic and information industry have great development potential.
In 2007, Jilin Province’s regional output value increased from 266.2 billion Yuan in 2003 to 528.4 billion Yuan, ranking 3rd in growing speed in China; the three industries ratio was 14.8: 46.8: 38.4, and private economic proportion rose to 38.8%, marking an increase of 4.3% over 2006; Jilin Province was developing fast in agricultural and rural economy; in 2007, its livestock industrial ratio reached 48%, and its per capita meat ratio had ranked 1st in China for 10 consecutive years; its industry was growing fast; the sale industrial comprehensive economic efficacy index rose from 142.4% in 2003 to 216.3% in 2007, marking an increase of 1.6 times over 2003; the growth of investments in fixed assets had ranked among the first in China for three consecutive years (2005-2007), with per capita investment being 14480 Yuan, among the top 10 in China; its foreign trade turnovers exceeded US$ 10 billion, and its foreign capital use and domestic capital introduction doubled; various social undertakings were making progress; Jilin Province won 517 technology result prizes, seven of which won the national technology prize for research results; various education undertakings were growing; it had 44 general universities and colleges with 470000 students on campus.

2.3 Outline of Economic Development in the Municipalities/Prefecture

2.3.1 Changchun

The area of Changchun is 20604 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over four counties (cities) and six districts. The total registered population of the city is 7.459 million, of whom are 3.581 million from the urban Changchun and 3.878 million from the four counties (cities).

In 2007, its regional output value was 208.9 billion Yuan; its general budget financial revenue was 28.45 billion Yuan; its scale industrial output value was 283.98 billion Yuan; it had completed investments in fixed assets of 135.01 billion Yuan; the urban per capita disposable income was 12811 Yuan; the rural per capita net income was 4508.4 Yuan; the urban Engel coefficient was 32.9% and the rural Engel coefficient was 41.6%; it overcame the impacts of severe drought in agriculture and produced 7.5 billion jin of grain; it set up another five horticulture and specialty townships, had 3000 ha as pollution-free and green food production bases and 2000 ha as urban vegetable fields; it set up 101 standardized livestock feedlots; its livestock output value accounted for 50.3% of the agricultural output value; six townships and 136 villages participated in pilot projects of the new countryside construction at the three levels of province, municipality and county.

2.3.2 Jilin City

Jilin City is one of the 32 especially large cities and an important industrial base in China. Its area is 27120 square kilometers and its central area is 3636 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over four county-level cities, one county, one national-level hi-tech development area and 11 provincial-level development areas like the Jilin economic and technical development area. Its population is 4.327 million and its urban population is 1.823 million. In 2007, its regional GDP was 10.08 billion Yuan, of which were 13.22 billion Yuan from the primary industry’s incremental value, 50.01 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value and 37.57 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; the city’s per capita total output
value was 23277 Yuan, and general budgetary financial revenues were 10.06 billion Yuan; local revenues were 4.08 billion Yuan, and general budgetary financial expenditures were 9.88 billion Yuan; the agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 20.9 billion Yuan; 386 projects on agricultural industrialization were launched; the number of municipal-level dragon-head enterprises increased to 81; grain yields were 3.905 billion kg; there were 35 new standard livestock feedlots and 134 green, organic and pollution-free food logos; the livestock output value and the horticulture/specialty industrial incomes increased by 21% and 25% respectively; Jilin City completed 2350 water conservancy schemes and improved 73500 mu of medium and low-yielding land.

2.3.3 Siping

Siping is located in at the center of the Songliao Plain, in the southwest of Jilin Province, at the junction of the three provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Inner Mongolia. It has jurisdiction over four counties (cities) and three districts. Its area is 14080 square kilometers and its population is 3.349 million. It has 36 nationalities such as Han, Manchu, Huizu, Mongolian, Korean, etc. In 2007, its total output value was 47.525 billion Yuan, of which were 16.2 billion Yuan from the primary industry’s incremental value, 16.44 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value, and 14.87 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; its per capita output value was 14262 Yuan, and its industrial output value was 37.28 billion Yuan, ranking first in incremental speed; its general budgetary financial revenues were 2.88 billion Yuan; its agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 20.9 billion Yuan, of which were 16.05 billion Yuan from agricultural output value, 150 million Yuan from forestry output value and 40 million Yuan from aquaculture output value; its annual grain growing area was 645000 ha; its total grain yields had exceeded 5.5 billion kg for four consecutive years; its agro-products and agricultural by-products processing profits were 201.92 million Yuan.

2.3.4 Liaoyuan

Liaoyuan is 5139 square kilometers in size and its population is 1.234 million. Its urban area is 429.4 square kilometers and its urban population is 477500. Liaoyuan is known as “Hometown of Chinese Sika”, “Hometown of Chinese Farmers’ Paintings”, and “Hometown of Chinese Pipa”. In 2007, its output value was 21.65 billion Yuan, and its per capita output value was 17545 Yuan. 3.201 billion Yuan was from the primary industry’s incremental value, 11.079 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value, and 7.37 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; its general budgetary financial revenues were 1.39 billion Yuan; its annual social consumer goods sales were 6.03 billion Yuan; its annual urban residents per capita disposable incomes were 11692.72 Yuan; its population natural growth rate was leveling off at 3.1‰; its annual grain yields were 1.3236 million tons; its livestock output value exceeded 2.5 billion Yuan, accounting for 47.2% of the agricultural output value; there were 56 municipal-level and above dragon-head enterprises in agriculture.

2.3.5 Tonghua

Tonghua is located in the southeast of Jilin Province, bordering DPRK across the
Yalu River. Its borderline is 203.5 km long. It is a frontier open city approved by the state. Its area is 15600 square kilometers, and its urban area is 761 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over seven counties (cities, districts) and three provincial-level development areas. It has 29 ethnic minorities such as Manchu, Korean, Huizu, Mongolian, Xibo, etc. Its total population is 2.2691 million, including urban population of 454300. It is rich in natural resources and excellent eco-environment. Its forest-coverage rate is 63%. It is known as China's “Hometown of Traditional Chinese Medicine”, “Hometown of Grape Wine”, “Hometown of Ginseng”, “Hometown of Quality Rice” and “Hometown of Skiing”. In 2007, its regional output value was 35.36 billion Yuan, of which were 4.57 billion Yuan from the primary industry’s incremental value, 17.97 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value and 12.82 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; its general budgetary financial revenues were 3.56 million Yuan; it had been rated as a role-model city in “Double Support” for six consecutive years; its agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 8.48 billion Yuan; its total grain yields reached 1.7345 million tons; it had not had big forest fire for 53 consecutive years; it had standard industrial bases of 2.3 million mu; 210 agro-products passed the national certification for green, organic and pollution-free logos, of which were 15 organic products, 75 green products and 120 pollution-free products.

2.3.6 Baishan

Baishan is located in the southeast of Jilin Province in the hinterland of the Changbai Mountain. It borders DPRK across a river. Its borderline is 458.1 km long. Its area is 17485 square kilometers and its urban area is 2736 square kilometers. Its population is 1.2992 million, including 37 nationalities like Han, Korean, Manchu, Huizu, Mongolian, etc. It has jurisdiction over three counties, one city, two districts, 13 townships, 43 towns, and 10 communities. In 2007, its regional output value was 23.745 billion Yuan, of which were 3.223 billion Yuan from the primary industry’s incremental value, 13.011 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value, and 7.511 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; its general budgetary financial revenues were 2.091 billion Yuan, of which was 1.335 billion Yuan from the city proper; its per capita output value was 18273 Yuan; in agriculture, the agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 5.25 billion Yuan, of which were 2.19 billion Yuan from agriculture, 1.51 billion Yuan from forestry, 1.17 billion Yuan from livestock industry, 340 million Yuan from aquaculture, 40 million Yuan from services to agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture industries; its grain yields were 210000 tons.

2.3.7 Songyuan

Songyuan’a area is 21089 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over four counties, one district, 78 townships, 1125 administrative villages, 43 state-owned agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture farms, 13 urban communities; its population is 2.813 million, including urban population of 533100; it has 23 nationalities such as Han, Mongolian, Manchu, Korean, Huizu, Xibo, etc. In 2007, its regional output value was 60.73 billion Yuan; its general budgetary financial revenues
were 6.51 billion Yuan; it invested 38.527 billion Yuan in fixed assets; its urban residents’ per capita disposable incomes were 12451; in agriculture, the agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 10.91 billion Yuan, including agricultural incremental value of 6.52 billion Yuan; its grain yields were 4.296 million tons; its forestry incremental value was 138 million Yuan; it planted trees over land of 1628 ha; its forest-coverage rate was 10%; its livestock industry’s incremental value was 3.89 billion Yuan and its aquaculture incremental value was 200 million Yuan; its aquaculture product output was 31000 tons; the agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture services incremental value was 151 million Yuan; there were 195 pollution-free, green and organic agro-products brand names.

2.3.8 Baicheng

Baicheng’s area is 25745 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over one district, two cities and two counties. Its population is 2.029 million, of whom are 1.457 million from the urban area and 572000 from the rural area; the secondary industry’s incremental value was 9.25 billion Yuan, and the tertiary industry’s incremental value was 8.47 billion Yuan; its general budgetary financial revenues were 1.801 billion Yuan, including 840 million Yuan from local financial revenues; its annual local financial expenditures were 4.66 billion Yuan; in agriculture, the agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture output value was 9.61 billion Yuan, of which were 4.89 billion Yuan from agriculture, 4.09 from livestock, 170 million Yuan from aquaculture, and 260 million Yuan from forestry; it grew grain on 628000 ha of land, of which were 78000 ha of paddy and 242000 ha of corn; its annual output of grain was 1.837 million tons, including 1.027 million tons of corn and 611000 tons of paddy; its annual output of meat was 224000 tons, egg, 48000 tons, milk, 188000 tons; there were 875 agro-products processing enterprises that can process 710 varieties in 17 series; its annual capacity for processing agro-products was about 1.22 tons; the agro-products processing enterprises’ sales were 6.52 billion Yuan; it had had specialized production bases of 6.428 million mu, involving 159000 farmer households; there were 33 effective green food logos, including four for organic foods and 195 for pollution-free agro-products; the production bases for green foods, organic foods and pollution-free foods were 2 million mu in size.

2.3.9 Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture

The area of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture was 42700 square kilometers. It has jurisdiction over eight counties (cities), 51 townships, five towns, 22 street committees, 1072 administrative villages, and 249 communities; its population was 2.1804 million, of whom were non-agricultural population of 1.4359 million; its natural growth rate was 1.61‰; the Korean population was 807700, accounting for 37.05% of the total population. In 2007, its regional output value was 30.736 billion Yuan, of which were 3.9 billion Yuan from the primary industry’s incremental value, 13.62 billion Yuan from the secondary industry’s incremental value, and 13.2 billion Yuan from the tertiary industry’s incremental value; its agricultural output value was 6.62 billion Yuan, including 3.62 billion Yuan from crop cultivation, 1.34 billion Yuan from forestry, 1.49 billion Yuan from livestock, 80 million from aquaculture, and 70
million from services to agricultural, forestry, livestock and aquaculture; it grew crops on 294000 ha; its grain output was 939000 tons, meat, 95000 tons, egg, 34000 tons, milk, 10000 tons, and aquaculture, 6443 tons; the aquaculture area was 13000 ha.
3 Outline of and Relevant Policies to Ethnic Minorities

3.1 Current Distributions and Historical Backgrounds

Jilin is a multi-national frontier province in China. According to the 5th census in 2000, in addition to the Hans, Jilin Province had 48 ethnic minorities, including Koreans, Manchu, Mongolians and Huizu, who have lived here for centuries; the ethnic minority population was 2.4534 million, accounting for 9.15% of the total population of the province. Jilin Province has four ethnic minority autonomous regions: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture (founded on September 3, 1952), Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County (founded on September 1, 1956), Changbai Korean Autonomous County (founded on September 15, 1958), and Yitong Manchu Autonomous County (founded on August 30, 1988). There are 33 ethnic minority townships (towns) and one ethnic Korean town that is treated as an ethnic minority township in Jilin Province. Of the 33 ethnic minority townships are six Korean townships, two Huizu townships, four Manchu/Korean townships, 10 Mongolian townships, and one Korean/Manchu township. Jilin Province has many ethnic minority groups whose population (2.46 million) and ratio in the total population (9%) rank 11th and 12th in China. Ethnic minority groups live in extensive areas, mostly in mountainous and semi-mountainous, grassland and frontier areas, where natural resources are bountiful. Of the populous ethnic minorities are Koreans (1.15 million, ranking 1st in China), mainly found in Yanbian, Jilin, Tonghua, Baishan, etc. in the east; Manchu (990000), Huizu (130000, mainly found in Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua and Siping; and Mongolians (170000), mainly found in Baicheng and Songyuan in the west.

As early as 40000-70000 years ago, the original remains of the “Yushu People” Show that on the Songhua River lived the ancient Paleolithic human. The caves of the “Antu People” 26000 years ago show that human beings here entered the Stone Age. Five thousand to six thousand years ago, the ancient human beings in what is now Jilin Province territory stepped into the Neolithic age. The original human beings in Jilin, through long-term proliferation processes, gradually formed a number of different ancient peoples. There are three major ethnic department: (1) Sushen family. Sushen was the name from the Zhou Dynasty to the Western Han Dynasty. It was known as Liou in the Eastern Han Dynasty, Wuji in the Wei and Jin Dynasties, Mohe in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, Nvzhen in the Song Dynasty, and renamed to Manchukuo by Huang Taiji in the 9th year of the late Ming Dynasty. Today’s Manchu are their descendants, mainly found in the central and eastern parts; (2) Fuyu and Koguryo in the Suimo. The Fuyu are living in the north-west, and Koguryo in the Southeastern region; (3) Wuhuan, Xianbei, Khitan, Shiwei and other tribes. Their main activities are in the west. Today’s Mongolians and Xibo people are their descendants.

Table 3-1 Four major ethnic minorities in the project area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/nationality</th>
<th>Manchu</th>
<th>Mongolian</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Huizu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>990000</td>
<td>170000</td>
<td>1.15 million</td>
<td>130000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion to total population</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion to ethnic minority population</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major distributions</td>
<td>Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua, Siping</td>
<td>Baicheng, Songyuan</td>
<td>Yanbian, Jilin, Tonghua, Baishan</td>
<td>Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua, Baishan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical backgrounds</td>
<td>Transferred in from Jingshi and other parts between the end of Ming and beginning of Qing</td>
<td>Turning from nomad to settlers in 1425</td>
<td>Immigrating from the Korean Peninsula from the middle of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century</td>
<td>People fleeing from the famine in early years of Kangxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Mongolian (some)</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding of the Chinese language</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1.1 Manchu

Jilin Province has always been for the Manchu for centuries. To the central plains and the Songhua River basin Lun Hu Nuzhen Hercynian 4 as the core, including the foothills of the Changbai Nuzhen statehood and the Tumen River, along the East China Sea Hunchun Nuzhen, as well as the late Ming and early Qing capital and elsewhere since been transferred to Jilin Eight officers and men of the original garrison and their families, the Department of Jilin Province, constitute the current mainstay of the Manchu ancestors.

### 3.1.2 Mongolian

Jilin Province was the original ancestors of the Mongolian Shiwei for Mongolia, home of the Argun River Valley today, after the mid-8th century AD to move to the Enon River, Kelulun River, on the upper reaches of the River Kent Hill nomadic living. The beginning of the 13th century, Mongolians were stationed in the Songhua River, Nenjiang Qianguo’erluosi, etc. on both sides of the Department of Genghis Khan for the first Shihab Yuantaizu of the hereditary descent Hasa’er territories. Ming-Hong-Hee the first year (1425) Shihab Figure 14 offspring Hasa’er and Lakuimeng Hartung Facta, along chaor from Hulunbeier River (Taoer River) eastward shift, nomadic Songhua, the Nen River Valley, merger Wuliangha of three, the so-called Horqin, accounting for Qianguo’erluosi, bar the Department of the
Principal Ben. This great County of Jilin Province under the original right-wing after Keerqin flag Tao Keerqin County for right-wing former flag Tongyu County in the south is a left-wing flag Horqin, Tongyu County in the northern part of the right-wing flag is Keerqin. Kazakhstan does not plan to for Hasa’er in the 16th century, when Wubashi attached to the Ministry of Qianguo’erluosi Keerqin divided into the two flags, Changchun, agricultural security, Dehui, dry, etc. An Qianguo’erluosi the pastoral areas prior to the flag. This is today's Jilin Province, the main body of Mongolian. At thirty-eight years of Emperor Kangxi (1699) Jilin Wula garrison and the Eight Banners of Mongolia Nemengbo are the descendants of the ancient Zuoling is also an important source of the Jilin Mongolian. At the same time, the early Republican era in the late Qing Dynasty, with the release Ken Arakawa Mongolia, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning and other places many of the territory of the Mongolian people have moved in Jilin Province.

3.1.3 Korean

Jilin Korean ancestors moved from the Korean peninsula. Separated from North Korea in Jilin Province and the Tumen River and across the Yalu River. Year since the 17th century, more and more cross-border private Kendong Koreans. After the mid-19th century AD, North Korea suffered years of serious disasters, people living in dire poverty, while the Qing government to repeal the ban on the given territory, that "immigration is side" policy, a large number of poor people moving into North Korea in Jilin Province to make a living. Beginning of the 20th century AD, after the Japanese occupation of North Korea to open up immigration enforcement, the 30's after the Korean people will open up into a large number of Yanbian, Tonghua, Jilin, and so on. Jilin Province is China's major populated areas of Korean, 62.6 percent of the Korean national living in Jilin Province. Korean is the most populous ethnic minority in Jilin Province.

3.1.4 Huizu

In Jilin Province, the earliest ancestors of the Huizu Nationality originated in the early years of Emperor Kangxi Pingding from "the chaos in San Francisco," the yield, and fat were removed. They were made Guanzhuang sent young men to serve as the Jilin Province, Carpenter service shipyard, navy sailor camp, station while station D, D Taiwan. At the same time, related with the Muslims flee from famine risk also cut into the Jilin, or choose to live, mobile business, or go to buy a shortage of self-farming in rural areas, development officer shortage, when the tenant farmers. Jilin, Buyeo, Linjiang, Hunchun and other "side of things" after the formation of 7 town, the Huizu will be gradually transferred from the rural home towns to engage in commercial activities. Huizu is in Jilin Province broader distribution of a minority group.

3.2 Overall Features of Local Nationalities, Society and Culture

In Jilin Province, the ethnic minorities with the Han people of the united struggle, the co-development of the territory of the Jilin Province, Jilin Province has created the history and culture. The province has 48 ethnic minorities, each nation has its own way of national heritage, national customs, national artistic content, the characteristics
of national psychology and so on, these into their respective national character and national character of the basic elements, through different costumes, dance, architecture, style endures in the form of demonstrated performance, the performance of a unique style of culture. Despite these peoples have different cultural characteristics, they will be entitled to this piece of soil in Jilin symbiotic harmony, individuality and diversity highlights the unity of national culture characteristics Jilin.

Jilin Province attaches great importance to the construction of cultural carriers. Autonomous and autonomous counties are in the minority with cultural studies, literary and artistic creation, preservation and other specialized agencies and professional art. Border cultural promenade, Korean Museum of Art, Museum of Manchu, and Mongolian grasslands represented minority cultural centers and cultural facilities taking shape, the basic formation of the province, including cultural centers, libraries, museums, film theater, stadium, and television table, such as poor more complete network of minority cultural work. Jilin Province, all ethnic groups in the long-term practice of labor and created a splendid culture, forming unique historical and cultural resources.

3.3 Customs of the Four Major Ethnic Minorities in Jilin Province

3.3.1 Manchu

Manchu are descendants of the Jurchen, and its origin can be traced back to BC in the Chinese historical records of Sushen people who live in the northeastern region of our country, and has gradually formed the habits and customs of the nation. Manchu has the polytheism belief in Shamanism, early hours and civil court Shamanism two. The Qing dynasty emperor Heaven ceremony held in a variety of ritual, such as the court established shaman "Tangzi" Heaven, are chanting Dance Manchu. Age 40 until the 20th century, in the northeast Ningguta (Ning'an in Heilongjiang Province today), and Hui, etc. love, Manchu shamanism remain civil. Shamanism was divided by civil Dance as a career and management of the shaman ritual shaman's home are now gone.

Their elders and honor the past, the Manchu people, pay attention to courtesy, elders met on the road to micro-bow sideways, with hanging arms to pay tribute to their elders and so on through further; not only to salute the elders met with the younger generation, in the generation of young people have met with senior greetings salute. Spring had two years to worship, worship at a New Year's Eve, for his old age, a Worshipping Day, called Spring Festival. Indoor kang are not free to sit and put their things around; and dog meat taboo; cap does not wear a dog, do not shop dogskin mattresses, wearing a dog taboo dogskin Sleeve cap or guests.

Manchu traditional marriage ceremony is more complex, more or less pass through the media, satisfied color to lead to wedding, worshiping ancestors, sub-size, back doors and other procedures. These complicated procedures for marriage marry Manchu settled in the region today have been simplified, and the convergence of the modern form of the Han nationality. For example, car plug, the evolution of young women and men riding a bicycle or motorcycle, the team with a free wedding from their home, the road to meet half-way, the two exchanged a bike or motorcycle, and then home with the groom. There are worship ancestors, in some places the evolution
of both parents for the new worship. Although there are changes, but still have strong national characteristics. In addition, the Manchu of the marriage ceremony because of the different living areas and a slight change, is not exactly the same, but similar to the main program.

Manchu and the Han major festivals similar to the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Feb 2, Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival and so on. Usually held during the festival "pearl ball", horse, camel and ice dancing and other traditional sports. Festival awarded gold Manchu "ethnic Renqing" date. October 1989 formally to the annual December 3 as the "festival awarded gold."

300 years since the Qing Dynasty, the Manchu and the Han mixed long-term coexistence, Kwan has been the Manchu language, dress, customs, etc. with no difference between the Han nationality; living customs of the Manchu people around, but the Manchu live in remote villages, there are still part of the Manchu residents to maintain some of the inherent Manchu customs. At the same time, from the Han practices (including the Chinese words) can also find some elements of Manchu customs, but the Manchu Han imitate vulgar masses, than the Han people to imitate the more conventional age. Manchu is a good learning and good at the creation of the nation, in order to carry forward the Chinese culture.

3.3.2 Mongolian

Mongolian is a long-established and legendary people, living "by water and movement," the nomadic way of life. Most of China's grasslands have left footprints of Mongolian herders, thus known as the "Prairie proud." Seven-year, the season of fat cattle in August the "Nadam" The General Assembly is a long history of Mongolian traditional festival, which is held to celebrate the harvest and the General Assembly of the sports entertainment. "Nadam" thrilling and moving the General Assembly have the horse racing, wrestling, archery is appreciated, it wins the chess contest fight, there are song and dance spectacular, showing that the unique characteristics of the national grasslands.

Mongolian animal husbandry is mainly engaged in production, is also part of working in agriculture. In pastoral areas, many Mongolians live in round felt house, commonly known as "yurts." Mongolian Nankai towards the door necessarily, the felt house is located in the middle of the stove under a window. In the agricultural and pastoral areas, the Mongolians are now living cottage, earth Kang room. Mongolians like to eat cheese, dry milk, milk skin, butter and other dairy products, beef and mutton and pasta, yogurt drink son Kumiss, who likes to drink tea. Major agricultural and pastoral areas of the Mongolian variety of food and vegetables to eat, drink rice wine.

Mongolian traditional costumes of many characteristics. Both men and women like to wear gown Mongolian flanger, red, yellow, and green color bar waist ribbon, wearing felt boots, red blue head scarf rings. Now in addition to the elderly, the usual general wear uniforms only during festivals or when to wear wedding gowns of Mongolia. All women, whether they like to wear summer dress or skirt with a colored head scarf.

The hospitality of the Mongolian people. Entertain guests, first of all, put cheese,
butter, all kinds of dry noodles and tea system, would also like to propose a toast after drinking tea. Then catch the end of lamb, sheep guest is on the whole. To show respect and enthusiasm of the guests, the owner should be in their own wine glasses, so that everyone here taste. Mongolian respect their elders and teachers in particular. At any time, for older people referred to as "you", door, seat, tea, dinner, a toast so that older people are leading, "Bagexi" protocol has always been treated as a guest.

3.3.3 Korean

The Korean ancestors, mostly from the 19 century 70s to move into the Korean peninsula to settle in Northeast China, some have been settled in the late Ming and early Qing the territory in the northeast, to 1931 after the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and forced assimilation policy, a large number of Koreans into northeastern China around, they settled down in Northeast China after becoming a minority in contemporary China. Koreans are good at in the cold in the north known for rice cultivation, the production of white rice, oil, and nutrient-rich, the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture has been acclaimed as "the northern town of Rice." Specialty forest in Changbai Mountain ginseng, mink, deer horn angle, as the "Northeast Sambo."

Koreans generally have a native language that is Korean, Korean general in the Korean family, the majority or pure Korean use of the villages. Korean foreign relations in general the use of Putonghua. Korean-Chinese autonomous region of the general and Korean, two Chinese languages.

Korean rice-based diet to more rice for the second rice, soup meals must, spicy kimchi is an indispensable diet food. In addition, rice cake, noodles, soybean paste soup, pepper and vinegar are also very popular. Su-Korean hi wear white clothes, trousers and short jackets generally. No deduction T-shirt with a knotted cloth plus waistcoat, under the crotch mast clothing, lace trousers. Short blouses for women with no buttons or ribbons for knot tied into long skirts, (only pre-marriage). More than older women to wear a white dress, wrapped around the middle-aged women wearing skirts, long and heel. Young women for the colorful silks and satins. Modern men wear flat shoes white, wearing straw sandals labor. Women's boat shoes to wear. Now in addition to festivals, or national assembly, the basic non-Korean national costume to wear, and have little difference between the Han nationality.

Korean etiquette is very strict, the younger generation to respect their elders must speak words; same generation should be used first meeting between the honorific; together with the elderly, the young must follow the elderly; coming across the elderly, it is necessary for the young to pay one's respects to give way; meals to the elderly at a single table before, son of different seats, obedient daughter-in-law to wait until the old finish, the whole family can eat; elder before the younger generation can not drink, can not be avoided if the time during which young people should be toast back seats and drink; young people can not smoke in front of the elderly can not “borrow fire”, let alone on the fire and the elderly.

Contained in the old Korean wedding "ceremony Yan Dian", "Worshiping", "All ceremony" and other components of the ancient ritual, 20th century since the 50's, a gradual replacement of old-style wedding modern wedding. In the new marriage, the
marriage certificate read out, the bride and groom to exchange gifts, or worship on bended knees salute each other, both parents of the bride and groom to worship on bended knees, the two sides on behalf of speech, such as family, procedures, and the ceremony is basically similar to the Han nationality.

As we all know, both singing and dancing is a Korean national, long encouraged by the fan dance, dance agricultural, are top of the water they dance at the dance. On a festive, the Korean people will be singing and dancing. North Korea is basically the same festivals with the Han. September 3, 1952 is the establishment of our province Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Japan, each year this day, people of all ethnic groups have Yanbian celebrations, with the passage of time has become a universal festival. In addition, on August 15 as the "Festival for the Elderly." In addition there are three family holiday, that is, the first anniversary of the birth of the baby, "Back to A Day" (60 birthday), "Back to the marriage festival" (60 anniversary of the marriage).

3.3.4 Huizu

Huizu is short for the HuiHuizu Nationality. Huizu believes in Muslim. In history, the Huizu people beginning at birth, would be for Huizu from the name of the imam, the imam when the marriage witnesses, after the death of imam presided over the funeral, is governed by various aspects of the impact of Islam. For religious activities and practices on the facilitation of life, Muslims used to build the residence, "Mosque", the late Ming and early Qing Dynasty is referred to the mosque, multi-Wai temple door.

In the diet, the Huizu people generally eat cattle, sheep, camel and other cloven-hoofed ruminant herbivores category, do not eat horses, donkeys, mules, pigs, dog, do not eat animal blood and dead animals from. In particular, fasting pork. Huizu is very particular about food hygiene, shower and washing-oriented. Huizu is mainly engaged in agriculture, part of doing business, economic and cultural ties with the Han in close, very fond of plant flowers, flowers in the garden, potted house plant dependent, pay attention to hygiene. Costumes, the scattered towns and Han Huizu wearing basically the same. Huizu ghettos in general, middle-aged men wearing cap, wearing a white shirt, blue jacket and brown waistcoat. Young women like to wear pure and simple green shirt covered with black coat. Married women usually pan head, wear white, or blue scarves and cloth caps. Unmarried girls wear pigtails in general, does not wear a headscarf. Young and middle-aged women wearing earrings, rings, such as the habit of gold and silver jewelry.

Huizu has two or Eid al-Fitr and Id al-Adha festival, the source of Islam. Fasting for the Muslim "five reactive" one. Ramadan Eid al-Fitr is the expiration date. Awal generally held the first nine months of fasting, Ramadan mature for the Eid al-Fitr on October 1. Eid al-Fitr Id al-Adha after the first 70 days, to be held December 10 of the calendar. December 10 because it is the Education and resettlement to the last day of Hajj, we celebrate the slaughter of cattle and sheep, dinner get-together.

3.4 Frameworks of Applicable Policies, Laws and Regulations

The applicable policies, laws and regulations for this project are twofold: policies,
laws and regulations promulgated by the Chinese and ethnic minority autonomous regions; World Bank’s relevant policies and regulations. Both stress the factor of ethnic minority.

3.4.1 China’s policies on ethnic minorities

The Chinese government advocates equality solidarity and common prosperity and development. China's ethnic minority policy framework is mainly reflected in the "two cases of a law", namely the promulgation of the 1984 "China's Regional Ethnic Autonomy" and the subsequent introduction of the "Regulations on the Work of Chinese cities the nation" and "Regulations on the Work of Ethnic Townships." For this reason the Chinese government has from the central to local counties and cities of the Ethnic Affairs Commission (local or national Religious Affairs Bureau) to oversee the coordination of the implementation of minority policy.

Since 1980, the central government against the ethnic minority areas of economic and social development needs, has implemented the Anti-Poverty, development of the western region, rejuvenating the border areas and enrich the people and major projects such as national development. Since 2000, the Chinese government in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development, on the western minority areas, focusing on the implementation of the policy of returning farmland to forest, while at the national advocate for people-centered concept of a harmonious society.

China's national policy guidelines for the "Three can not do without" and "the two together." The former stresses the Han nationality and ethnic minorities and ethnic minorities can not be separated from each other. The latter stresses the unity of all ethnic groups of common progress and common prosperity and development. These policies made today in China than most of the world's developed countries to maintain a more diverse national traditions and cultural resources, than most of the developing world to maintain a more harmonious and stable ethnic relations and social environment.

3.4.2 Framework of China’s National Laws

China’s national laws contain three parts: the Constitution, the Basic Laws and relevant laws and regulations.

3.4.2.1 “Constitution” (promulgated in 1954 and revised in 2004)

Definition in the Preamble of the Constitution: The People’s Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state created jointly by the people of all its nationalities. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been established among the nationalities and will continue to be strengthened. In the struggle to safeguard the unity of the nationalities, it is necessary to combat big-nation chauvinism, mainly Han chauvinism, and to combat local national chauvinism. The state will do its utmost to promote the common prosperity of all the nationalities.

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 China’s nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; 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; 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 their own folkways and customs.

Article 30 The administrative division of the People’s Republic of China is as follows:

(1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
(2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities;
(3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships, and towns.

Municipalities directly under the Central Government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas.

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.

The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination.

Article 48 Women in the People’s Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work to men and women alike and trains and selects cadres from among women.

Article 112 The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas are the people’s congresses and people’s governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

Article 113 In the people’s congress of an autonomous region, autonomous prefecture or autonomous county, in addition to the deputies of the nationality exercising regional autonomy in the administrative area, the other nationalities inhabiting the area are also entitled to appropriate representation.
Among the chairman and vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the people’s congress of an autonomous region, autonomous prefecture or autonomous county there shall be one or more citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

Article 114 The chairman of an autonomous region, the prefect of an autonomous prefecture or the head of an autonomous county shall be a citizen of the nationality exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

Article 115 The organs of self-government of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties exercise the functions and powers of local organs of state as specified in 5 of CHAPTER III of the Constitution. At the same time, they exercise the power of autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by the Constitution, the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy and other laws and implement the laws and policies of the state in the light of the existing local situation.

Article 116 The people’s congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to enact regulations on the exercise of autonomy and other separate regulations in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the areas concerned. The regulations on the exercise of autonomy and other separate regulations of autonomous regions shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for approval before they go into effect. Those of autonomous prefectures and counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people’s congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they go into effect, and they shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for the record.

Article 118 The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of state plans.

In exploiting natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those 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 organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas, in accordance with the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in those areas, employ the spoken and written language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 122 The state provides financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to 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 and trades from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas.

Article 134 Citizens of all China’s nationalities have the right to use their native spoken and written languages in court proceedings. The people’s courts and people’s
procuratorates should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages commonly used in the locality.

In an area where people of a minority nationality live in a concentrated community or where a number of nationalities live together, court hearings should be conducted in the language or languages commonly used in the locality; indictments, judgments, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages commonly used in the locality.

3.4.2.2 “Law on Regional Autonomy by Ethnic Minorities” and relevant articles

1949 "Program of Chinese People's Political Consultative common" and in 1954, "the Chinese Constitution," all the provisions of China's ethnic minority regions, "regional ethnic autonomy." This system in 1947 and the first trial in Inner Mongolia. The mid-1950s in the full implementation of China's minority areas. A result, today China has five national political district, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties and townships more than 1200. In 1984, China's National People's Congress formulated the "Law on Regional National Autonomy" and amended in 2001. The status of autonomy than the Constitution, the Penal Code and other laws and regulations than with the nature of the Basic Law. Chinese leaders believe that with the National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative together, constitute today the three basic system of China. "Regional Ethnic Autonomy," reaffirmed and refined in addition to "the Constitution" to give minorities and the rights of ethnic minority areas, but also places special emphasis on minority rights and interests of indigenous people, the most important are:
54th: The superior state organs of the autonomous areas of the resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions, it should be suitable for the actual situation of the ethnic autonomous areas (autonomous areas or suspended may apply).

Article 65: The State in the national autonomous areas for the construction of the development of resources, we should take care of the interests of national autonomous areas, to take care of the local production and life of ethnic minorities. The output of the national autonomous areas of natural resources given to the interests of certain compensation.

Article 66: Any organizations and individuals to the development of ethnic autonomous areas in the building of resources, it is necessary to take effective measures to protect and improve the local living environment and ecological environment, prevent and control pollution and other public hazards.

China's State Council for the protection of the implementation of the Regional National Autonomy Law, also enacted in 2005, "the State Council, the implementation of <People's Republic of China Regional National Autonomy Law> a number of provisions":

Higher levels of Article V and its functional departments of the Government in the formulation of economic and social development and long-term planning, autonomous areas should listen to the work of departments and national views, according to the characteristics of autonomous areas and needs support and assistance
to ethnic autonomous areas to strengthen infrastructure construction, human resources development, optimizing the economic structure, the rational use of natural resources, strengthening ecological construction and environmental protection, and speed up the development of the economy, education, science and technology, culture, health, sports and other undertakings to achieve a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

Two above-mentioned laws and regulations to give China the rights of ethnic minority autonomous areas are as follows:

(1) the executive heads of the local minority self-government must be appointed by the local ethnic minorities. Multi-ethnic autonomous areas by the Chief Executive of the name of the place with the national order of rank or number.

(2) ethnic minority autonomous areas enjoy the central government in the administrative capital, development capital, construction projects, poverty alleviation funds and other financial subsidies to provide preferential treatment.

(3) ethnic minority autonomous areas of education and health care institutions can apply for funds to help local Ethnic Affairs Commission. Children of ethnic minority residents in the area of higher education subsidies for the enjoyment of a small number of scores. Local residents in two areas of education and health care with special difficulties encountered by the local Ethnic Affairs Commission to apply for grants.

(4) minorities have the right to self-government and local governments have the responsibility to implement the local ethnic languages. Ethnic minority residents have the right to adhere to religious beliefs and to use their native languages. The right to legal proceedings in the implementation of the best.

Minority residents in the age of marriage, family planning, language and religious beliefs and customs, including national holidays the right to enjoy it the most.

3.4.3 Local laws and regulations of Jilin Province on ethnic minorities

In order to support the development of ethnic minorities, promote ethnic minorities’ economic development, Jilin Province had promulgated a number of policies to support minority economic, cultural and educational development as well as local ethnic minority enterprises, such as preferential tax policies.

3.4.3.1 “Ordinance of Jilin Province on Protecting Ethnic Minorities’ Rights and Interests”

Article 1 to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the scattered ethnic minorities, maintenance and development of equality, unity and mutual assistance socialist ethnic relations and promote common prosperity of all nationalities, in accordance with the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations, combined with the reality of this province, the enactment of this Ordinance.

Article 2 of this Ordinance refers to scattered minority is living in the province administrative regions outside of the ethnic minority autonomous areas and living in the autonomous areas, but not the nationality exercising regional autonomy.

Article 3 of this Ordinance is applicable to the province's administrative regions and individual units.
Article IV or above the county level people's government department in charge of ethnic affairs in charge of the administrative regions of the scattered minority affairs, responsible for the implementation of this Ordinance; in other departments, should be within the terms of reference, do a good job in accordance with the law relating to the treatment of ethnic minorities.

Article 5 is about scattered ethnic minority citizens, the country's national title, whichever is confirmed. Components of the restoration of the nation or to correct, by the people's governments at or above the county department in charge of ethnic affairs in the public security, personnel and other departments concerned in accordance with national regulations.

Article 6 of state organs, social organizations and enterprises and other business units involved in the work of dispersed ethnic groups in major or sensitive issues should seek competent local ethnic affairs departments. Journalism, publishing, radio and television and other media coverage in the scattered ethnic minorities involved in major or sensitive issues should seek competent local ethnic affairs departments.

Article 7 prohibits ethnic discrimination, prohibition of any act designed to undermine national unity and to create ethnic divisions. Prohibition of the Use, Production with stigma, discrimination and harm national unity, ethnic minority language content, text, pictures, advertising, radio, film, television, art works, audio-visual products, such as network information. Prohibit the use of an insult to the nature of discrimination against minorities and the names of the title. On the legacy of the past with an insult, the nature of discrimination against minority’s stele, and so on, by the cultural relic’s management department should be dealt with according to law.

Article 8 of the Constitution of scattered minority citizens have the right to legal requirements, to fulfill the constitutional and legal obligations. Scattered the legitimate rights and interests of minority citizens have been violated, it reflects the catch, the complainant and the accused's rights. To reflect, to report, the complainant and the accused should abide by the Constitution, laws and regulations, the maintenance of social order, respect for other peoples legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

Article 9 minority scattered citizens participate in the management of national affairs. Scattered minority should be elected to local People's Congress representatives, each representative represents the number of dispersed ethnic groups in the population can be less than the local People's Congress on behalf of the representatives of each population. Scattered areas with larger populations of ethnic minorities, or above the county level or the People's Congress Standing Committee of the People's Government, as well as members of the department staff, there should be ethnic minority citizens.

Article 10 to enjoy the use of dispersed ethnic groups and develop their own language rights.

Article 11 of minorities to enjoy scattered preserve or reform their own customs. Scattered minority citizens to participate in the nation's major festivals in their units should be given in accordance with the relevant provisions of national holidays and the payment of wages.
Article 12 of the state organs, social organizations and enterprises and institutions, should strengthen the scattered ethnic minority cadres and professional and technical personnel training, selection and use. Hiring staff, under the same conditions, with priority given to ethnic minority citizens should be. Ethnic minority people living directly in production and daily life of service enterprises in a job when the priority should be to recruit minority citizens related.

Article 13 of the people's governments at all levels should be based on "Minority Education Regulations of Jilin Province," to do a good job of minority education in the scattered.

Article 14 of the people's governments at all levels should help the development of dispersed ethnic groups in the cause of science and technology. Arrangements for technology development projects, should give priority to take care of townships (towns) and villages where ethnic minorities live, their promotion, the application of science and technology to provide services.

Article 15 of the people's governments at all levels should help to develop scattered minority culture, arts and sports. Scattered strengthen the protection of cultural minorities, the succession of outstanding cultural heritage, to carry out the health of the culture, arts and sports activities and training of ethnic minorities living culture, the arts and sports; the realization of townships (towns) a comprehensive coverage of radio and television, run cultural centers (Station), library (room) and other cultural venues. Organizations scattered throughout the province of ethnic minorities to participate in traditional sports of ethnic minorities and the variety show.

Article 16 People's Government at all levels should help the development of dispersed ethnic groups in medical and health undertakings. Special arrangements for funding, help and support of national hospitals and townships (towns) the construction of hospitals and train medical personnel, the development of national traditional medicine, maternal and child health work carried out to strengthen the endemic, frequently-occurring disease and the prevention and treatment of common diseases, to do a good job gifted education in family planning and priorities.

Article 17 of foreign governments at all levels to protect persons belonging to ethnic minority enterprise in accordance with the law and engage in other legitimate rights and interests of business activities. The flow of minority staff of relevant departments should be subject to local management in accordance with the law.

Article 18 provincial and municipal (state) People's Government in the preparation of the annual budget, should be arrangements for the necessary subsidies in ethnic minority areas, for the settlement of ethnic minorities in production and daily life as well as difficulties in economic development. Provincial financial departments, should be gradually increased every year to the townships (towns) of subsidies; city (state) and counties (cities, districts) financial sector, should gradually increase the townships (towns) of transfer payments; County (city, district) and township (town) financial sector, should be given to ethnic minority villages properly taken care of.

Article 19 townships (town) people's governments at the level to constantly improve the financial system, will be delegated to the townships (towns) of all
revenue and expenditure decentralization, property rights and the progressive realization of a unified power.

Article 20 Governments at all levels should townships (towns) the development of enterprises run by the policy and financial support given to the positive. Provincial finance department, city (state) and counties (cities, districts) should be arrangements for the financial sector the funds necessary to discount the townships (towns) run enterprises, structural adjustment, and high-tech industries of the loans given to the appropriate discount. Townships (towns) and villages where ethnic minorities live in new enterprises, from the date of production can be exempted from income tax for three years.

Article 21 scattered minority population accounts for more than 30% of the total population of the township, can apply for the establishment of townships; exceptional circumstances, the proportion of the population could be slightly less than 30%. Established townships (towns), the general may not be revoked by the merger or change of regional boundaries. Needed to undo the merger, or change the regional boundaries should be handled in accordance with legal procedures, and must not harm their interests. Townships (town) name, except in special circumstances, in accordance with the local name plus the name of identifying peoples.

Article 22 townships (towns) in the name of the name of two ethnic minorities, the proportion of the population in accordance with its smooth, at least by a number of order.

Article 23 townships (towns) of the People's Congress representatives, there should be an appropriate proportion of the establishment of the township (town) and other scattered ethnic minority representatives. Townships (towns) of the township (town) long, from the establishment of townships (towns) a citizen of the ethnic minorities. Townships (town) people's government staff, there should be the establishment of townships (towns) of minority citizens, the ratio should be gradually with the establishment of townships (towns) of the minority in the township (town) of the total population proportion of them.

Article 24 of the population of ethnic minorities scattered township (town) people's government and staff members of ethnic minority citizens should be scattered. Article scattered 30% minority population of the village, the village committee from the application by the township (town) people's government audit, the county (city, district) people's government for approval, can be recognized as an ethnic minority village.

Article 25 remote, poverty-stricken areas of the scattered minority farmers, land use standards within the required new residential tax difficulties, as the seat of the township (town) people's government audit, reported by the People's Government above the county level, you can reduce or avoid levy farmland occupation tax.

Article 27 townships (towns) and more scattered ethnic minority areas, should be in accordance with the law to protect natural resources and ecological environment. To contribute to and should be commended, rewards and compensation. In the townships (towns) and dispersed ethnic groups in more places, development of resources or other engineering construction, development and construction units
should be on the ecological environmental protection and building compensation. In the townships (towns) and more scattered ethnic minority areas, the establishment of nature reserves in accordance with the law, the relevant departments to take care of local interests should be proper arrangements for the production of minority life.

Article 28 People's Government above the county level for long-term in the remote, impoverished townships (towns) the work of personnel, teachers, medical staff and technology staff, should be given preferential treatment.

Article 29 City People's Government shall, in accordance with relevant state regulations, in order to maintain the Islamic funeral customs of ethnic minorities scattered uniform cemetery burial arrangements. Township (town), and place more minorities scattered light of the preceding provisions.

Article 30 People should be the 30th city in the urban construction and management, respect for ethnic minorities living scattered custom, to take care of the characteristics of dispersed ethnic groups and needs. To encourage and support all sectors of the community to set up homes for the elderly and the organization of minority, elderly apartments and kindergartens, as well as halal food and beverage industry.

Article 31 scattered minority population of the city streets more offices, the leading members of ethnic minority citizens should be scattered.

Article 32 town of the work of dispersed ethnic groups in urban scattered ethnic minorities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the work of the Executive.

Article 33 Muslim restaurants and food production, processing, business enterprises, should have the exclusive use of transport vehicles, measurement equipment, storage containers and space, the key posts of managers and employees must be a Muslim eating habits of members of ethnic minorities Other staff must be strict compliance with the liquidation of diet manufacturing and selling a point of order. An application to operate a halal restaurants and food production, processing, business enterprises, by the local ethnic affairs department in charge of registration, the approval of qualifications, industry and commerce, taxation and other administrative departments to handle the license, and receive and the use of Ethnic Affairs issued by the competent departments Muslim identity after the operation. Rental, a dollar, the sale or transfer of other forms occur, the local ethnic affairs must be sought the views of the competent authorities. BIS did not change in nature, must be re-approved qualifications, may be transferred. Change the nature of Islam and must be returned to Muslim identity.

Article 34 prohibits rental, sale, use halal logo, the operation of non-halal food halal logo should not be used.

Article 35 of the scattered Muslim dietary habits of ethnic minority citizens more units, should be the establishment of clearing Muslim canteens or agency; not established, it should be distributed in accordance with the relevant provisions of food subsidies.

Article 36 in contravention of this Ordinance provides that the thirty-third, and by the local department in charge of ethnic affairs in the Trade and Industry and other
departments concerned shall be ordered to rectify; refuse to make corrections to recover the halal logo, more than 1000 Yuan and impose a fine of 5000 Yuan.

Article 37 Violation of this Ordinance, and by the local department in charge of ethnic affairs in the Trade and Industry and other departments concerned to recover the halal logo, and impose a fine of 500-2000 Yuan.

Article 38 of the other provisions of this Ordinance, by the local department in charge of ethnic affairs in the Trade and Industry and other departments concerned, and ordered the cessation of the breach. Direct responsibility of the person or unit from the higher level department in charge of administrative action; Regulations on Administrative Penalties for violation of public order, public security authorities to deal with; constitute a crime, shall be held criminally accountable by the judiciary.

Article 39 This Ordinance shall come into effect on January 1, 2002.

3.4.3.2 “Ordinance of Jilin Province on Education of Ethnic Minorities”

Article 1 the development of minority education, according to "People's Republic of China Constitution," "People's Republic of China Law on Regional National Autonomy", "People's Republic of China Education Act" and the relevant national laws and regulations, combined with the reality of this province, the enactment of this Ordinance.

Article 2 administrative areas in the province of minority citizens at all levels and types of education, shall abide by the Regulations.

Article 3 of minority education is the cause of national education and national unity an integral part of the progressive cause.

Governments at all levels should attach importance to minority education, minority education to promote reform and development.

Article 4 must be the implementation of national minority education and minority education laws and regulations, implementing the country's education policy.

Article 5 educational administration departments above the county level people's governments of their region of ethnic minorities to education authorities, at the same level of national education-related executive departments to assist the department to properly carry out the work of minority education. Education-related executive departments and national departments, the responsibility to implement this Ordinance inspection, guidance, coordination and supervision duties.

Educational and administrative departments at all levels of education of ethnic minorities should be the work of institutions or arrangements for post-secondary (and) staff, specifically responsible for minority education.

Article 6 of the establishment, merger, or revocation of minority schools (classes), must be approved by the People's Government above the county level.

Cities (prefectures) and counties (cities, districts) according to the students (children) small number of ethnic students (children) the proportion of ethnic minority secondary school settings, ethnic minorities, ethnic minorities in primary and nursery schools or national unity, national unity of primary and Kindergarten national unity as well as in secondary schools, primary schools and kindergarten classes with ethnic minorities.

Specific proportion of the nation by the education administrative departments
and research departments to determine.

Article 7 of the administrative leadership of minority schools with ethnic minority staff to as much as possible. Among them, the medium of instruction in minority language schools, the leadership of the principal executive officers from ethnic minorities.

Article 8 should be educational and administrative departments at all levels of minority schools in overall planning, rational distribution.

Completely separate minority schools, minority high school and counties (cities, districts), only a minority of the junior high school, county (city, district) management; other minority junior high school, to counties (cities, districts) mainly , counties (cities, districts) and where the township (town) co-management. Minority primary schools across the village of Liaison Office, from where the township (town) management; inter-township (town) Central Primary School set up by ethnic minorities, county (city, district) administration, is responsible for primary and secondary schools under the jurisdiction of the operational guidance of ethnic minorities, etc. . Huizu live in, the Huizu nationality kindergartens should be established.

Scattered minorities, lack of students, and can concentrate on school, the establishment of a boarding and a grant system for minority schools, minority schools, the administrative regions cross-minority students.

Article 9 parents or other guardians to leave the residence and to live in the inflow of minority children, parents or other guardians must ensure that its acceptance of the inflow and to complete the compulsory education period. The inflow of ethnic minorities in educational administration departments and schools, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and provincial and receive their admission arrangements.

Article 10 The implementation of the national language teaching grant plus Han Chinese language or language the medium of instruction plus the awarding of the national language (hereinafter referred to as "bilingual education"), the minority schools, school system may be appropriately extended.

Article 11 of minority schools should promote the use of Putonghua and standard Chinese characters.

Article 12 of the school should pay attention to ethnic minorities of the fine cultural traditions of minority education, Tam advocating the creation of courses with ethnic minority characteristics, characteristics of ethnic minorities carried out with various activities, students enhance their own awareness and understanding, and promote arts and culture of ethnic minorities and traditional sports, such as the development of the cause.

Article 13 of minority graduates of minority schools, to apply on the school level can be used to answer the national language, but also can use the Han language respondents. Apply for the use of a Chinese-medium schools, Chinese language test should be added, the Chinese language must meet the passing level of performance.

Article 14 of the later stage of compulsory education at all levels of intake when different types of schools, under the same conditions, it should be giving priority to
ethnic minority candidates.

High school (not including the minorities in secondary schools, minority high school) to enroll students of minority students should be taking down points.

Colleges to enroll students of minority language scripts (including minority language test) do not have the minority of minority candidates and minority language scripts candidates should be reduced, respectively, at admission; of national autonomous areas and townships (towns) of the minority candidates, but also in accordance with local needs and implement targeted at taking down; at all types of adult schools and vocational schools to enroll students of minority candidates admitted should also drop points.

Specific points system down further provisions of the Provincial People's Government.

Article 15 of the provincial, city (state) College of Education, as well as the "bilingual teaching" in schools where minority counties (cities, districts) Staff College of Technology, teaching and research institutions of ethnic minorities should be to strengthen the minority work and research.

Article 16 orientation of provincial institutions to recruit teachers of minority students, the distribution must be targeted to enrich the local ethnic minority teachers in schools. City (State) for their normal school minority students across the province, the province's ethnic minorities to train teachers in primary schools. Also can be used with other provinces, the District of ways, such as exchange students for the "bilingual teaching" schools to help teachers of ethnic minorities.

Educational and administrative departments at all levels must be planned and organized each year in schools of ethnic minorities to participate in the training of teachers and principals.

Article 17 of minority school teachers configuration, should be more than in the year, the number of classes and so the other schools of similar size.

Article 18 in remote, poverty-stricken areas of the Han ethnic minority school teachers to teach more than 5 years (including 5 years), and their children further their studies to enjoy the treatment of ethnic minority candidates.

Article 19 governments at all levels should vigorously develop vocational education of ethnic minorities and adult education.

Vocational schools to set up a separate ethnic minorities there are difficulties in the city (state), counties (cities, districts), to the establishment of local vocational schools or classes fixed minority students to encourage ethnic minority secondary school attached to vocational education classes; provincial higher vocational colleges, adult colleges, have a plan each year to minority students.

Have spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities can be the native language literacy, but also can use the Han language literacy.

Article 20 governments at all levels of funding for education in the arrangements should be fully taken into account the characteristics of minority education, give priority to and properly taken care of.

Article 21 above the county level people's governments should set aside special funds of minority education grant, and not less than the local financial revenue has
increased year by year the proportion of growth.

The funds shall not be diverted, misappropriated or offset normal funds for education, educational administration departments at various levels and at the same level of financial sector management, rational use.

Article 22 minority enrollment schools in administrative regions cross-funding of schools, higher education administration department is responsible for coordination, minority students from the residence location of the relevant government departments in charge of a reasonable allocation of education addition tax.

Article 23 the publication of educational and administrative departments at all levels, departments should give priority to ensuring the issue of minority language teaching book, a loss of policy in accordance with the provincial finance department should be the proportion of the burden of subsidies to be allocated special funds.

Article 24 People's Government at all levels should support the community in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations to operate a variety of forms of minority schools, to encourage groups and individuals at home and abroad student donors.

Article 25 this Ordinance be responsible for the interpretation of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

This Ordinance shall come into effect on January 1, 1999.

The report recommends that: in the implementation of the principle of China's national laws and local regulations relating to the rights and interests of the part of national culture at the same time, the project also paid attention to the light of the implementation of the World Bank's relevant regulations, with particular attention to ensure that local minority on the right to know and accept the local minority residents in matters relating to consultation and management.

3.4.4 Other related laws and regulations

China's reform and opening up 30 years ago, national security and the quality of agricultural products involved in the interests of the rights and obligations of the relevant groups have a relatively sound laws and regulations and systems.

In this project and construction, the "People's Republic of China Law on Agriculture", "People's Republic of China Law on the quality and safety of agricultural products"; in agricultural production and product management, the "packaging and labeling of agricultural management practices," "pollution-free agricultural management approach, "" pollution-free agricultural products certification procedures origin, "" pollution-free agricultural products certification process, "" pollution-free agricultural products certification of origin control methods of environmental monitoring, "" pollution-free agricultural management practices signs "and" management of geographical indications of agricultural products "; in food safety, "People's Republic of China food safety law," "the People's Republic of Food Sanitation Law," "pesticide regulations" and "health management approach to food additives"; in the protection of consumer rights and interests of "the People's Republic of consumer rights Protection Act. " The above-mentioned laws and regulations are all effective ways to coordinate the implementation of the project operate in the interests of the parties demands.
3.4.5 World Bank’s definition of “ethnic minority”

The World Bank has attached great importance to project-affected people, especially ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups to safeguard the rights and interests, and a special formulation of the World Bank operational policies OP4.10 (minority). OP4.10 different countries based on "minority" the complexity of the situation, as well as the "minority" definition of differences, not to the "minority" a clear, unified definition. However, the policy states:

In this policy, the term "minority" in a general sense as part of its use, that is unique, the disadvantaged social and cultural groups, to varying degrees, it has the following features:

(1) self-identified as a unique ethnic culture of one group, and the others that are also recognized;
(2) attached to the project group has a unique geographical characteristics of the region's residential areas or ancestral territories, and areas dependent on these natural resources and territories;
(3) with the mainstream society and culture from the traditional cultural, economic, social or political system;
(4) has a different national or regional official language of the minority languages.

As a result of a group of "mandatory isolation" lost "collective attachment of their project area is located in the unique geographical features of the ancestral territory of residence or (2), then they apply to this policy. To determine whether or not a particular group under this policy within the meaning of "minority" may need expert advice (OP4.10 see paragraph 8).

Based on the above statements, the World Bank policies of concern to "national minorities", has three important characteristics: ① subjective finds that "ethnic minorities" must have their own nation and the main distinction between the ethnic sense, and their country or place other people / groups have also recognized such a distinction; ② objective difference, that is, "ethnic minorities" must be different from the mainstream society and culture, traditional culture and the economic, social and political systems, as well as the unique non-official language; ③ "minority" must be attached to a particular group has a unique geographical features of the residential area or ancestral territories and natural resources endowment, which is that they maintain their traditional culture and economic, social and political system, touch, it is easy for the occupier ethnic minorities to maintain their own unique character and the loss of the foundation.

3.5 Comparisons of “Ethnic Minority” in China’s Policy Framework and the World Bank’s Policy Framework

China and the World Bank's policy on recognition of ethnic minorities, have a consistent place: that is, the identity of minorities must be recognized is a subjective, this subjectivity is not that the idea of unilateral minority, but at the same time by other members of society agree. However, there are some major differences:

(1) the World Bank's policy of "ethnic minorities" There is a fundamental distinction between the objective characteristics, that is, they are a unique socio-cultural groups with different social and cultural mainstream of the traditional
cultural, economic, social or political system, but it is clear manner, it was stressed that this feature is present to distinguish between reality and facts. In China, ethnic minorities, because the minority, there may be objective because they are still maintained to varying degrees different from the Han Chinese cultural features, such as Korean, Mongolian, etc.; it may be because they have unique social culture, and those characteristics can be by virtue of historical documents, artifacts, oral information, such as civil society to research, but has no real life, or even almost completely disappeared, such as the Manchu, as well as scattered as the long-term, mixed and gradually lose the characteristics of minority ethnic members, such as the Hui, the city's ethnic minorities, and so on. In short, the policy concerns of the World Bank's "minority" is based on the characteristics of reality, highlighting their special circumstances, while China confirmed that the "minority" is based on historical facts, it is clear through the national law and can continue from generation to generation in his capacity as with the minority group and individual unrelated to the current actual situation.

(2) the World Bank's policy emphasis on "ethnic minorities" with the disadvantaged, and this may be disadvantaged because of their small number, different from the mainstream society with the economic, social and political system, on the one hand, difficult to smooth from the mainstream of society the opportunity to share, on the other hand, easily be the mainstream of social and cultural assimilation by, so to maintain its own characteristics and access to development opportunities to demonstrate the ability and vulnerability of the disadvantaged. China's ethnic minorities, in accordance with China's "Constitution" and "Law on Regional National Autonomy", in the country's political life at all levels have their own representatives, in its relatively populated provinces, states, counties (banners), the universal application of the township autonomous, in accordance with the wishes of the national economic and cultural development, and access to higher levels of government and national policy preferences and financial support, regardless of China's ethnic minorities at the national or local political, economic and social life, not the vulnerable groups.

(3) the World Bank's policy emphasis on "minority" group attached to the unique geographical features of the residential area or ancestral territories and natural resources endowment, in other words, ethnic minority has a unique geographical features in the living area or ancestral territories, which depend on the natural resources to maintain the livelihood of the common life, and thus to maintain its unique traditional culture and social, economic or political system. In China, ethnic minorities and Han nationality, ethnic minorities, not only in between the natural formation of the national territory "big mixed, small live" distribution pattern, but also in provinces, states, counties (banners), township and range of different levels of the region within, but also a rare occurrence in a single national or ethnic groups live alone and life circumstances, and even in most villages are often mixed with different ethnic groups living together. But the majority of ethnic minority areas in China in the Qing Dynasty to the late implementation of the land on the basic means of production of the host (individual) ownership, only some of barren hills and slopes and rivers and
lakes, water woodland, and some were regarded as holy water and the prohibition of the development of mountain regional agency for the village collectives. The 1950s, the implementation of national land and resources owned and collectively owned. Are collectively owned land, the operators have the right to collective dominance by the village until after the 1980s to become a way of land management rights to the farmers. In other words, more than a century, China is not national or ethnic minority groups collectively for possession and use of natural resources in populated areas.

(4) the World Bank's policy also pointed out that the "minority" often "have a place different from the national or official language of the minority languages", and the use of non-official language other than the fact that the past, but the language of the current situation. This language the meaning of the complex situation, which not only means that members of ethnic minorities in minority languages is an important tool for communication, an important link to maintain identity, an important carrier of ethnic cultures, and therefore the need for minorities to live together to be to maintain and transmission of an important aspect of traditional culture; and also means that as a result of reliance on the national language, ethnic minorities or the majority of people lack of learning opportunities for the use of official languages, with the mainstream society and therefore difficult to communicate successfully, the right to know, participate in the maintenance of the existence of language barriers, language barriers, so that members of ethnic minorities to enhance mutual interdependence, in the face of the outside world, especially the mainstream society of the highlights of the disadvantaged. In China, it has a (using) different from the national and local minority languages official languages, of course, is that a basis for ethnic minorities, but not a necessary condition, but also the fact that need not be present, the vast majority of Man, Hui, Daur and so on, as part of the Mongolian, Korean and so on, in particular, mixed, scattered ethnic groups, minority languages are basically not the basis for identification.

The report confirms that: the legal framework for China's current policies related to operational policies and the World Bank, in promoting economic and social development, promote the rights and interests of residents, and safeguard the interests of vulnerable groups, protection of minorities and cultural aspects of sustainable development principles and objectives are highly consistent. China's policies and regulations of this project has an important normative role. The World Bank's policy to emphasize the decision-making informed consent and participation of residents, with regard to the guidance of the project has an important role. As China's minority policies and regulations in the pursuit of sustainable development, promote social equity in harmony to help ethnic minority areas to accelerate economic and social development highly consistent with the World Bank policy, so as long as the project comply with the above-mentioned two types of regulations and policies, will be able to protect the parties the rights and interests of stakeholders and the smooth progress of the project.
4 Development Baseline and Livelihood of Ethnic minorities
4.1 Outline and Livelihood of the Four Ethnic Minority Autonomous Places

Jilin Province has four ethnic minority autonomous places: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, Changbai Korean Autonomous County and Yitong Manchu Autonomous County. The ethnic minority population and the land in these four places account for 46.4% and 29.19% of the total ethnic minority population and land respectively in the province.

4.1.1 Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture covers an area of 42,700 square km, accounting for about one-fourth of the total area of Jilin Province, under the jurisdiction of Yanji, Tumen, Dunhua, Hunchun, Longjing, and Dragon City and Wangqing 6, the County Figure 2, the capital of is located in Yanji City. At latitude 41 ° 59' ~ 44 ° 30', longitude 127 ° 27' ~ 131 ° 18' between the border line of the total 755.2 kilometers, of which 522.5 kilometers of China-North Korea border, the border line of 232.7 kilometers Russia.

The end of 2007, total state household population of 2,187,000 people, 1,447,000 non-agricultural population, accounting for 66.2 percent of the total population; 740,000 agricultural population, accounting for 33.8 percent of the total population. Birth rate to 7.44 ‰, mortality rate was 6.18 ‰, the natural growth rate of 1.26 ‰. The end of 2007 the total population, the Korean accounting for 36.8 percent of the total population, the Manchu of the total population of 2.8% of the total population of Huizu 0.3%, other ethnic minorities accounted for 0.1 percent of the total population.

Woodland area of 3,228,000 hectares, accounting for 84.9 percent of the total land area; the existing 218,000 hectares of cultivated land, accounting for 5.1%, of which 43,000 hectares of paddy fields, upland 175,000 hectares, 1.5 acres of arable land per capita; area the size of 487 rivers, the annual average of 13 billion cubic meters of total runoff, groundwater resources, 2.74 billion cubic meters of total reserves, recoverable reserves of 1.33 billion cubic meters; water reserves of 1.405 million kilowatts, the actual use of 47,000 kilowatts; has more than 50 species of more than 40 kinds of metal ores and non-metallic mineral; limestone reserves of more than 9800 million tons; coal reserves of 667 million tons, annual output of 3,090,000 tons now; oil reserves in the determination by the aeromagnetic survey over one hundred million tons.

Yanbian 2008 GDP 37.96 billion Yuan, 4.84 billion Yuan added value of the first stage of labor; secondary industry 17.31 billion Yuan; the added value of tertiary industry 15.82 billion Yuan. Yanbian per capita GDP reached 17,374 Yuan. In 2008, the proportion of three industries 12.7:45.6:41.7 three industries contribute to economic development rates were 5.6%, 51.6% and 42.8%. In 2008, the state of urban residents per capita disposable income of the family 12,246 Yuan, all households in rural per capita net income 4392 Yuan. In 2008, the state agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery output value completed 7.89 billion, 4.25 billion Yuan output value of agriculture, forestry production value of 1.64 billion Yuan, 1.81 billion Yuan output value of animal husbandry, fishery output value 100 million Yuan, forestry,
animal husbandry and fishery production value 80 million Yuan sector.

4.1.2 Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County

Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, Jilin Province is located in the north-west, south of the Songnen Plain, founded in 1956, under the Songyuan City. Size of 6980 square kilometers area of the county, 136 kilometers from east to west, north and south and 130 kilometers wide, eight county jurisdiction over the town, 14 township, 16 state-owned forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, 235 administrative villages, townships and towns inhabited by nine Mongolian, Mongolians live Village 33. The total population of 570,000 people, 448,000 agricultural population, accounting for 79.3 percent of the total population; the main ethnic Mongolian population of 57,000 people, accounting for 10% of the total population. There are Mongolia, the Han, Manchu, Hui, North Korea, Xibo ethnic groups 19.

Qianguo County’s national certification of green food are as follows: "Lotus Song" brand of rice, "the Second Ma bubble" brand of rice, "Light Song" brand-enriched rice, "abundance of fresh" brand long grain rice Pakistan, "the Green good health" National licensing sticky corn and the first and the only access to freshwater fish of a AA grade green food certification "Chagan Lake" brand big-head carp.

Qianguo County had 213,000 hectares of arable land (including 31,000 hectares of paddy fields), 30.5 percent of the total size of agricultural population is 0.48 hectares of arable land per capita; 133,468 hectares forest land, accounting for 19.1% of total size, 180,636 hectares of grassland, the total size of 25.9 %; water 65,109 hectares, accounting for 9.3% of the total territory, the other 105,729 hectares, accounting for 15.2% of the total size. Woodland area of 204.8 hectares, forest coverage is 21.8%. County-wide 410 million cubic meters of surface water resources, the size of the bubble de 43, 98.6 million mu of water surface. There are a large number of underground oil, natural gas, oil shale, purple pottery sand, bentonite, silica sand and other mineral resources, which has been proven oil reserves of 946 million tons, 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas, oil shale 32.6 billion cubic meters, reserves of 200 million tons of silica sand.

In 2008 the province's 42 counties (cities), Qianguo County’s GDP was the first in the province; the general budget for the realization of all-caliber 1.496 billion Yuan of fiscal revenue, the province's first; urban residents per capita disposable income of the province First; food production to achieve 1.95 million tons, the highest level, the highest in the national forefront of major grain-producing counties; industrial growth to efficiency, the economic development indicators in the country of 120 ethnic minority autonomous counties are first.

4.1.3 Changbai Korean Autonomous County

Changbai Korean Autonomous County is the only Korean Autonomous County, in 1958 approved the establishment of the State Council. Jilin Province is located in the south-east, south of the main peak of Changbai Mountain, the upper reaches of the Yalu River. Jurisdiction throughout the county town of six, two rural, a total of 11 communities, 77 administrative villages, 50 natural villages. Border length of 260.5 kilometers, an area of 2497.6 square kilometers in size. Total county population of
85,000 people, by the Han Chinese, Korean, Manchu, Hui, Mongolian, Xibo eight ethnic groups, etc., of which the Korean population of 14,000, accounting for 16.9 percent of the total population.

County throughout the year 7570 hectares of crop sown area, of which an area of 6652 hectares of food crops, an area of 1008 hectares of cash crops, grain crops by the ratio of 8:2. The main crops in this county are food crops, oil crops, fruit crops, medicinal crops. Rice-producing areas are located in Jinhua Township, Town 14, Town 12. Corn, soybeans are the main food crops of the township. In 2005, various types of model base area of 2100 mu. Optimization of crop varieties 28, 32 new varieties of vegetables, high-performance area of 42,590 acres of crops, crop share of 51% efficient, high-quality varieties of area of 41,955 acres, 50 percent share of quality product, "thousand-effective fields" an area of 19,000 acres, "orders agriculture, "an area of 45,000 acres, an area of economic crops planted crops account for 30% of the total area, 50 percent share of quality product. In 2005, the county per capita income of 3072 Yuan in rural areas.

4.1.4 Yitong Manchu Autonomous County

Yitong Manchu Autonomous County of Jilin Province is located in the middle of the upper reaches of Iraq Tonghe, geographic coordinates for longitude 124 ° 49 ' ~ 125 ° 46', latitude 43 ° 03 ' ~ 43 ° 38'. Throughout the 76 kilometers from east to west, north and south 66 kilometers wide, covers an area of 2525.65 square kilometers, accounting for 17.9% Siping area; about 1.35% of Jilin Province. Yitong Manchu Autonomous County, established in 1988, the county has jurisdiction over 15 townships, 188 administrative villages, 1316 natural villages.

County area of 129,599 hectares of arable land, agricultural population of 0.33 hectares of arable land per capita; 82,888 hectares forest land, forest coverage is 27.7%; 517 hectares grassland; waters and 15,753 hectares of land water conservancy facilities; 12,796 residents and the public land mining ha; 709 hectares of land traffic; 1459 hectares park; not to use 8862 hectares of land. The county a total of 370 million cubic meters of water resources, the annual per capita share of 580 cubic meters of water, arable land was 153 cubic meters of water per mu.

County in 2007 the total number of 148,838, the total population of 474,325, of whom 243,356 were men, 230,969 women, and male to female ratio was 105:100; 389,927 agricultural population, accounting for 82.2 percent of the total population; 84,398 non-agricultural population, accounting 17.8% of the total population. County population density of 188 persons / sq km. The county a total of 14 ethnic groups, minority population 188,781 people, accounting for 39.8 percent of the total population; of which Manchu 179,769 people, accounting for 37.9 percent of the total population, Huizhu 6126, representing 1.3% of the total population. 1879 Korean-Chinese people, accounting for 0.4 percent of the total population. 379 Mongolian people, accounting for 0.08 percent of the total population. There Xibo, Yao, Miao, Menba, Bai, Zhuang, Tuja, Gaoshan, Yi, etc.

In 2007, the county agricultural output to achieve 4.178 billion Yuan, an increase of 10.5%. Grain output to achieve 1.36 billion jin. County-wide annual production of corn stalks to about 800,000 tons of rice straw annually about 400,000 tons, corn cob
around 200,000 tons annually. In 2005, the maize seed production has been named the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences seed breeding base, soil testing Fertilization Project by the State identified as pilot counties. Agricultural pests the use of early-warning center. Characteristics of the agricultural boom in 2007 the development of 580 new greenhouse, a total of 12,580 to the development of vegetable production area of 10,650 hectares, fruit trees to reach 5.3 million total. Output of the rural labor force 81,000 people, 240 million Yuan revenue.

A total of 24 depots throughout the county, covers an area of 1,897,000 square meters, 500,000 tons storage capacity, bake drying capacity of 450,000 tons. Grain storage facilities have drying tower 16, round 64 warehouses, storage capacity 195,700 tons, WAREHOUSE 52, with a capacity of 180,000 tons. There are conveyor 321 units, 89 production vehicles and Taiwan, to 35 in value. Economic Development Zone in the Fan for Jiutun State Grain Reserve, covers an area of 168,000 square meters, construction area of 58,000 square meters, a site area of 40,000 square meters, and 2.3 kilometers special railway lines, the annual throughput of 500,000 tons. Anzhen built in the horse country of a reservoir under the jurisdiction of the central grain reserves in Jilin branch, covers an area of 108,000 square meters, construction area of 50,000 square meters, a site area of 30,000 square meters, the annual throughput of 90,000 tons.

In 2007, the county animal husbandry output value to achieve 1.68 billion Yuan, an increase of 1.3%. Cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry development to 477,000, 540,000, 129,000, 27,100,000, an increase of 3.6%, respectively, 6.1%, 0.2%, 3.8%, deer developed to 110,000, an increase of 4.8 %. Yingchengzi covers an area of 35,000 square meters cattle market, with the venue of hard and awning of the transaction, management, computer and quarantine standardization, excreta disposal, such as sound conditions, the Northeast's largest non-pastoral areas of the modern cattle market, the annual turnovers were about 200,000. In 2004, our county was granted by the Chinese Organizing Committee of Hometown of Specialties the title of "Fine Deer-breeding Base".

4.2 Case Study of Township and Village Livelihood

4.2.1 Xinli Township (Baiyilaga Township) and Xin’aili Village in the township

Xinli Qianguo’erluosi Township, under the pre-Mongolian Autonomous County, 9 administrative villages with 24 natural villages, for a total of 48 clubs, there are 3022 households, population 17,865 people. 570 Mongolian people, accounting for 3.2 percent of the total population. Arable land area of 7262 hectares, 3021 hectares forest land, grassland 2773 hectares, 5708 hectares waters. Rice in 2006 a total of 79,000 tons (all cultivated rice). 2006 revenue 165 million Yuan in agriculture, forestry, 1.4 million Yuan, 55.94 million Yuan animal husbandry, fisheries income 2,400,000 Yuan, the rural economy received 8000 Yuan, per capita income of farmers reached 3271 Yuan.

In 2006, the largest livestock population 961, 6600 slaughter; pig population 4671, 33,329 slaughter; sheep population 1115, 2960 slaughter; 28,000 poultry population, 1,111,000 slaughter. 138 types of major farming township. 33 sheep in which big, big pig 16 chicken raising big households.
Xin’aili Village:
Xin’aili Village has a population of 2180 in 577 households. Engaged in the operation of the 707 families, of whom 670 were primary industry, 40 migrant workers. 2008 total revenue of 46 million Yuan in rural areas, of which 18.76 million Yuan income cultivation, animal husbandry, five million Yuan, Fisheries 20 million Yuan, 400,000 Yuan of industrial, construction 900,000 Yuan, 600,000 Yuan transport. 7838 Yuan per capita income of farmers. The main source of income from rice cultivation, planting of rice varieties for the super rice per hectare yield of about 9 tons. Youcheng village-scale processing of rice production, rice is responsible for the acquisition, processing and sale. 938 hectares of arable land, 18 hectares of woodland.

4.2.2 Antu County Shimen Township and its Beishan Village in it
Under the Shimen Township, Antu County, 53 kilometers from east to west, north and south 41 kilometers wide, with an area of 322.9 square kilometers. The town has nine administrative villages, a community. The total population of 7303 people. Accounted for 65% of the male population. 4384 in which the Korean people, accounting for 60% of the population the town, Han 2869, and more than for the Manchu, Huizu and so on. 1578 migrant workers (of whom 90 percent are minorities), mainly to South Korea, Japan, Saipan, Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian and other cities and countries. Structure of agricultural output and the three major crops of rice-based farming. Economic crops of flue-cured tobacco, sunflower, mushroom and so on. GDP town in 2008 for 117.81 million Yuan. An increase of 11% in 2007 per capita annual income of farmers 4,865 Yuan, in 2008 annual per capita income of farmers 5,420 Yuan, an increase of 11%. , Ethnic minority employees in 2543, accounting for 21.2 percent of the total population. Minority employees in the vast majority of migrant workers.

Beishan village conditions:
The total number of 361, with a total population of 1254 people, 611 Han people, accounting for 48.7 percent of the total population, 613 were Korean, accounting for 48.9 percent of the total population. 30 other ethnic groups, accounting for 65% of men, women account for 35%. North Village area of 377 hectares of arable land, of which an area of 196 hectares of paddy fields, dry land area of 181 hectares. Paddy field about 372 kilograms per mu yield. The main types of dry bean, corn, vegetables and so on. 2008 total revenue of the village economy 7.9 million Yuan, 800,000 Yuan of industrial output value (mainly brick factory revenue), 3.785 million Yuan of agricultural GDP, livestock production value of 480,000 Yuan, 2.515 million Yuan output value out of labor, transport value of 32 million. North Village to the main crop. 80% of paddy field by planting rice transplanter, by a simple dry seeding seeder.

4.2.3 Huangnihe Township and Weihuling Village and Shizuizi Village in it
Huangnihe Dunhua City is located in the town of north-western town of the region have Huangnihe Forestry, Forest 18, 3 street offices, residents of nine members, 16 administrative villages, (a village of ethnic minorities), 38 natural villages. An area of four hundred and thirteen square kilometers area, 30,019 hectares forest land, live 1.56 million cubic meters of standing stock, 1182 kinds of wild herbs, watershed area of 350 sq km, annual average runoff of 84,780,000 cubic meters, the total iron ore
reserves of 136 million tons and so on. Total population of 72,246 people, 102:100 ratio of men to women, ethnic minorities, accounting for 2% of the total population, including the Korean minority population accounted for 90% of the total. Ethnic minorities and migrant workers mainly in rice cultivation as the main way practitioners.

Huangnihe town in wood products processing industry as the leading industrial structure, the existing wood products 53 industrial enterprises, including enterprise output value exceeding one billion, more than tens of million dollars of output value exceeding five enterprises, the main production floor, plywood, decorative Blockboard panels and so on, of which Continental was the production of one million square meters of solid wood flooring, sold more than 20 countries in the Americas Asia and Europe; with black fungus, parameter-driven medicine to tobacco, vegetables, animal husbandry industry as the pillar model, black fungus has been developed to reach 170 million bags, the Senate has been the development of drugs to reach 1000 hectares, including 200 hectares of forest Participation; leaf has developed 180 hectares of land, cattle has been developed to reach 15,000, the current population to reach 375 cows head stability in the 200 hectares of vegetables. In 2008 to achieve 560 million Yuan GDP, per capita net income of farmers 6,300 Yuan. 1170 people enjoy the low town.

Weihuling Village situations:

Weihuling Village is located in the western town, 14 kilometers from the township. There are 2100 people, 840 male and female ratio was 104:100, minorities accounted for 2% of the total population, the villagers from the six teams, is the largest town Huangnihe administrative villages.

The village a total of 838 hectares of arable land per capita net income of 8600 Yuan.

Abundant forest resources the village, the villagers from more than 20 years ago, engaged in Chinese herbal medicine ginseng cultivation, processing and management. Weihu Ridge Train Station located in the village, road, rail transport, and personnel turnover rate, so the villagers to engage in most of the tertiary industry.

Shizuizi Village situations:

Shizuizi Village is located at the mouth Huangnihe the northern part of town, six kilometers from the township. There are 520 people, 162 households, male and female ratio was 103:100, minorities accounted for 2% of the total population, consists of three groups of villagers in the town of the administrative villages Huangnihe relative poverty among them.

The village a total of 280 hectares of arable land per capita net income of 3600 Yuan.

Hillside land for the village, the villagers have been engaged in traditional farming, to increase owing to the relatively narrow channels, in addition to the regions in which the traffic obstruction, the villagers thought the development of a conservative, status quo, with the exception of a small number of migrant workers, other multi-crop farming in an ex , and the only crop of corn, soybeans.

4.2.4 Yingchengzi Township
Yingchengzi Township is under the Yitong Manchu Autonomous County, covers an area of two hundred and sixty-five square kilometers, an area of 6565 hectares of arable land, forest land area of 13,938 hectares, water area of 350 hectares, an area of 6.3 square kilometers township. The town under the jurisdiction of 14 administrative villages, a subdistrict offices, 86 natural villages, 124 communes. The total number of 10,301, of which 7762 households. The total population of 40,380, the township population of 7571 people. 20,768 people of ethnic minorities, accounting for 51.4 percent of the total population. There are 10 ethnic groups: full, return, North Korea, Mongolia, of which the total population of the Manchu ethnic minorities account for more than 80%.

Mineral town, rich in natural resources. There are gold mines, quarries, brick factory; a variety of mountain wild fruit. The town has a long history and civilization, both inside and outside the clearance of non-pastoral areas of the Northeast's largest cattle market; a farmer's market, market supply and marketing, light industrial market, is the distribution of goods around the six towns.

In 2008, the town's GDP by 5.1 billion Yuan, 4850 Yuan per capita income of farmers. The town engaged in garments, non-staple food, food, building materials, entertainment and so on up to individual households by 1750 commercial. Cattle market transactions amounted to 60,000 a year long. Through investment, a radius of green products such as poultry processing Co., Ltd. has set up eight enterprises Yingchengzi rural.

4.3 National Relations and National Comparisons in the Project Area

Involved in the project area for the main ethnic minorities over, Hui, Korean, Mongolian. Manchu was the local indigenous peoples, the Huizu nationality is put down in the early years of Emperor Kangxi, "San Francisco's chaos," the yield, and fat removal, the Mongolian is moved to the beginning of the 13th century, Korean is the mid-19th century and early 20th century to move from the Korean Peninsula. The project area and the Han Chinese ethnic minorities living in the local mixed a long time, and gradually mixed together to form the current distribution pattern. Jilin Province attaches great importance to the development of ethnic minorities to develop a number of related national unity and to promote the development of laws and regulations. Concentration of some ethnic minorities of all ethnic groups in order to learn from each other to promote the language of the Han ethnic minority schools classes, many schools have been running the Han minority classes. The vast majority of the Huizu and Manchu people are not their own language and script, and long-term mixed with the Han, and Han is basically no difference. Although Mongols have their own spoken and written language, but between the villages, the residents living between the production of a very close reciprocal relationship between each other marriages, lack of community awareness of comparison, in the social and cultural aspects of a relatively high level of integration. Korean move into relatively late in Jilin Province, the relative concentration of the living. However, the majority of Korean-Chinese and Chinese residents, as well as some residents of Korean Han languages. Comprehensive civil word-of-mouth, local literature, academics, research and information and so on-site investigation to determine the project area and
harmonious relations between ethnic groups, there is no discrimination or bias against ethnic groups, ethnic differences have been blurred.

From a comparative point of view, the Korean-Chinese and other ethnic groups the main difference is that Koreans generally have their own language that is Korean, Korean general in the Korean family, the majority or pure Korean use of the villages. Korean foreign relations in general the use of Putonghua. The national party and government organs, enterprises and institutions of the document head, seals, plaques and major propaganda posters and a variety of large-scale meeting of county, such as the People's Congress, the General Assembly, such as IP Autonomous County, and Korean, two Chinese languages. People's Court, People's use of Korean, Chinese language for two cases, the protection of citizens of all ethnic groups have to use their native language the right to conduct litigation. Autonomous County of the major departments and units with a certain number of minority cadres. In the livelihoods, customs, religious beliefs, etc., the Korean-Chinese and Han is basically the same as local; in the land system, the political system of grass-roots social and organizational forms, etc., the local Korean-Chinese and Han nationality in exactly the same.

4.4 Summary

To sum up, the project implementation entity holds that the four major ethnic minorities in the project area are identified as ethnic minorities (refer to Table 4-1). The four ethnic minorities conform to Section 4 (a) of OP4.10. Koreans, Manchu and Mongolians all conform to (d) as well. The four ethnic minorities identified in China do not conform to other features provided in the World Bank OP4.10. Koreans, Manchu and Mongolians have languages of their own (only very few old Manchu know the Manchu language), but there is no obstacle in their communication with the Hans. What is more, in terms of livelihood, personnel quality, social structure, political system, etc., these ethnic minorities are not markedly different from the local Hans. They have integrated into the local mainstream society and culture, so, like the Hans, they will not have especially adverse impacts from the project.

Table 4-1 Comparison between the ethnic minority in the project area and the ethnic minority provided in the World Bank OP4.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features of ethnic minority in OP4.10</th>
<th>Conforming or not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) self-identified as a member of certain unique ethnic minority, which is approved by others</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) collectively attached to a habitat or domain in the project area handed down by ancestors, and attached to the natural resources</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) having traditional cultural, economic, social or political systems different from those of the mainstream</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>society</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) having ethnic minority languages different from the official language of the locality or country</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Analyses of Stakeholder Groups

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders Groups

In its assistance policies, the World Bank raises the concept of “stakeholder groups” and classifies the stakeholder groups. Stakeholders are “groups of people who are influenced by the World Bank while influencing the World Bank’s actions and policies”. Based on the World Bank definition, the social impact assessment team conducted field surveys and identified stakeholder groups and major stakeholder groups in the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety. Refer to Table 5-1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Project contents</th>
<th>Stakeholder groups and major stakeholder groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard preparation</td>
<td>Agricultural production technical standards and management specifications preparation (revision)</td>
<td>① government department in charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scale livestock production engineering quarantine technology specifications preparation (revision)</td>
<td>② technicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standardized livestock feedlot construction standards preparation (revision)</td>
<td>③ agricultural producers in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal product-based foods residue testing methods preparation (revision)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feedlot animal discharges treatment engineering design specifications preparation (revision)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock product rating standards and evaluation methods preparation (revision)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquaculture standards preparation (revision)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Demonstration</td>
<td>Demonstration of fruit and vegetable pollution-free production standardization</td>
<td>① farmers/farmers’ cooperatives in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demonstration of edible fungi production standardization</td>
<td>② enterprises in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demonstration of traditional Chinese medicine production standardization</td>
<td>③ ethnic minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration zone construction</td>
<td>Demonstration of grain production standardization</td>
<td>④ PMOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demonstration of livestock production standardization</td>
<td>⑤ financial bureau, agricultural development office, aquaculture bureau, etc. in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional capacity building of certification systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pilot project of agro-products traceability systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing of agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety supervision system</td>
<td>① testing centers at all levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety information monitoring system</td>
<td>② farmers’ cooperatives in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Project contents</td>
<td>Stakeholder groups and major stakeholder groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jilin Province agro-products quality and safety check and testing center</td>
<td>③ enterprises in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jilin Province livestock product testing center</td>
<td>④ ethnic minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jilin Province aquaculture eco-environment and aquaculture product quality monitoring and testing center</td>
<td>⑤ other relevant government departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal agro-products quality and safety testing center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>County agro-products quality and safety testing center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-products quality training and publicity</td>
<td>Training on standard technology extension</td>
<td>① residents in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training on agro-products quality and safety information system management</td>
<td>② enterprises in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training on agro-products quality and safety supervision</td>
<td>③ ethnic minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Backup staff training on agro-products quality and safety testing</td>
<td>④ leading personnel at all levels in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village cadre training</td>
<td>⑤ other relevant government departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Villager training</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural standardized production bases</td>
<td>① agro-products processing enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agro-products processing certifications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration of safe production chain</td>
<td>Storage (warehouse, cold-storage, freshness maintaining), cold chain transport, testing, environmental protection, facilities, equipment, new construction and expansion</td>
<td>② residents in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>③ enterprises and farmers’ cooperatives in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>④ ethnic minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>⑤ technical support and extension departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>⑥ other relevant government departments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the social impact assessment team’s field surveys

5.2 Stakeholder Groups’ Involvement Process in the Project

The social impact assessment team conducted a series of publicity activities in the project affected area and mobilized major stakeholders to participate in the project policymaking. The stakeholders’ involvement in the project was twofold:

5.2.1 Discussion meetings with officials

The social impact assessment team held discussion meetings with officials from PMOs and relevant government departments at all levels and to learn about and collect the following: ① local project proposal and project implementation situations
and appraisal; ② proposals on how to enhance the project effects; ③ existing problems in the project proposals; ④ projected impacts of the project implementation; ⑤ collecting relevant literature, statistics, yearbooks from the provincial, county and township levels.

5.2.2 Major stakeholder groups’ “unrestricted informed prior involvement”

The social impact assessment team was engaged in major stakeholder groups’ unrestricted informed prior involvement. The work methodologies are as follows:

(1) Discussion meeting

It held discussion meetings in surveyed villages with villagers of various nationalities, sexes, ages, economic conditions to inform them of the major contents of the project. After the villagers were quite well informed of the overall situations about the project, surveyors started to collect information and data (for instance, resources distribution, agricultural events, roles of males and females in families, livelihood and daily life, women’s aspiration for the project and wishes, etc.), double-checked information and data, analyzed and summarized issues, and tried to find solutions to the problems.

This picture depicts the discussion meeting at Qinghu Village, Longcheng Township, Helong City, Yanbian prefecture. Most of the villager representatives were with Korean Nationality. We learned through the discussions that the local Hans and Koreans have been integrating into each other for years. For instance, most of the Hans spoke Korean, while Koreans spoke Chinese. The Hans had learned to make Korean-style pickles, while the Koreans made pickled sour cabbages in winter, just like the Hans.
Director Wang from the World Bank Division is soliciting opinions from villager representative from Xiaogushan Township, Yitong Manchu Autonomous County, and the villager representatives are listening to briefings on the project. Some of the villagers were big households in livestock, and they attached great importance to quality and safety testing of poultry and eggs, expecting the project would bring them new technologies, raise testing levels and ensure safe poultry and eggs in markets.

Village leaders and villager representatives from Baiyi Lage Township, Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, are listening to Director Guo from the World Bank Division to introduce the project and filling in the questionnaires. The director of the agricultural development station remarked that the paddy cooperative of the township was quite big, and it could actively cooperate with the project implementation. Participating in the project would benefit the cooperative and individual farmers. The township had scale rice processing plants which could become part of the standardized production system from production to sales. Villagers said that it was convenient to use fertilizers to increase yields, while manure application might lead to yield reduction; if organic rice was competitive in markets, farmers would be willing to bear more costs.

（2）Questionnaires and door-to-door interviews

In order to learn more about the production situations, understanding of the project and proposals of the affected people, the social impact assessment team prepared a “Questionnaire on Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety”.

Led by farmers who knew the village well, the social impact assessment team visited various farmer households for interviews, covering households with various nationalities, ages and economic conditions, so as to learn about varied demands from varied households for the project.
Sun Yanfeng from Changjia Village, Lage Township, Qianguo County had some worries about having to apply manure to produce organic agro-products. He held that it was easy to apply chemical fertilizers, and the yields could be guaranteed. Surveyors informed him that organic products could be marketed at prices 3-8 times more than the conventional products. Sun Yanfeng said that if the products could sell, farmers would certainly support the project.

Li Hongming from Lujia Village, Xiaogushan Township, Yitong County was telling about his cattle fattening experience. The picture on the right shows his cattle stables. Li Hongming mentioned that it was rather troublesome to dispose of cattle dung, which needs to be collected and piled by manual work. It would be a win-win situation if there is a cooperative to manage it, collecting and making use of manure.

(3) In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews and discussions about some project issues were conducted with some villagers who had better understanding of the project. Through in-depth interviews, surveyors gathered a lot of valuable data about the project implementation and learned more about potential problems of the project, so that it could help policymaking with farmers’ involvement.
After a discussion meeting, a surveyor is consulting a director of an agricultural technology extension station on local agricultural technology development. The station has been involved in promotion biogas in the place, helping farmers installing biogas tanks that benefit farmers a lot.

5.3 Analyses of Demands from Stakeholder Groups

Different stakeholders have different demands from the project. Detailed analyses of various major stakeholders’ demands will be conducive to identification of major social issues of the project to avoid possible adverse impacts from the project, and expedite project implementation. Through questionnaire, interview, discussion meeting, observation, etc., the social impact assessment team managed to fully communicate with the stakeholder groups and learned about their demands from the project.

During discussions about the comprehensive demonstration zone construction component, rural cooperatives and enterprises in the project area all expressed their wish to participate. Ethnic minorities did not raise any special demands. They had the same shared demands with the Han villagers: improving current production mode to meet international standards; raising family incomes; raising international competitiveness of agro-products, etc. At the same time, poverty-stricken households hoped for special consideration to them to avoid bigger gaps between the wealthy and the poor.

Testing of agro-products quality and safety was something new to the villagers, but they could all understand the necessity of safety testing and hoped for the testing. Their requirements were as follows: Intensifying R&D of pollution-free inputs (such as seed, fertilizer, agricultural pesticide, etc.); reasonable pricing for testing when the gratis period of project implementation was over.

Training on agro-products quality and safety is a necessary step to raise farmers’ quality to engage in scientific farming. During the project implementation, there would be training to village leaders to facilitate project publicity and management; training to villagers to enable them to engage in standard production of safe agro-products; training to information management staff in the villages to facilitate formation of the platform for agro-products information dissemination. Villagers were very satisfied with the training contents and said that they would basically satisfy their requirements. Survey findings show that most of the agro-products producers did not have clear understanding of safe agro-products, so they wished to acquire more
knowledge about them
6 Analyses of Project Impacts

6.1 Results of Survey on Project Support

The survey shows that various governments, people and ethnic minorities in the project area all support the project. Upon learning about the project, governments at all levels immediately started to readjust local industrial structures and development plans by centering on the project implementation and set up PMOs. For successful implementation of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety, Jilin Province government set up the leading group of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety, and one of the deputy provincial governors is the head of the leading group, which is composed of deputy group leaders: a vice secretary-general of the Jilin Province government, executive director of the Jilin Province Development and Reform Commission, executive director of the Financial Department, and leaders from the Jilin Province Agricultural Committee, the Livestock Bureau, the Water Conservancy Bureau, the Industrial and Commercial Administration, the Environmental Protection Bureau, the Auditing Department, etc. as the leading group members. This project covers various regions of Jilin Province, so the municipalities and counties will set up their own project leading groups in reference to the functions of the provincial leading group.

The PPMO is at the World Bank Project Division of the Jilin Province Financial Department. There are five specialize project management staff in charge of pre-phase preparation of the project, project plan, bidding and procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, etc. respectively. The project management staff size will be expanded to 10 staff members later. The PPMO will report to the provincial project leading group regularly or non-regularly on the project-related issues. The municipal and county governments have decided that the local agricultural development offices will be responsible for the project management, project implementation and monitoring according to the requirements of the World Bank and the PPMO. Now each municipality and county has appointed four full-time or part-time project management staff to be responsible for the pre-phase preparation of the project, project plan, bidding and procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, etc. respectively.

Besides, the provincial agricultural committee, livestock bureau, aquaculture bureau, the three departments directly under Jilin Province, have set up their own PMOs according to the requirements of the project. They have appointed full-time staff (four in the provincial agricultural committee, four in the livestock bureau, and four in the aquaculture bureau) to be responsible for project management. Their detailed functions are as follows: 1. Responsible for the construction of their own labs at the provincial level; 2. Assisting the PPMO in technical consultancy service for the project, and in monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation within their own systems.

The social impact assessment team took the unrestricted meaningful consultation methods to communicate with the residents so that masses of the residents in the
project area could have a more profound understanding of the project. The survey findings show that all the consumers and producers, all the urban and rural residents reached consensus to support the project. The people, including ethnic minorities, expressed their willingness to cooperate in the project implementation, and they were looking into the future economic prospects for the community and their families. Meanwhile, they also hoped that the project would fully respect and represent their social and cultural rights.

Findings of the survey on urban consumers show that, of the 489 respondents, 482 supported the project; 12 did not care; none expressed objection, so the overall support rate was 98.6%. Findings of the survey on rural consumers show that, of the 688 respondents, 669 supported the project; 19 did not care; none expressed objection, so the overall support rate was 97.2%. The high support rate to the project was mainly based on the following three points: firstly, protecting agro-products eco-environment; secondly, ensuring agro-products quality and safety, raising people’s living standards and guaranteeing health; thirdly, further optimizing agricultural production structures, increasing farmers’ revenues and promoting social and economic development.

Producers all expressed their eagerness to accept new production modes, attend training on safe production of agro-products, and accept testing of agro-products quality and safety. They acknowledged that the project would bring opportunities to household economic and regional economic growth. The producers were willing to make extra payments as a result of increased production costs to raise agro-products.
quality, but they hoped that the sales price should be reasonably high to ensure their profit margins. The producers held that the project would not only readjust and optimize agro-products production structures, use land rationally, and raise profits for agricultural production, but also promote development of farmers’ cooperatives, raise farmers competence, promote systematic innovation, and, most of all, bring in GAP, raise agro-products standardization level and increase farmers’ incomes in our province.

Most of the consumers will consciously choose commodities with quality and safety logos when shopping for agro-products, and they want to find out if the commodities are harmful to health and if the price is reasonable. It fully shows that consumers have raised their awareness of agro-products quality and safety and they take initiative to buy agro-products with quality and safety labels.

98% of the consumers were supportive of the project and very willing to participate. They all had very optimistic ideas about the positive impacts of the project on their life, holding that the project implementation would not only protect and improve eco-environment and raise the testing capacity and level of agro-products quality and safety in our province, but also raise the competitiveness of our province’s agro-products in domestic and international markets and promote economic development. Above all, the project could raise people’s living standards and ensure consumer health. None expressed objection to the project during the survey.

The producers and consumers surveyed not only covered villagers and residents, but also such ethnic minorities as Koreans, Manchu, Mongolians, Huizu, etc., all of whom expressed their positive and supportive attitude toward the project. They also made many good suggestions and comments on the project implementation, holding that we should further intensify public monitoring and testing of agro-products quality and safety, GAP demonstration and promotion, and demonstration chain of safe production of agro-products; we should intensify applied researches on agro-products quality and safety, training and publicity, be strict in project management systems, etc. These are all valuable opinions to ensure successful project implementation and completion.

6.2 Macro Positive Impacts of the Project

The government officials and residents were sure of the following benefits from the project to the project areas:

6.2.1 Component 1 GAP Standards and Promotion

(1) Raising agricultural standards in our province and farmers’ incomes.

The project implementation will build up agro-products producers’ awareness of standardized production and skills to channel most of the agricultural production into the standardized tracks, which will raise compliance rate and excellent product rate of agro-products by a large margin and ensure food safety from the very origin. The project will incorporate more and more farmers into the production of quality and safe agro-products. Quality products mean high prices, so it can increase farmers’ incomes.

(2) Further optimizing agricultural production structures

The project implementation will readjust the agricultural production structures according to local advantages, give play to comparative advantages from locality to locality, expand quality agro-products production scale, optimize agricultural
production structures and regional structures in our province, and form a new agro-products production patterns with scale production and standardized management.

(3) Raising our province’s agro-products competitiveness in international markets.

The project implementation will raise agro-products quality and safety in our province, raise the competitiveness of our province’s agro-products with comparative advantages in international markets, accelerate steps to meet international standards, benefit the promotion of production based on standards and requirements of trade countries for our enterprises to product agro-products with quality and safety indexes, and reduce economic losses caused by quality problems to our agro-products exports.

(4) Protecting agricultural eco-environment

The project implementation will promote rational application of agricultural pesticide, fertilizer, agricultural film, veterinarian drug, etc. during agro-products production, lower the application frequency and quantity, raise their effects and safety, reduce pollution to agricultural eco-environment caused by toxic substance residues such as agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug, effectively control surface water eutrophication and prevent agricultural non-point pollution, provide standardized production technical services, change traditional agricultural development models, stress both resources development and eco-environmental protection, and embark on the new road for coordinated social, economic and ecological development in our province.

(5) Raising people’s living standards and ensuring consumers’ health

The project implementation will effectively curb toxic and harmful substance residues in agro-products from agricultural pesticide, heavy metal, etc. and pollutions thus caused. Most of the agro-products will reach national standards for safety and sanitation, so that people can eat “assurance grains”, “assurance vegetables”, assurance meat”, “assurance fish”, “assurance egg”, and drink “assurance milk”.

6.2.2 Component 2  Public Monitoring of Agro-products Quality and Safety

(1) Making accurate and effective assessment of the agro-products production origins’ environment situations in our province, attaching more importance to environment quality, effective controlling agricultural eco-environment destructions caused by industrial pollution and domestic garbage, protecting water bodies, arable land and climatic conditions for to ensure that they meet the requirements for production of quality and safe agro-products.

According to the results of the assessment of the agro-products production areas’ environment quality and the results of the classification of agro-products production areas environment, the results of the production areas’ environment quality projection, etc., the provincial, municipal and county-level agricultural administrative departments will be able to know in detail the present situations of the agro-products production areas’ environment quality within their own jurisdictions, which parts having excellent environment quality, which parts having general environment quality, and which parts having pollution.

(2) Promoting rational application of agricultural chemicals such as pesticide, fertilizer, agricultural film, veterinarian drug, etc. during production of agro-products, lowering application frequency and quantity, raising their effect and safety, reducing pollution to agricultural eco-environment caused by toxic substance residues
such as agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug, effectively controlling surface water eutrophication and prevent agricultural non-point pollution.

(3) Readjusting and optimizing agricultural structures, effectively guiding and managing agro-products production, using land reasonably, raising agricultural production profits, mobilizing farmers’ enthusiasm and creativity.

Knowing where to grow green/organic quality agro-products (grains and vegetables), where to raise quality livestock (pig, chicken, cattle, sheep, etc.), where not to grow certain kinds of crops or raise certain kinds of livestock, how to make adjustments, etc. Management at all levels can offer farmers guidance on the basis of the results of the component, telling farmers where to grown quality crops and where to raise quality livestock, while farmers can make reasonable adjustments of their crop cultivation and livestock structure according to the scientific suggestions from the management. Farmers can get the most economic benefits through growing quality crops and raising quality livestock, so that they can raise their living standards and guarantee agro-products quality and safety through growing quality crops and raising quality livestock.

(4) Intensifying overall monitoring and control over agricultural production environment and production process, mastering quality situations of agro-products, and projecting development trends of agro-products quality.

6.2.3 Component 3  Applied research, training and publicity on agro-products quality and safety

Through project implementation, we can conduct systematic popularization and publicity to the public in urban and rural areas of Jilin Province, intensify and raise the sense of quality and safety of producers, business operators and consumers, and the sense of responsibility of the agricultural administrations, enable 95% of the producers to understand relevant knowledge, policies, laws and regulations on agro-products quality and safety and penalties in case of violations, so that they will further intensify their self-disciplines, disseminate basic knowledge to over 90% of the consumers about safe agro-products consumption and increase their consciousness of safe consumption and self-protection, and update 100% of the managers’ management levels and law-enforcement capacities.

(1) Further intensifying awareness of agro-products quality and safety

The project implementation will obviously raise quality and safety awareness among people engaged in agro-products quality and safety so that they can fully understand the importance of agro-products quality and safety, coordinate relations between human beings and nature, and coordinate the relations between rational development and utilization of natural resources and protection of natural environment. It will greatly promote the construction of the agro-products quality and safety systems. The update of awareness among people engaged in agro-products quality and safety will greatly promote and expand the behaviors of agro-products quality and safety and effectively raise the levels of agro-products quality and safety.

(2) Obviously raising the capacity and level of agro-products quality and safety check and testing

The project implementation will greatly raise the capacity and level of
agro-products quality and safety check and testing in our province, build up our capacity of whole-process monitoring and control over agricultural (livestock, aquaculture) products’ production, storage, transport, sales, production origin environment, etc., ensure that in major grain, edible oil, vegetable, fruit, etc. the agricultural pesticide residue and pollutant indexes are compliant to the national and international standards; in major livestock, poultry and aquaculture products, the agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug residue and pollutant indexes are compliant to the national or international standards, so that we can raise the compliance rate and excellent quality rate of agro-products by the large margin.

(3) Increasing corporate efficacy and farmers’ incomes

The project implementation will increase service to farmers and enterprises, promote quality and safe agro-products production technology and relevant information and feedback, raise farmers’ and corporate awareness of agro-products quality and safety, reduce agricultural chemicals application, develop pollution-free, green and organic agriculture, and eventually increase corporate efficacy and farmers’ incomes.

(4) Obviously raising agro-products’ competitiveness in international markets; further promoting sales of local products and exports.

The project implementation will further raise the technical capacity of supervision, check and testing systems of agro-products quality and safety in Jilin Province, quickening steps to meet international standards; being conducive to promotion of enterprises’ production according to international standards for agro-products quality and safety in the trading countries, reducing economic losses as a result of quality problems of the exported agro-products, raising corporate competitiveness and making more economic profits.

6.2.4 Component 4  Demonstration of safe production chain of agro-products

(1) Raising agro-products quality and safety level and adapting to ever-increasing domestic and international demands for food safety.

Realizing whole-chain quality and safety control over agro-products from production to storage, to processing, to testing, to transport and to market, so as to resolve the problems of agro-products pollution at production origins by excessive agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug residue, heavy metal, microbe, etc. and secondary pollution as much as possible.

(2) Raising added values in agro-products to effectively raise farmers’ incomes.

(3) Promoting development of farmers’ cooperatives, raising farmers quality, boosting systematic innovation.

(4) Transforming traditional agricultural development models, stressing both resources development and eco-environment production, and embarking on the road of coordinated economic, social and environmental development under the new circumstances.

6.2.5 Component 5  Project management

Scientific project management is the key for successful implementation of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety, and it can ensure rapid and effective operations of all the project components.

6.3 Micro Impacts of the Project on Major Stakeholders

6.3.1 Producers

Jilin Province, where the project area lies, is a big province in terms of
agricultural and ecological resources in China, and it is a major production base for commodity grain production and livestock products exports. Its grain yields account for 5% of the total grain yields in China, and its agricultural population accounts for 47% of the total population of the province. Most of the people engaged in agricultural production are farmers whose operations are scattered, but quite a few of them work in farmers’ cooperatives for unified agro-products production. By the end of 2008, there had been 4510 farmers’ cooperatives in Jilin Province, with 650000 farmer households as members and involving 1.26 million farmer households, accounting for 17.2% and 33.3% respectively among all the farmer households in Jilin Province.

6.3.1.1 Positive micro impacts on producers

(1) The project implementation will raise agro-products producers’ awareness and skills of standardized production so as to channel most of the agricultural production into standardized track, raise agro-products compliance rate and excellent product rate by a large margin to ensure food safety from the very beginning. The project will bring more farmers into the production of quality and safe agro-products and increase farmers’ incomes by means of quality products at optimal prices.

(2) The project implementation will raise the quality and safety of agro-products in our province, increase competitiveness in international markets for our province’s agro-products with comparative advantages, and quicken steps to meet international standards. It will be conducive to promotion of enterprises’ production according to international standards for agro-products quality and safety in the trading countries, and reduce economic losses as a result of quality problems of the exported agro-products.

(3) Readjusting and optimizing industrial structures, and effectively guiding farmers in their production of agro-products. Based on scientific suggestions provided by the management departments, farmers can make rational readjustments of their crops and livestock structures, make reasonable use of land, and raise agricultural production profits. It can mobilize farmers’ initiatives and creativity.

(4) The project will provide capital and technical support to the construction of safe production demonstration zones and production chains, promote development of farmers’ cooperatives, further industrialized operation of agricultural production, realize organic linkage between small-scale production and large markets, set up the synchronized mechanism for farmers to increase yields and incomes, promote agricultural standardization, specialization, mechanization, and marketization, and bring more farmers into the production of safe agro-products.

(5) The project implementation will promote rational application of agricultural pesticide, fertilizer, agricultural film, veterinarian drug, etc. during agro-products production, lower the application frequency and quantity, raise their effects and safety, reduce pollution to agricultural eco-environment caused by toxic substance residues such as agricultural pesticide and veterinarian drug, effectively control surface water eutrophication and prevent agricultural non-point pollution. The agricultural eco-environment can be protected, and producers’ living environment and health can be ensured as a result.

6.3.1.2 Potential adverse impacts
(1) Some farmers did realize the importance of agro-products quality and safety, and they expressed their wish to accept safe production of agro-products as well as new technology training and production model, but they also expressed their concern about possible increase of production inputs as a result and absence of corresponding guarantee.

(2) The component of safe agricultural production demonstration in project may exert some impacts on the surrounding agricultural enterprises and farmers engaged in agricultural production in terms of quality and sales of their products.

(3) The testing costs of agro-products quality and safety may raise agro-products costs and economic burdens to individual farmers.

(4) The project implementation may lead to wealth-poverty gap among some people in some places.

6.3.1.3 Case analyses of the impacts on producers

(1) Discussion meetings between government officials and local villagers

I Discussion meeting in Chaganhua Township, Qianguo County, Songyuan, Jilin Province
Venue: meeting room of Chaganhua Township government, Qianguo County
Participants: Director Guo from the World Bank Division, Director Gui of the County Agricultural Development Office, Director Liu, Party Secretary Zhao of Chaganhua Township, statistics clerks, and villager representatives

Party Secretary Zhao's briefing on the township:
Chaganhua is 447 square kilometers in land size. It is rich in resources, with arable land of 11936 ha, grassland of 16700 ha, forestry and water surface of 12000 ha. It yields corn, soybean, sunflower seed, green bean, peanut, etc. In livestock, it is well-known inside and outside of Jilin Province for “Xinji” fine-wool sheep and Semmental Cattle. It has been rated as “No. 1 Township in Cattle Raising in Jilin Province” and “One of the Top 10 Excellent Townships in Livestock in Jilin Province”.

Chaganhua Township has nine administrative villages, one community, and one township-owned ranch. There are five ethnic villages and 35 natural villages. Its population is 20958, of whom are 10500 ethnic Mongolians, accounting for 50% of the total population. It is a township heavily populated by ethnic Mongolians in Qianguo County. The Mongolians here start their bilingual education when they are small children, so villagers speak fluent Chinese in conversations.

By the end of 2008, the township’s rural economic revenues had been 324.96 million Yuan, of which were 131.03 million Yuan from agriculture, 590000 Yuan from forestry, 148.32 million Yuan from livestock, 770000 Yuan from aquaculture, 2.46 million Yuan from the construction industry, 5.94 million Yuan from transportation, 6.22 million Yuan from businesses, 6.19 million Yuan from services, and 16.64 million Yuan from other sectors; the urban residents’ per capita disposable incomes had reached 12000 Yuan, and the rural residents’ per capita disposable incomes, 5101 Yuan.
Villagers’ suggestions and opinions:
① Farmers and herdsmen showed great enthusiasm for and support to the project.  
② They held that the project will bring them advanced technology, readjust and optimize industrial structures, effectively instruct them on management of agro-products production, and raise farmers’ incomes.  
③ Meanwhile, farmers were worried that the production costs for the production of some agro-products might rise as a result of standardized production models, but they would like try new production models if sales could be guaranteed.  
④ They were expecting the project to promote livestock development to meet demand for it.

II Discussion meeting held in Shuangyingzi Township, Shuangyang District, Changchun

Venue: Shuangyingzi Huizu Township, Shuangyang District, Changchun

Participants: Director Wang of the World Bank Division, Director Ma of Shuangyingzi Township, Director Wang of the Shuangyang District Financial Bureau, Director Cao of the district agricultural development office, Director Li of the township financial station, and villager representatives

Director Ma’s briefing on the township:
Shuangyingzi Huizu Township is one of the ethnic minority townships in Jilin Province. It is 62 square kilometers in size. The land is flat with fertile soil. The resident areas in the township were 2.2 square kilometers. It has five administrative villages, 61 villager groups, containing 3718 households of five nationalities. Total population: 13369; male: 6861; female: 6508. Ethnic minority population accounts for 1/3 of the total population. There are about 3800 Huizu people and about 550 Koreans. The number of rural workers is 4520.

Shuangyingzi Township’s land is rich and it is famous for corn and paddy. In 2008, its GDP was 980 million Yuan, and its per capita income was 5200 Yuan. 65% of its people went out to work, mainly to Changchun.

Villagers’ remarks on and suggestions about the project:
① They understood the project and supported the project implementation.
They wanted to see infrastructure construction intensified, especially rural roads and irrigation facilities.

Setting up sound supervision systems over seeds and fertilizers to guarantee safe agro-products from the origin.

Villager representatives were listening to introductions to the project and filling in questionnaires.

(2) Case study on a cooperative

The Qijiazi farmer’s cooperative in Shuangyang District, Changchun, Jilin Province, is located in Shuguang Village, Qijia Township, Shuangyang District. Under the current economic situations, the production under the family contract system was somewhat disoriented, and their operation scales were scattered and weak in competitiveness. Many people in Shuguang Village and other places in Qijia Township had gone out to work, and very few left to farm, so the production and operation levels were low, and the number of farm machines was small. Based on local farmers’ strong aspiration and great enthusiasm, with vigorous supports from the provincial and municipal office of agricultural development and from the local government, the Changchun Longshuang Rice Industrial Co., Ltd. took the lead to establish the cooperative in March 2008. Farmers from Shugang Village, Guangsheng Village and Changpao Village were incorporated by means of land as shares and thus they became shareholders of the cooperative. The cooperative concentrated the land for uniform management. They had set up four bases: a seedling nursery base, a farm machinery demonstration base, a green paddy base and a processing base for agro-products and by-products. They were constantly cultivating and developing green paddy growth, which was their leading industry, and green brand-name rice, which was their advantageous product. Up to the survey time, the cooperative had established a board of directors and a board of supervisors, a production technology department, a marketing department and the financial department. They had set up and improved various work responsibilities and regulations. There were 506 members in the cooperative, 130 ha of land, and 1.6513 million Yuan of capital. By the end of 2008, the cooperative had garnered output value of 2.196 million Yuan and profits of 286000 Yuan. According to the cooperative’s charter of association, after the public accumulative fund, the public welfare fund and the risk fund were deducted, members of the cooperative got dividends of 675.3 Yuan for each ha of their land in 2008. With
the advanced guarantee incomes, members’ net incomes were 5675.3 Yuan for each ha of their land. It successfully mobilized the enthusiasm of local and surrounding farmers to apply for membership of the cooperative.

Director of the cooperative remarked: the Qijiazi farmer’s cooperative is composed of villagers from Shuguang Village, Guangsheng Village and Changpao Village. Over 90% and the villagers in Shuguang Village are Koreans, while the Hans account for a bit more in Guangsheng Village and Changpao Village. However, each household has the same opportunity to join the cooperative. Nearly all the farmer households in Shuguang Village have become members of the cooperative. All the cooperative members have the same incorporation methods and annual dividends. What is more, the members can get extra pay when they work for the cooperative.

**Opinions and suggestions about the project:**

After learning about the project, Mr. Shao Dongxiang, the cooperative chief, expressed his support to the project and his wish to participate in the project to make use of the project capital to intensify infrastructure construction and expand the cooperative’s operations to go from green brand-name rice to organic rice to full ensure quality standards and meet the demands from the up-markets at home and abroad. He wanted to further standardize the cooperative’s operations and management, expand development spaces and channel the cooperative onto the track of system, standardization and science so that it could become a demonstrator and leader in agro-products quality and safety. He hoped to have more publicity about the project so that more people would know about the “three products” (pollution-free, green and organic products) and quality control system certification issues. Taking his cooperative development as an example, he held that it would raise agro-products quality and safety, get corresponding certification and ensure consumers’ health. The products could be marketed in bigger areas and sales would rise. Producers would have more profits and more incomes. On the other hand, producers would get technical training because of the project implementation, so that they could improve production models for agro-products, optimize industrial structures and raise incomes. The cost might be a bit higher as a result, but quality products could have higher prices, and producers’ profits could be guaranteed.
Cooperative members were filling in the questionnaires in the fields.
Cooperative members were learning about the project and filling in the questionnaires.

The cooperative members from Changpao Village and Shuguang Village could have shares by incorporating their land to enjoy the guaranteed incomes and dividends, and they could work for the cooperative to get pay, so they were very happy with the cooperative’s establishment and development. They had experienced the actual benefits brought about by the green brand name to the cooperative and to them as individuals. They were all very supportive of the project.

(3) Case study of individual households engaged in farming

Ⅰ Yingchengzi Town, Yingchengzi Township, Yitong County, Siping

Villager Wang Hanzhong, male, 53 years old, Han nationality. There are four people in his family. Both his children are married outside, and there are only Mr. Wang and his wife at home. They have 15 mu of land, including 9 mu of dry land and 6 mu of irrigated land, where paddy is the main crop. His annual incomes are about 6000 Yuan.

He was very interested in and supportive of the project, maintaining that it would be actually a good thing for the people. He suggested intensifying project implementation and supervision. He held that there did exist the problems of agro-products quality and safety. He gave an example of his own experience: hurt by shoddy seeds and fertilizers. He also suggested intensifying supervision on agricultural inputs and hoped to participate in the project.
Villager Wang Hanzhong’s house Villagers are making suggestions about the project.

II Lujia Village, Xiaogushan Township, Yitong County, Siping

Villager Li Gang, male, Manchu nationality. There are three people in his family. His family’s incomes from crop cultivation and livestock industry, mainly from livestock industry. Their annual incomes are about 80000-100000 Yuan. They were raising 25 cattle. They had 15 mu of land, where he was growing corn for feed for his livestock. He needed to outsource concentrates as well.

He did not think that the agro-products quality and safety issue was serious in his place, but he was supportive of the project. He suggested expanding technical training so that individual farmers could have access to advanced technologies and improve their livestock models. He was willing to participate in the agricultural cooperative or enterprises in the demonstration component of the project.

Villager Li Gang’s cattle stable. Villager Li Gang’s family and the surveyor.

6.3.2 Consumers

6.3.2.1 Positive micro impacts on consumers

(1) The project implementation will popularize knowledge about agro-products quality and safety, so that consumers will further understand the concepts and standards of agro-products quality and safety and increase their awareness of agro-products quality and safety.

(2) The project implementation will enable most of the agro-products safety and sanitation to reach national standards and requirements so that people can have “assurance grain”, “assurance vegetable”, “assurance meat”, assurance fish”, “assurance egg”, and drink “assurance milk”.

(3) The project implementation will effectively curb the toxic and harmful substances in agro-products such as agricultural pesticide and heavy metal residues and pollutions so as to effectively guarantee consumers’ health and raise people’s living standards.

(4) The project implementation will enrich and promote pollution-free, green and organic agro-products in our province so that different consumers can have their own accesses to varied agro-products.
6.3.2.2 Potential negative impacts

The implementation of agro-products quality and safety standards may lead to price rise of agro-products and increase consumers’ burdens and economic pressures.

6.3.2.3 Case study of consumer surveys and analyses of results

The results of the consumer surveys show that 65% of the consumers held that there existed problems of agro-products quality and safety in our province. Many consumers complained that it was hard to tell safe agro-products from conventional agro-products by naked eyes, and safe agro-products were not necessarily better than conventional agro-products. The survey results show that only 40% of the people could correctly understand what safe agro-products were, and nearly 60% failed to have clear ideas about it. As for the three kinds of agro-products: pollution-free, green and organic products, most of them had bought or heard of green products, but quite a few of them did not know the logo for green products. From this we can see that consumers had vague ideas about safe agro-products. The analyses of the surveys show that there is some correlation between people’s income level and their demand for safe agro-products. Most of the households that bought safe agro-products were the households with monthly incomes over 3000 Yuan. Comparatively speaking, the less incomes they had, the less likely they would buy safe agro-products. Survey data also reveal that among the 25% of the consumers who had come across shoddy foods, only 1% complained to the authorities. It shows that consumers had little awareness of
self-protection, and it also shows that people did not have much confidence in safe agro-products. Most of the consumers said that they could accept higher prices for quality agro-products, but some expressed their wish that the prices should not be too much higher than those of conventional agro-products when they reached quality and safety standards.

Through the above surveys and analyses, we think it very necessary to have the project of agro-products quality and safety. After learning about the project, all the consumers expressed their support to the project, maintaining that the project would bring along a lot of benefits, including protecting agricultural eco-environment, ensuring agro-products quality and safety to raise people’s living standards, protecting health, increasing farmers’ incomes, promoting social and economic development, etc. At the same time, they suggested intensifying publicity about agro-products quality and safety, making and improving relevant laws and regulations, and stepping up supervision over agro-products producers.

6.3.3 Ethnic minorities

The World Bank has been attaching important to social impacts of its investment projects, especially to safeguarding the interest of project affected people, ethnic minorities, in particular, and other disadvantaged groups. For this purpose, the World Bank promulgated the policy of OP 4.10 (on ethnic minority). The World Bank policy stresses that “ethnic minority” is of vulnerability and fragility. However, ethnic minorities in China, according to the Chinese “Constitution” and the “Law on Ethnic Minority Regional Autonomy”, have their own representatives at all levels of political life in our country, and they all commonly have ethnic minority autonomy in provinces, prefectures, counties (flags), and townships where the ethnic minority groups live together. In terms of economy and culture, the autonomous regions have develop their own economy and culture according to their own wishes, and get more policy consideration and financial support from their superior government and the state. In livelihood, they have the same policies on land administration as the Hans. At the same time, scattered ethnic minority groups have regulations to protect their corresponding interests and all their legal rights. So, ethnic minorities in China are not vulnerable groups in politics, economic and social affairs at the national level as well as at the local level.

The ethnic minorities and the Hans in the project have lived together since a long time ago. Some of the biggest ethnic minority groups are Koreans, Manchu, Mongolians, Huizu, etc., about 50% of which reside in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, the Changbai Korean Autonomous County, the Yitong Manchu Autonomous County and the Qianguo’erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, and the other 50% are scattered in 33 ethnic minority autonomous townships and other places all over Jilin Province. From folk tales, local annals, academic researches, site observations, etc. the people of varied nationalities were getting along well.

Among villagers and villages, people are getting along very well in production and daily life, and intermarriage is not uncommon. Seldom do people link situations of their villages, family and individuals to nationality backgrounds, and there is no
racial discrimination. Some ethnic minorities such as Koreans and Mongolians have their own languages, namely Korean and Mongolian, which are normally used in among Korean and Mongolian families, and among Korean or Mongolian natural villages where most of the residents are Koreans and Mongolians, but in the project area, when Koreans and Mongolians communicate with other people, local dialects or Putonghua are normally used. Some ethnic minorities like the Huizu believe in Islam, and they have their own customs, but China has unified land systems, and ethnic minorities in the project area are basically the same as the Hans in terms of land system, livelihood, economic development level, production and livelihood skill, etc., especially in the agro-products production mode involved in the project, which basically has no racial difference. So, the project will bring positive impacts on the localities, farmers, enterprises and consumers, including optimizing agricultural production structures, increasing competitiveness of agro-products in markets, increasing incomes, raising agro-products quality, safeguarding consumers’ health, protecting agricultural eco-environment, promoting economic development, etc., which is of the same significance and value to the ethnic minorities. As for the potential negative impacts of the project mentioned above, various places in the project area have various economic and cultural situations, and people’s concerns and emphases are difference from place to place, but, residents from the same village, no matter they are Hans or ethnic groups, have the basically the same concerns. It shows that the ethnic minority groups have basically integrated into the local mainstreams, and they are no different from the Hans in perception and judgment of outside impacts, so they will not have special adverse impacts from the project different from the Hans.

Meanwhile, in order to promote involvement of ethnic minority groups in the project implementation and benefit them, we would like to emphasize intensification of the project efforts to publicity and training in ethnic minority areas. In terms of applications for the demonstration zone construction, under the same terms, priority should be given to enterprises or cooperatives from ethnic minority regions. In this way, people engaged in agriculture in ethnic minority areas may have priority in applying for the component of agricultural standardized production demonstration zone, get financial and technical support, effectively use land resources, raise agro-products quality and safety and increase incomes through the preferential policies to the ethnic minorities. Some ethnic minority autonomous regions can give play to local ecological and ethnic cultural advantages and to local comparative advantages to expand production scales of quality agro-products, optimize product structures and regional structures in agro-products production, realize higher prices for quality products, and protect local agricultural eco-environment.

6.3.4 Poverty-stricken population
6.3.4.1 Rural poverty

The findings of the assessment team show that the rural people in the project area had basically gained their subsistence, and the so-called poverty lied in low incomes and relative poverty. There were few absolutely poor farmers who had not gained their subsistence, and these people had been included in the basic minimum standard
of living of the social security system. The government had launched poverty-alleviation in most of the poverty-stricken clusters like poor counties and poor villages. Local people concentrated on incomplete infrastructure, lack of development inputs and development projects, etc. There were poor people in each of the designated village communities and the causes were mainly sickness, insufficient education, natural disasters, shortage of human power and land, low work competence, etc. Those households whose members were engaged in outside, transportation, tourism, or other lines of work would have more incomes than those engaged only in farming or livestock.

Houses uniformly constructed by the government for the poor in Qinghu Village, Longcheng Township, Helong City, Yanbian Prefecture

The project’s potential adverse impacts on poverty alleviation and creation of new poverty-stricken people are: The relative poor communities and people are often in an adverse position in participating in project implementation, getting benefits from the project, initiative transformation of production modes, etc., so the project may exacerbate the relative poverty among regions inside communities. Besides, after the project completion, product costs of some agro-products may rise and increase the economic pressure on some disadvantaged people engaged in farming.

The assessment team held that the existing project design and assurance measures will guarantee project benefits for the poor in the following aspects:

1. Promoting production of safe agro-products will improve the eco-environment, water and soil environment and agro-products quality in the project area, which will improve health of the poor and reduce their expenditures on medical care.

2. Providing free training on agro-products production modes so that the poor can have opportunities to raise their production levels, get more technical support, readjust industrial structures and increase incomes.

3. The project implementation will also make jobs available to project affected poor rural people so that they can benefit from the project implementation.

4. The construction of the demonstration zones will bring more farmers into enterprises or cooperatives, which is conducive to poverty alleviation.

5. The project has made it clear that it will give priority support to agro-products processing enterprises or farmers’ cooperatives in poverty-stricken
areas on the same terms, so it will effectively promote economic development and enable farmers to shed off their poverty in the poverty-stricken areas.

6.3.4.2 Urban poverty

Jilin Province is an old industrial base with high urbanization, big urban population, more urban residents and high labor involvement rate. With further readjustment and reforms of economic structures, more and more people become laid off and unemployed, so some urban poverty will be inevitable.

The project’s major adverse impacts on urban poor people: After the project completion, raised prices for some agro-products may increase the burdens of urban poor people. However, according to the questionnaire surveys to urban consumers, even the low-income groups attach importance to agro-products quality and safety and they prefer safe agro-products.

The assessment team holds that the project itself has given considerations to the equal benefit from the project to urban poor people.

(1) The project will improve agro-products quality, reduce diseases and ensure health to poor people;

(2) The project implementation will make jobs available to the people in related industries;

(3) The project implementation will promote social and economic development so that more capital can be put into the social securities systems, raise social securities standards and benefit poor people;

(4) The R&D of the project will consciously attach importance to reduction of production costs while aiming at agro-products quality and safety. The project will try to produce agro-products with the lowest allowable quality and safety standards to reduce consumption burdens to the poor.

6.3.4.3 Other vulnerable groups

In Jilin Province, various ethnic minorities and the Hans have pure and good folk customs and they commonly have the traditions and customs to respect the old and love the young and protect women’s rights and interests. Local senior citizens enjoy fairly high position and prestige in families and communities. Women play an important management role in families and communities in addition to high positions. So there exists no social discrimination in terms of age or gender. Our field surveys found out that the traditional role of women in the project area was to handle household chores, take care of old people and children, and work together with males in production. They could also participate in affairs outside their households, such as various meetings. For more than 20 years, with labor service becoming more and more flourishing, youth and strong males and unmarried females went out to work all year round or in time of slack season for agriculture, the resident women not only shoulders most of the household chores but also most of farming. It has become a work division model on gender basis: women farming and housekeeping while men working outside to make more money. In the project area, there is no marked difference between ethnic minority women and Han women in terms of individual competence, overall competence, work division, household role, social position, etc.
As long as respecting and safeguarding ethnic minority rights and interests, there is no need to classify local old people, women and children as vulnerable groups, and there is no need to make detached supportive plans for them. The project does not need to take special measures for them except soliciting and adopting their remarks out of their care for their families, children and communities.

6.4 Identification of the Project’s Potential Social Risks

(1) Production and lifestyle of the residents in the project area and their awareness, and risks against sustainable project objective attainment. Among the people, especially individual farmers engaged in agricultural production in the project area are short of necessary awareness of agro-products quality and safety. Our survey findings show that over 85% of the rural producers denied quality and safety problems in local agro-products. As for definitions of safe agro-products, the majority knew that green food was safe, but they were not clear about pollution-free or organic products. This situation would pose some difficulties to the popularization of agro-products quality and safety standards and further to the attainment and continuity of the project objectives.

(2) Urban consumers had big demands for safe agro-products, but they did not trust safe agro-products very much, and they were unclear about safe agro-products. It would also pose some risks to the project implementation.

(3) Pollution risks. The quality testing labs’ wastes in the project would pose pollution risks to surroundings.

(4) During the project construction, there might be some conflicts between the residents and the project implementation. The project construction would inevitably increase noise and traffic pressure, and it would bring about some hidden problems about safety and inconvenience to people. If these negative impacts could not be well avoided or mitigated during the project implementation, it would cause conflicts between residents and the project implementation entities, which would delay the project implementation.

(5) Risks against the project’s sustainable development. We must think about how to continue the effects of the project implementation after the investment is completed.

6.5 Measures to Avoid and Mitigate Potential Adverse Impacts and Social Risks of the Project

(1) Stressing publicity on safe agro-products during the project implementation, so that more people will understand and accept the concepts of agro-products quality and safety. We should establish producers’ faith in safe agro-products and make consumer groups raise their awareness of improving agro-products quality and safety and consciously select products that comply with the standards. Our goal is popularization of the concepts of safe production and safe consumption.

(2) Giving play to the role of agricultural cooperatives and associations to raise safe agro-products distribution rate. Now there are 4510 farmers’ cooperative and economic organizations in the province, with 650000 farmers as members and involving 1.26 million farmers. They provide strong and effective institutional guarantee to quality agro-products production. Only when we make full use of these
cooperatives can we mobilize producers and help farmers solve many sales problems after production, for instance, shortening distribution time, lowering transaction costs, raising the freshness of agro-products, etc.

(3) Intensifying publicity and training on agro-products quality and safety standards. We should organize enterprises and farmers from the new demonstration zones to visit and learn from existing pollution-free and green food bases and standard livestock feedlots so that they can master the management models, production technologies, sales methods, etc. as soon as possible. Through the efforts made by dragon-head enterprises of agro-products processing to promote standard production of agro-products, we will try to realize the integrated production model. We will give full play to the demonstration zone’s functions in agro-products quality and safety, so that more and more enterprises and farmers will join in to produce safe agro-products. We should also offer corresponding policy support to the sales of standard agro-products.

(4) During the project implementation, in order to promote agro-products quality and safety standards and raise producers’ awareness of testing, no quality testing charge will be imposed to agro-products testing. It is suggested that, after the project is completed, pricing of the testing of agro-products quality and safety should be based on cost recovery and little profits. Public good is more important than profitability, so more consideration should be given to public good. It is suggested that the institutions such as PMOs, project owners, pricing bureaus, agro-products quality and safety testing centers, etc. should promulgate local pricing policies based on public hearings and offer and execute preferential rates to poverty-stricken groups.

(5) The R&D of the project will consciously attach importance to reduction of production costs while aiming at agro-products quality and safety. The project will try to produce agro-products with the lowest allowable quality and safety standards. To different consumer groups, high-standard quality agro-products can have higher prices. However, at the beginning, price caps can be applied as a pilot model of operation so that more people can have the opportunities to learn about and accept safe agro-products.

(6) Taking care of the poor engaged in agricultural production. We should expand the project area to cover the specially-poor villages to help poor farmers shed off poverty by means of agricultural production standard demonstration and training activities so that they can effectively manage agro-products production, make rational use of land, and, relying on dragon-head enterprises in agricultural industrialization or cooperatives, gradually set up economic community where agro-products processing enterprises, business enterprises and poor farmers can share both benefits and risks, and form integrated industrial and operation chains from production to processing to sales. We should develop the “company + farmer” dragon-head enterprises and “order-based after” to strengthen agricultural production and market linkage to optimize agricultural economic profits and maximize poor rural farmers’ benefits.

(7) It is suggested that the PMOs intensify technical training and consultation to low-income groups while reducing or exempting relevant costs, so that the poor
groups can have access to relevant services and benefit from them to bid farewell to poverty as soon as possible. We should improve and execute relevant social securities to low-income people. It is also suggested to the PMOs and project owners collaborate with civil affairs bureaus and social securities bureaus to make available jobs to urban and rural pool people so that they can participate in the project implementation and increase their incomes.

(8) During project operations, attention should be paid to environmental protection. We must intensify management of labs of agro-products quality and safety testing centers, make relevant safety manuals and adopt different recovery measures to wastewater and various chemical and hazardous articles according to relevant regulations.

(9) Ensuring safety and convenience during the construction period. It is suggested that the construction site close to residential quarters should have noise insulation and protection walls. Night work should be avoided. There should be obvious warning signs on hidden safety traps. If the construction affects traffic, it is suggested to the construction entity that protecting railings should be set up along main roads, coupled with slogan signs and warning signs near dangerous places. There should be noise insulation walls if the construction site is close to schools or major institutions; efforts should be made to reduce daytime construction when there are throngs of people, and replace it by nighttime construction. As for rural constructions, it is suggested that no construction is performed during irrigation peak hours. Warnings that the construction might damage some irrigation canals and road to local farmland should be given so that the local farmers can be prepared in advance. In case of such damage, timely follow-up work should be done to reduce losses. Finally, it is suggested that the construction site residents form security patrol teams to maintain social security during the construction period.

(10) With the project management team during the project implementation, there should be a post-project management team to intensify institutional capacity and follow-up management of the project to promote attainment of the project objectives and sustainable development of the project. Residents should participate in the post-project management. It is suggested that the agro-products quality testing and monitoring institutions step up their legislation and law-enforcement on agro-products quality and safety standards, intensify education to the residents in the project area on agro-products quality and safety to realize sustainable development of the project effects.

6.6 Execution and Monitoring of Measures against Risks

The measures proposed by the social impact assessment team to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts and possible social risks of the project implementation will be executed by the PPMO, which will put them in the operation manuals. At the same time, in order to guarantee the successful execution of the above measures, the PPMO will be responsible for organizing institutions to execute the above measures.

(1) The environmental protection bureau and quality testing labs will be responsible for making corresponding safety manuals to take different disposal and
recovery measures to wastewater and different chemical hazardous substances according to relevant regulations.

(2) The project research entities will be responsible for reducing production costs as much as possible while aiming at guarantee of agro-products quality and safety during R&D processes.

(3) The project owners and construction entities will be responsible for providing jobs and timely payments to vulnerable groups during the construction and operation periods. They should consult with residents to win their understanding and support if the construction brings impacts to the residents in traffic, living environment, safety, etc., and they should try to think out ways to reduce the impacts, such as noise insulation walls, protection railings, road expansion, etc.

(4) The labor and social securities bureaus will be responsible for labor and employment settlement, job training, etc.

(5) The poverty-alleviation and development office will be responsible for identifying poverty-stricken people in rural areas and providing guidance and policy consultation to poor people in their efforts to involve themselves in the project.

(6) The ethnic minority affairs committee will be responsible for identifying ethnic minority groups and providing support and policy consultation on production and livelihood.

(7) The civil affairs bureau will be responsible for identifying the disadvantaged people in need of the subsistence guarantee in the project area, and monitoring the execution of funds and supportive policies for the vulnerable groups.

(8) The pricing bureau and the financial bureau will be responsible for executing the supportive policies to the disadvantaged groups, pricing agro-products quality testing and monitoring execution of relevant policies.

(9) The PPMO will set up project management teams during the project implementation and post-project management teams to intensify institutional capacity and post-project follow-up management so as to promote attainment of the project objectives and sustainable development of the project. It should have residents on the team for the post-project follow-up management.

6.7 Social Surveys on the Project’s Impacts
6.6.1 Case study of discussion meetings between government officials and villagers
(1) Discussion meeting held in Yingchengzi Township, Yitong County, Siping, Jilin Province

Venue: Government meeting room, Yingchengzi Township, Yitong County, Siping

Participants: Director Wang of the World Bank Division, director of Yitong County financial bureau, Director Sun of the county agricultural bureau, director of the county office for agricultural development, director of the county aquaculture bureau, Party secretary of the township, etc.

All the local officials all expressed their vigorous support to the project implementation, maintaining that the project was a good beginning in China for agro-products quality and safety demonstration and provide good conditions for
regional development. All sides promised to support the project implementation, do a good job in project publicity and training, and provide guarantee to the successful implementation of the project.

The participants at the meeting held that the project implementation would readjust and optimize agro-products production structures, raise agricultural standardization level in our province, increase farmers’ incomes, promote farmers’ cooperative development, raise farmers’ competence, promote systematic innovation, raise the agro-products quality and safety check and testing levels in our province, raise the competitiveness of our province’s agro-products in domestic and international markets, raise people’s living standards, safeguard consumer rights and interests, protect and improve eco-environment.

6.6.2 Interview at an enterprise

Jiadeye Co., Ltd. was a cooperative organization founded by Shang Lianghan, Party Branch secretary of Yitong County Yitong Township Shaojia Village in 2003. It was specialized in mountainous grape growth for wine brewing. After identifying soil quality, climate, water conditions, etc., Jiadeye Co., Ltd. started to grow wild mountainous grapes and succeeded in it. One ha yielded 10000 kg of mountainous grapes to make 34000 Yuan. With the company’s influence, over 80 farmer households were engaged in growing mountainous grapes in areas of over 70 ha with more than 500000 plants, covering 10 administrative villages in seven townships. The “company + farmer” model was gradually coming into being.

The company started with self-amassed capital and borrowings to invest in experimental gardens. It introduced seedlings for cultivation, and now it is cultivating its own seedlings. It had expanded growth areas. It signed contracts with farmers to provide credit seedlings, buy back the fruits at harvest at market prices and deduct the credits for the seedlings. While constantly expanding its experimental gardens, it was
growing the latest mountainous grape variety of “Zuoyouhong” in four ha of land, providing over 100000 seedlings a year.

With the help of the county horticulture and specialty bureau, the county science association and the county civil affairs bureau, it set up a professional technology organization, “Yitong Manchu Autonomous County Grape Association”, which was very active in organizing activities. Now over 80 farmer households had acquired basic technologies for cultivating mountainous grapes, which would serve as the technical force for the promotion project. The “company + farmer” model had opened up a new road for mountainous grape sales. While selling mountainous grapes to Ji’an over the past two years, Jiedeye had got low-interest loans of 950000 Yuan to invest in grape juice factory for long-term economic growth. The factory would have the annual processing capacity of 10000 tons of grapes and the company’s annual profits would exceed 1 million Yuan.

Mr. Tang, manager of the company, expressed his wish to support the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety, and would be willing to participate in it to expand his enterprise with the project financing, master basic theories and new technologies for agro-products safe production, get green, pollution-free and organic certification for his products, raise products quality and competitiveness, open up domestic and international markets, and turn the enterprise into the demonstrator and leader for agro-products safe production. He hoped to see intensified efforts to step up research and supervision of agricultural inputs, especially herbicides, control agricultural pesticide market, avoid or mitigate losses to enterprises and farmers caused by shoddy products.

Enterprise owners are making suggestions to the project implementation.
Vineyards of the Jiadeye Company

6.6.3 Case study of individual farmer households interviews

(1) Shuangyingzi Township, Shuangyang District, Changchun

Villager Man Jinchang, female, 42 years old, Huizu Nationality, primary school graduate, farmer. Her family has six mu of dry land growing corn, and six sheep. She sold four sheep in 2008. She was raising 14 chickens for food. There were five people in her family, and two of them had gone out to work. Her annual incomes in 2008 were about 17000 Yuan, mostly from wages by working outside.

She followed traditional models in her agricultural production, which was simplified: sowing in early May, followed by application of fertilizers and agricultural
pesticides, and harvesting in the middle of October.

She was not very clear about agro-products safety, denying agro-products quality and safety problems in her place. She was supportive of the project, though, thinking it was a good policy from the government to take care of farmers’ interests and raising farmers’ incomes. The rural living standards were rising, and she was expecting positive effects of the project.

Villager Hei Cairu, female, 32 years old, Huizu Nationality, education background: secondary school, farming. Her family has two ha of dry land growing corn and 0.5 ha of irrigated land growing paddy. There were five people in her family, and two of them had gone out to work. Her annual incomes in 2008 were about 40000 Yuan, equally from farming and wages by working outside.

She had correct understanding about safe agro-products, thinking that the agro-products quality and safety problems were rather serious. She was supportive of the project and receptive to advanced technology and new production model. She was willing to be trained, thinking that the project would promote local economic development.

Villager Man Jinchang was listening government officials’ story about the project. Villager Hei Cairu was expressing her ideas about the project implementation.

(2) Taiping Village, Dongshengyong Township, Longjing City, Yanbian Prefecture

Villager Jin Jizi, female, 59 years old, Korean Nationality, chairwoman of the Dongshengyong Township Soybean Paste Association. There were four people in her family. Her family had seven mu of land. Her incomes were mainly from making soybean paste. She was the lead person in soybean paste processing among the other 26 households engaged in making soybean paste in the village. They sold the soybean paste to enterprises, where it was packaged as a brand-name product. Her family was well off, with annual incomes being about 80000 Yuan.

She was supportive of the project and willing to lead the soybean association members to join in the project implementation. She hoped to have opportunities to expand production, introduce advanced production technology, raise product standards and increase incomes.
Soybean paste storages of Villager Jin Jizi
Villager Jin Jizi was listening to surveyor’s introduction to the project.

Villager Jin Dongshan, 48 years old, Korean Nationality. There were four people in his family, all engaged in farming. His family had eight mu of land and his annual incomes were about 5000 Yuan. His family was so so. His family joined the soybean paste making collective only this year. He was supportive of the project, hoping to attend the technical training, change his production mode, joint a cooperative or set up cooperation relations with enterprises. He hoped that the project implementation would make his family better off.

Villager Jin Dongshan’s house
Villager Jin Dongshan was filling in the questionnaire.

6.8 Suggestions on Improving the Project

(1) Intensifying agricultural input registration management, stressing responsibility, honoring commitments, exercising tier-management and classified operations, making known at proper times prohibited and eliminated varieties and scopes; meanwhile, stepping up training and publicity of relevant knowledge to farmers so that farmers can understand application scopes of agricultural inputs and consciously use agricultural inputs like agricultural pesticide according to the state requirements during their production of agro-products.

(2) Higher prices for quality agro-products coupled with ever-updating services. Vigorously improving distribution facilities for safe agro-products, constantly raising market service levels, especially in safe agro-products storage and freshness
maintaining, try as much as possible to shorten transport time to reduce adverse impacts on food quality and safety during transport and storage, lowering distribution costs, speeding up distribution. If the safe agro-products are sold at too high prices, consumers will avoid them when they do not know much about safe agro-products, so the government may have some pilot programs, for instance, setting up a 20% premium cap over safe agro-products prices. Besides, sellers should constantly improve their services at the sales counters and outlets.

(3) Attaching importance to brand name and packaging to meet consumers’ demand for safe agro-products. In order to attract more consumers, there should be constant innovations during safe agro-products’ distribution. Practices show that safe agro-products with brand names would stimulate consumers’ demand more. Our surveys findings reveal that 65% of the consumers prefer brand-name products when they shop for safe agro-products. Many consumers complain about shortage of safe agro-products varieties. So, only when we package safe agro-products and establish brand-name awareness and constantly enrich varieties of safe agro-products can we meet consumers’ demands at various levels and effectively promote overall development of safe agro-products.

(4) Rectifying market orders, optimizing shopping environment, and choosing proper distribution channels for safe agro-products. According to survey data, 71% of the consumers take agro-products fairs as their No.1 shopping place, while 29% shop in supermarkets, because supermarkets are cleaner and more convenient. Now many safe agro-products only access markets through conventional distribution channels, and the markets are not effective to absorb many products to invite consumers, which has an adverse impact on consumers’ desire to buy. In order to give play to the scale effect and integrated effect of safe agro-products, we can consider setting up specialized markets for safe agro-products in a planned, organized and sector-by-sector manner.

(5) Combining production origin certification and product logo certification management. We should gradually set up the market access system for quality and safe agro-products at agro-products production bases, wholesale markets, agro-products fairs, and supermarkets. Encouraging production bases and wholesale markets to set up self-disciplinary check systems and compliance certification management systems, strictly preventing unsafe agro-products from getting into markets; exercising strict penalties and tracking down producers, processors and operators of agro-products and holding them accountable; expediting construction of pollution-free agro-products sales zones in wholesale markets; giving priority to sales of agro-products with quality certifications.

(6) Attacking shoddy products and safeguarding safe agro-products markets images. We must establish good images for safe agro-products markets to strengthen consumers’ purchase confidence and raise market credibility.

(7) Promulgating and improving relevant laws and regulations. Based on the “Agro-products Quality and Safety Law” promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture, different places should promulgate their own local laws and regulations in combination with their own situations, so as to form a legal system with departmental
regulations as bylaws and local laws and regulations as supplements. We must guarantee agro-products production, processing, distribution, etc. from legal point of view. Against some law violations, the penalties should be meted out without mercy so that violators do not dare to break the law because of the increased risks in violation of the law. Sorting out departmental responsibilities and relations; if necessary, we can set up a comprehensive law-enforcing department to facilitate law enforcement to avoid the fact of too many managers but no management.

(8) Government support should have actual effects. Now government supports lie mainly in taxation, capital disbursement, operation, etc., without much effect. We suggest that the government support should be specific. If the government guidance is to be executed, it must fully mobilize producers, encourage production-sale combination between markets and producers, and encourage them to set up specialized counters for safe agro-products. In terms of testing costs and outlays, we should abolish the practice that producers bear all the costs. Both the testing party and the tested party should share the testing costs; or we may refer to the American practice about costs for food safety certification: the testing costs are deducted from market taxes; or we may offer producers subsidies.

(9) Owing to the fact that the supervision of agro-products quality and safety involves many government departments and sectors, during the project operation, the chief leaders of the municipal and county governments should be personally responsible for agro-products quality and safety. We should set up the work mechanism of “government responsibility, department coordination and concerted action”. To be more specific, the agricultural department should be responsible for supervision over preliminary agro-products production and agricultural industrial management; the environmental protection department should be responsible for the supervision over agricultural production environment; the quality supervision department should be responsible for the supervision over agro-products processing; the industrial and commercial department should be responsible for the supervision over distributions; the sanitation department should be responsible for the supervision over catering service and dining halls, etc.; the public security department should be responsible for investigation of cases of criminal manufacturing and sales of shoddy products, toxic and harmful products, and for cooperation with the law-enforcement by relevant departments; the commercial department should be responsible for industrial management and guidance in agro-products distribution; the livestock department should be responsible for inspection and quarantine supervision over livestock products and supervision over designated slaughtering places; the education department should be responsible for routine management of school dining halls safety and popularization of food safety and health education among students; the publicity department should be responsible for publicity and warning education, with typical cases, to raise awareness of agro-products quality and safety. With all this in place, it will be able to make people consciously raise their awareness of agro-products quality and safety, promote better project implementation, management and sustainable development.
7 Monitoring and Evaluation of Social and Economic Effect

7.1 The Objective, Subject and Task of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an important part of ensuring the economic and social effect of this project, also the project’s crucial error-correction mechanism and participation mechanism. As for the grass-root village residents, moreover, M&E is an essential arrangement to ensure and reflect their participation. To guarantee the comprehensiveness and objectiveness of M&E, this project proposes to: establish three M&E panels composed respectively by the government, the World Bank and representatives of residents, in which they are independent from but also can communicate with one another, each focusing on:

The government M&E panel: mainly the executive capability and work efficiency of the Project Office; the environmental, ecological, social and economic benefits; helping the farmers solve the possible problems (if any) to prevent them piling up. The members includes officials from the departments of ethnic, religion, agriculture, animal husbandry, poverty alleviation, women’s federation, etc.

The World Bank panel: mainly the project design, relevant technical specifications, supporting policies, project participation of related departments, project schedule, performance of minority ethnic development project, participation and satisfaction of villages and residents, implementation of regulations, whether or not the expenditures are reasonable, work of the other two M&E groups, etc. The World Bank panel consists of independent experts of editorial commentary, environmental impact assessment, finance, agriculture and forestry, etc. employed by the World Bank.

The resident representative panel: mainly monitoring the village-level project management group’s M&E of the project implementation, performance of the projects, whether the project goal is achieved in time, etc. They should be elected from the villagers, including representatives from each ethnic group, daring to speak up, and capable of execution.

7.2 Participation Outline of the Main Stakeholder Groups

During the project design, implementation, monitoring and management, to ensure various project beneficiaries’ timely access to information related to the projects, and to have equal opportunity to express their opinions and make suggestions, also to make it convenient for the project implementation entity and M&E organization to better know the implementation status, so as to make reasonable decisions according to the practical situations, the social impact assessment team believes it necessary to:

1) Ensure the publication of project information and the propagation of project all through the project period. Establish a system of regularly disclosing the project information, exhibiting in village public such as the Residents Committee especially
those concerning the main interest-relevant groups and those they care much about. Besides, notify the main interest-relevant groups about the project preparation and implementation status through ways such as group meeting, representative meeting, poster, television, radio, etc.

(2) Help the main interest-relevant groups realize their status as main body of the project. The social impact assessment team suggests trainings as follows: ① provide participation training for the main interest-relevant groups, guide them to actively think about problems such as agriculture development, environmental pollution, village development and safety of agricultural products; ② provide training on safety of agricultural products, guide the main interest-relevant groups to think about the influence their way of life and methods of production may have on the quality and security of related agricultural products, think about how to produce and consume safe agricultural products starting from themselves; ③ provide training on technology related to the project, eliminate the main interest-relevant groups’ apprehension about the project.

(3) Include the main interest-relevant groups to participate in the project construction, take preferential consideration of employing and reasonably paying the volunteer workers provided by them, and allow them to provide logistics services for the project implementation and construction.

(4) Pay attention to the role of village officials and village resources in the project implementation. The project needs the participation of village officials in propagating, training, mobilizing, reflecting the villagers’ need, discovering the problems in implementation, contradiction-reconciling, follow-up management, etc. Reasonable allowance can be considered to distribute to the main officials during the project implementation.

7.3 Basis, Principles and Main Content of M&E

7.3.1 Main Basis of the Project M&E

(1) Related state and local laws, administrative regulations and technique standards;

(2) Guiding principles of the World Bank;

(3) Legal papers related to the project, including technique documents, project planning reports, assessment reports, loan agreements, etc.

(4) Implementation report, report forms and other related reports.

7.3.2 Principles of the Project M&E

(1) Before the project’s implementation, choose the sample farmers and sample villages, investigate the social and economic information of the primary year, and establish the primary database;

(2) After implementing the project, make regular and casual follow-up investigations, monitoring social and economic conditions of the sample farmers and sample villages.

(3) Accurately collect and analyze the data, make scientific, objective and fair evaluation of the social and economic benefits before and after the implementation of the project.

(4) Report the M&E results to the project management organization and the World Bank to update them about the social and economic effects of the project to
make decisions accordingly.

7.3.3 Main Contents of the M&E

The focus of this project M&E is social and economic benefits, including village-level and resident-level, mainly about:

(1) Agricultural benefits of the project-covered region. Implementation and popularization of the standardized agricultural work indeed provides pollution-free farming with technique support and system guarantee, greatly guides agricultural production and improves product quantity and quality, and enhances farmers’ awareness and understanding of products’ quality and safety.

(2) Social benefits of the project-covered region, especially the economy and life of minority ethnic groups get real improvements with the project’s implementation. It indeed makes their agricultural products more competitive at home and abroad, and elevates their income level and consuming capacity.

(3) Environmental benefits of the project-covered region. It correctly programs the agricultural chemical and fertilizer market order, updates the farmers’ conception of agricultural chemicals, veterinary drugs, feed additives and organic manure, lessens the environmental pollution, enhances consumers’ security and protects the farming ecosystem.

(4) The poor villages and population of minority groups in the core project-covered region decline greatly because of this project’s implementation.

7.4 Survey of the Baseline Conditions

While the project team conducts editorial survey, according to the economic development level, residents’ ethnic background, way of livelihood, administrative region, etc., it chooses 32 counties to survey, and 16 of them as important survey cases. Plus the annual routine reports about the villagers from the project-covered region, therefore, it can give a full picture of the primary conditions of the villages and residents.

7.5 M&E Index

7.5.1 Village M&E Indexes

The suggested village M&E indexes are as follows:

(1) Purchase choice of farming products;
(2) How much they care about the pesticide residue problem;
(3) Security awareness of farming products consuming;
(4) Requirements for farming products’ safety management
(5) Level of awareness of farming products safety knowledge
(6) Level of understanding of the farming products’ quality safety laws and regulations
(7) Understanding and discriminating the green products, chemical-free products and organic products;
(8) Project participation and identification

7.5.2 Farmer M&E Indexes

Farmer M&E can take the two aspects of participation and benefits into consideration. Specifics are as follows:

(1) Participation
Participating in project constructing;
Providing knowledge about local conditions;
Times and contents of training;
Times of receiving products testing;
Received financial support
Participation of maintaining the project facility and outcome, etc.

(2) Benefits
The changes in revenue sources
Per capita net income (Yuan);
Production and living expenses;
Direct benefits from participating in the project, etc.

7.6 M&E Period and Information Release

M&E includes annual and casual evaluation this two basic types. The four M&E panels can work together or separately. Best will it be to have a cooperative M&E consultation annually. The ultimate aim of M&E is not to find fault with anything or anyone, but to come up with some solutions to the exposed problems through discovering problems and seeking for the reasons. Thus M&E is a constructive mechanism. Consultation M&E is organized and coordinated by the Agriculture Development Office of Jilin Finance Bureau. The funds should be included in the project budget.

The village, government and the World Bank M&E panels should submit their work reports respectively to the responsible village department, government of the project-covered region and the World Bank, and disclose them on the platforms such as the World Bank website, government website and village affairs publicity board, to receive public supervision, especially to ensure the awareness of the residents in the project-covered region. Suggestions of resident representative M&E panel should firstly get passed by the villagers, put in writing by the Agriculture Development Office of Jilin Province Financial Department, and submit to government and the World Bank after censored by the village representatives.
8 Conclusions and Suggestions

8.1 Project Summary

In recent years, with people’s living standards rising all the time, with economic globalization, trade liberalization and rapid development of international trade of agro-products, agro-products quality and safety are related not only to human health and life, but also to national economic development and social stability, and it has become a universal concern to all walks of life throughout the world. Jilin is a big province in agriculture, and it is a major production base of grain, edible oil and meat in our country. Its agro-product exports are huge, so the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety is of great significance to guarantee consumers’ health in urban and rural areas of our province, to readjust agricultural structural strategies, to increase farmers’ revenues, to promote sustainable agricultural development, to raise competitiveness of our agro-products in international marketplaces, etc.

Through such project components as GAP popularization, public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety, applied research on agro-products quality and safety, training, publicity, and demonstration of safe production chain of agro-products, we will try our best to incorporate all the agricultural sectors during the production into systematic and standardized track, create quality and safety brand names for Jilin Province, raise agro-products quality and safety levels and monitoring capacity, raise market competitiveness, ensure safe consumption, update the sense of responsibility among producers, business operators and supervisors, increase farmers’ incomes, optimize agricultural structures, control and treat environmental pollution, attain sustainable agricultural development, and safeguard social stability. All this has won extensive support from local governments and residents.

8.2 Public Informed Participation and Residents’ Support

The social impact assessment team conducted province-wide surveys on the project to the related residents, so the local governments and people of various nationalities have been well informed. The survey findings reveal that all the people, consumers and producers, urban residents and rural residents, showed considerable interest in the project, and they were all enthusiastic about and supportive of the project. In the field survey, the social impact assessment team got 100% support at discussion meetings with village and resident representatives, and 97% support from door-to-door visits and individual interviews.

8.3 Suggestions

The social impact assessment team holds that the social benefits of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety lie mainly in the following:

(1) The project implementation will raise agro-products quality in Jilin Province, safeguard consumers’ health, protect agricultural eco-environment, and realize sustainable agricultural development.

(2) The project will be of great significance in promoting agro-products quality
and safety standardization and development in the project area, Jilin Province and all over the country. The functions are as follows: ① Incorporating all the sectors during production into systematic and standardized track and creating brand names of quality and safety for Jilin Province; ② Raising agro-products quality and safety levels and monitoring capacity and market competitiveness; ③ Ensuring safe consumption and raising the sense of responsibility of producers, business operators and supervisors.

(3) The Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety will optimize agricultural production structures, introduce new production modes, increase market competitiveness for agro-products, and increase farmers’ incomes.

(4) The project implementation will provide enabling conditions for regional development, especially the development in poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas, including giving priority support to relevant enterprises and farmers’ cooperatives, providing financial assistance, consolidate agricultural infrastructures, offer training so that farmers can have access to advanced technology and knowledge. The capacity building in the project will quicken development steps in ethnic minority areas and poverty-stricken areas of promote economic development in these places.

The social impact assessment team has proposed feasible remedial measures against potential adverse impacts of the project. Besides, in order to better execute and improve the project implementation, it has made the following suggestions:

(1) Intensifying registration management of agricultural inputs, stressing responsibility, honoring commitment, exercising tier-management and classified operation, making known at proper time the prohibited and eliminated varieties and scopes; intensifying training and publicity on relevant knowledge to farmers to enable farmers to understand the application scopes of production materials so that they can consciously use such production materials as agricultural pesticide during production of agro-products according to the state regulations.

(2) Higher prices for quality agro-products coupled with ever-updating services. Vigorously improving distribution facilities for safe agro-products, constantly raising market service levels, especially in safe agro-products storage and freshness maintaining, try as much as possible to shorten transport time to reduce adverse impacts on food quality and safety during transport and storage, lowering distribution costs, speeding up distribution. If the safe agro-products are sold at too high prices, consumers will avoid them when they do not know much about safe agro-products, so the government may have some pilot programs, for instance, setting up a 20% premium cap over safe agro-products prices. Besides, sellers should constant improve their services at the sales counters and outlets.

(3) Attaching importance to brand name and packaging to meet consumers’ demand for safe agro-products. In order to attract more consumers, there should be constant innovations during safe agro-products’ distribution. Practices show that safe agro-products with brand names would stimulate consumers’ demand more. Our surveys findings reveal that 65% of the consumers prefer brand-name products when they shop for safe agro-products. Many consumers complain about shortage of safe agro-products varieties. So, only when we package safe agro-products and establish
brand-name awareness and constantly enrich varieties of safe agro-products can we meet consumers’ demands at various levels and effectively promote overall development of safe agro-products.

(4) Rectifying market orders, optimizing shopping environment, and choosing proper distribution channels for safe agro-products. According to survey data, 71% of the consumers take agro-products fairs as their No. shopping place, while 29% shop in supermarkets, because supermarkets are cleaner and more convenient. Now many safe agro-products only access markets through conventional distribution channels, and the markets are not effective to absorb many products to invite consumers, which has an adverse impact on consumers’ desire to buy. In order to give play to the scale effect and integrated effect of safe agro-products, we can consider setting up specialized markets for safe agro-products in a planned, organized and sector-by-sector manner.

(5) Combining production origin certification and product logo certification management. We should gradually set up the market access system for quality and safe agro-products at agro-products production bases, wholesale markets, agro-products fairs, and supermarkets. Encouraging production bases and wholesale markets to set up self-disciplinary check systems and compliance certification management systems, strictly preventing unsafe agro-products from getting into markets; exercising strict penalties and tracking down producers, processors and operators of agro-products and holding them accountable; expediting construction of pollution-free agro-products sales zones in wholesale markets; giving priority to sales of agro-products with quality certifications.

(6) Attacking shoddy products and safeguarding safe agro-products markets images. We must establish good images for safe agro-products markets to strengthen consumers’ purchase confidence and raise market credibility.

(7) Promulgating and improving relevant laws and regulations. Based on the “Agro-products Quality and Safety Law” promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture, different places should promulgate their own local laws and regulations in combination with their own situations, so as to form a legal system with departmental regulations as bylaws and local laws and regulations as supplements. We must guarantee agro-products production, processing, distribution, etc. from legal point of view. Against some law violations, the penalties should be meted out without mercy so that violators do not dare to break the law because of the increased risks in violation of the law. Sorting out departmental responsibilities and relations; if necessary, we can set up a comprehensive law-enforcing department to facilitate law enforcement to avoid the fact of too many managers but no management.

(8) Government support should have actual effects. Now government supports lie mainly in taxation, capital disbursement, operation, etc., without much effect. We suggest that the government support should be specific. If the government guidance is to be executed, it must fully mobilize producers, encourage production-sale combination between markets and producers, and encourage them to set up specialized counters for safe agro-products. In terms of testing costs and outlays, we should abolish the practice that producers bear all the costs. Both the testing party and
the tested party should share the testing costs; or we may refer to the American practice about costs for food safety certification: the testing costs are deducted from market taxes; or we may offer producers subsidies.

(9) Owing to the fact that the supervision of agro-products quality and safety involves many government departments and sectors, during the project operation, the chief leaders of the municipal and county governments should be personally responsible for agro-products quality and safety. We should set up the work mechanism of “government responsibility, department coordination and concerted action”. To be more specific, the agricultural department should be responsible for supervision over preliminary agro-products production and agricultural industrial management; the environmental protection department should be responsible for the supervision over agricultural production environment; the quality supervision department should be responsible for the supervision over agro-products processing; the industrial and commercial department should be responsible for the supervision over distributions; the sanitation department should be responsible for the supervision over catering service and dining halls, etc.; the public security department should be responsible for investigation of cases of criminal manufacturing and sales of shoddy products, toxic and harmful products, and for cooperation with the law-enforcement by relevant departments; the commercial department should be responsible for industrial management and guidance in agro-products distribution; the livestock department should be responsible for inspection and quarantine supervision over livestock products and supervision over designated slaughtering places; the education department should be responsible for routine management of school dining halls safety and popularization of food safety and health education among students; the publicity department should be responsible for publicity and warning education, with typical cases, to raise awareness of agro-products quality and safety. With all this in place, it will be able to make people consciously raise their awareness of agro-products quality and safety, promote better project implementation, management and sustainable development.
Attachment 1

No. __________

Questionnaire on Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

Venue: City County/District/City_Township/Street_Village/Community Group

Date:

I. Basic Family Situations:
1. Personal information about the person who replies to the questionnaire:
   1. Gender: □ Male □ Female
   2. age:
      □ 25 years old □ 26-35 years old □ 36-45 years old □ 46-55 years old □ 56-65 years old □ 66 years old
   3.nationality:
      □ Han □ Korean □ Mongolian □ Manchu □ Huizu □ Others
   4. religious beliefs:
      □ Buddhism □ Islam □ Christian □ Catholic □ no religious beliefs □ Others
   5. education:
      □ illiterate or semi-literate □ primary school □ junior high school □ senior high school
      □ technical high school □ junior college □ undergraduate and above
   6. occupation:
      □ farmer □ Worker □ business owner □ business employee □ civil servant □ institution
      □ retired cadre □ retired or laid-off worker □ unemployed □ student □ Others

2. Basic economic situations of your family
   1. How many people are there in your family?
   2. your family incomes in 2008: about _______ Yuan
      Your annual expenditures: about _______ Yuan.
   3. source of incomes for your family: (You can tick more than one.)
      □ Farming □ livestock □ handicraft □ small workshop □ business □ working as an employee □ wage □ Others (please specify)
   4. The biggest source of income is (tick one):
      □ Farming □ livestock □ handicraft □ small workshop □ business □ working as an employee □ wage □ Others (please specify)
   5. Your family’s land size: _____ mu; dry land _____; irrigated land _____; woodland _____; fish ponds _____; orchard _____
   6. Your family’s total number of all types of animals in 2008: _____ head; population _____; number of the slaughtered _____; of which are _____ cattle, _____ pigs, _____ sheep, _____ horses; others _____
   7. Your family’s total number of poultry in 2008: _____ head; population _____; number of the slaughtered _____.
8. The model in which you are engaged in agricultural production: □ traditional model
   □ standardized mode (in accordance with agricultural products quality and safety control)

II. Villagers’ Views and Recommendations on the Project
1. Do you think the agro-products quality and safety problem is serious in your area?
   □ Very serious □ serious □ so-so □ not very serious □ almost non-existent □ no idea
2. Do you support the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety?
   □ Yes □ No □ none of my business
3. Which of the following do you feel needs strengthening among the sub-projects (You can tick more than one)
   □ GAP standards and promotion □ public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety □
   applied research, training and public awareness □ demonstration of production chain of safe
   agricultural products □ Project Management Model
4. What sub-projects do you feel need to be added? _____
5. Benefits of the project to your family (You can choose more than one):
   ______; the biggest benefit: ______
   A to adjust and optimize the structure of agricultural products, rational use of land,
   improve agricultural production and profit
   B the introduction of good agricultural practices to improve the standardization of the
   level of agriculture in our province, to increase the income of the farmers
   C to promote the development of cooperative economic organizations of farmers,
   improving their quality, and promote institutional innovation
   D to improve the quality and safety of agricultural products of the province and the
   level of inspection
   E increase the province's agricultural domestic and international competitiveness
   F to improve people's living standards and protect the health of consumers.
   G improve the ecological environment protection
   H Others
6. Are you willing to participate in this project?
   □ Willing □ do not want to □ does not matter
7. To improve the quality of agricultural products may need to increase agricultural
   production costs, are you willing to pay this cost?
   □ willing □ willing , but I will expect reasonable selling prices in order to protect the
   profits □ do not want to
8. Do you think this project will give your family or regional economic development
   opportunities?
   □ will □ will not □ do not know
9. Do you think the project will have a negative impact?
   □ will □ will not □ do not know
   If you believe that there will be a negative impact on the project, then what?
   □ increasing production costs □ enlarging the gap between the rich and the poor □
   Others
10. Are you willing to accept new modes of production?
   □ Willing □ do not want to □ does not matter
11. Are you willing to participate in the training of safe production of agricultural products?
   □ Willing □ do not want to □ does not matter
12. Are you willing to accept the quality and safety testing of agricultural products?
   □ Willing □ do not want to □ does not matter
13. Do you know what safe agro-products are?
   □ yes, □ I know some □ do not understand
14. What do you think are safe agro-products? (You can tick more than one)?
   □ good looking □ green products logo □ pollution-free agro-products logo □ organic agro-products logo □ harmless to people
15. According to you, pollution-free agricultural products are ( ), green food is ( ) organic products are ( ).

A production environment, production processes, product quality in line with national standards and norms relating to the requirements to obtain certification by the certification of qualified certificates and allows the use of pollution-free agricultural products or unprocessed marked the beginning of the consumption of agricultural products processing.

B refers to adhere to the principles of sustainable development, in accordance with the production of specific production methods, identified by the specialized agencies, licensing the use of trademark signs of pollution-free green food safety, quality, nutritional food.

C is in accordance with the standards of organic agricultural production in the production of non-use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and livestock feed additives such as substances, do not use genetically engineered organisms and their products available, follow the principle of the laws of nature and ecology, adopted a series of sustainable development in agricultural technology, the coordination of agriculture and the relationship between aquaculture and promote ecological balance, and the special of the diversity and the sustainable use of resources, and through legitimate certification body for organic products certified products.
Questionnaire on Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

Venue: City County/District/City_Township/Street_Village/Community Group

Date:

I. Basic Family Situations:
1. Personal information about the person who replies to the questionnaire:
   1. gender: □ Male □ Female
   2. age:
      □ 25 years old □ 26-35 years old □ 36-45 years old □ 46-55 years old □ 56-65 years old □ 66 years old
   3. nationality:
      □ Han □ Korean □ Mongolian □ Manchu □ Huizu □ Others
   4. religious beliefs:
      □ Buddhism □ Islam □ Christian □ Catholic □ no religious beliefs □ Others
   5. education:
      □ illiterate or semi-literate □ primary school □ junior high school □ senior high school □ technical high school □ junior college □ undergraduate and above
   6. per capita income of your family:
      □ below 500 Yuan □ 500-1000 Yuan □ 1000-2000 Yuan □ 2000-3000 Yuan □ 3000-5000 Yuan □ 5000-8000 Yuan □ 8000-10000 Yuan □ over 1 million Yuan
   7. places where you buy agricultural products:
      □ fair or farmers market □ supermarket, shopping malls
   8. First concern when you buy agricultural products:
      □ Whether or not harmful to humans □ fair price □ brand □ with quality and safety logo □ others
   9. Do you buy agro-products with quality and safety of logos? □ Yes □ No
      The reason you do not buy agro-products with quality and safety logos:
      □ no trust □ high price □ others
   10. Have you ever bought unsafe agricultural products: □ Yes □ No
      If “yes”, how did you deal with it?
         □ complaining to manufacturers □ simply discarding it
   11. Do you think that there exists the problem of agro-products quality and safety in our province? □ Yes □ No
   12. What do you think are the fundamental causes to the current problems of agricultural products quality and safety?
      □ incomplete laws and regulations on quality and safety of agricultural products
      □ law enforcement agencies punish violations too leniently.
      □ greed of agro-products producers
consumers of agricultural products fail to pay enough attention to agro-products safety, awareness of safeguarding rights is not strong

13. What do you think are safe agricultural products (you can tick more than one)?
   □ good looks □ with green products logo □ with pollution-free products logo □ with organic products logo □ not harmful to humans

14. Are you in favor of higher prices for better quality agricultural products:
   □ Yes □ yes, but do not want the price to be too much higher than that of the ordinary products □ No

15. Are you in favor of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety?
   □ Yes □ No □ do not matter

16. Which of the following do you feel needs strengthening among the sub-projects (You can tick more than one)
   □ GAP standards and promotion □ public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety □ applied research, training and public awareness □ demonstration of production chain of safe agricultural products □ Project Management Model

17. What sub-projects do you feel need to be added? _____

18. Benefits of the project to your family (You can choose more than one):
   _____; the biggest benefit: _____
   A. protecting and improving eco-environment
   B. Raising testing and monitoring of agro-products quality and safety in our province.
   C. Raising competitiveness of our province’s agro-products in domestic and international markets
   D. Raising living standards
   E. Others

19. Do you think the project will have a negative impact?
   □ will □ will not □ do not know

If you believe that there will be a negative impact on the project, then what?
   □ increasing production costs □ enlarging the gap between the rich and the poor □ Others
Attachment 3
No. ____________
Questionnaire on Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

Venue:  City  County/District/City_Township/Street_Village/Community
        Group

Date:

    Name Tel: Name Tel
## Attachment 4
### Project Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component category</th>
<th>Component No.</th>
<th>Component name</th>
<th>Project activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 GAP standardization and demonstration</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Improvement of standard systems</td>
<td>Select a group of agricultural products, animal products, aquatic product without standards and, in parallel, develop their production standards and inspection standards; revise old standards that have lagged behind the market demand for products, system synchronization (Amendment) will be their production standards, inspection standards; popularize and promote standards for existing products, and production standards and testing standards are not supporting the products, and improve their production standards and inspection standards; the focus of the system (Amendment) set standards for pollution-free agricultural products, while planned system (Amendment) set a number of standards for green and organic products. It includes agricultural standards, animal husbandry standards, and aquaculture standards.</td>
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<td>Component category</td>
<td>Component No.</td>
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<td>Project activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Demonstration and promotion of agricultural standardized production</td>
<td>Selection of some eligible production areas to promote the standardization of the model (in accordance with the standard-level points: pollution-free agricultural demonstration bases, green agricultural demonstration bases, bases of organic agricultural products; by industry: agricultural standardization demonstration zones, animal husbandry standardization demonstration areas, aquatic standardization demonstration zones)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Agro-products certification system, institutional capacity building, pilot project of traceability systems</td>
<td>Plan to build certified products and good agricultural practices and production enterprises; some monitoring vehicles for the Province and the city (state) certification bodies; some sets of office equipment to achieve office automation, certification management to strengthen the training of personnel, establishment of routine systems for certification of products, bases and corporate governance; the province will print uniform packaging and labeling for pollution-free, green and organic agricultural products, classifying these products into categories, grades, and bases with uniform packaging and labels in the market</td>
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<td>Component category</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Public monitoring of agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety monitoring and management systems</td>
<td>Establishing the five-level quality control systems at provincial, city, county, township and village level for agricultural products; purchasing vehicles for law enforcement, refrigerators, computers, printers and other hardware equipment; establishment of monitoring systems for agricultural inputs, production process monitoring systems, environmental monitoring system, production origins, agricultural products certification, market access and monitoring system for packaging, identification; testing the quality and safe agricultural production system; establishment of a reasonable structure, a strong supervision workforce with rationalized structure, fine work style,</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety information monitoring system</td>
<td>Database for quality and safety of agricultural products, agricultural information platform monitoring the quality and safety of agricultural products, quality and safety analysis of early warning systems, quality and safety of agricultural products traceability system, public information systems and quality standards of agricultural libraries, quality and safety of agricultural policies and regulations, database, information base of certified products, product testing information databases, database integrity, agricultural inputs information base, environment and agricultural production zoning database for production origin, quality and safety of agricultural information platform; city (state), counties (cities, districts) quality and safety of agricultural and rural information centers (township), base, business, market information collection system and inquiry system.</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>Agro-products quality and safety testing system</td>
<td>Three-tier provincial, municipal and county to establish quality control centers, development of the corresponding functions, and corresponding equipment configurations. Jilin Province quality and safety of agricultural products inspection center, Jilin Province livestock products testing center, Jilin Province aquatic eco-environment quality testing center in nine municipal and prefecture levels.</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>Environment assessment baseline of agro-products production origins</td>
<td>Survey of agricultural production impacts on environment on the quality of agricultural products; investigation focused on the regional status quo of environmental quality for agricultural production; construction of environmental quality of agricultural origin database in key areas; evaluation of agricultural production and environmental quality ranking in key areas; forecasts focusing on environmental quality of regional changes in agricultural production.</td>
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<td>3 Research on agro-products quality and safety applications, training and publicity</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Research on agro-products quality and safety issues</td>
<td>Research projects to develop operation manuals on safety of agricultural products, public notices, returns, assessment forms, assessment criteria, tasks, books, undertaking to report on annual plans, implementation of subject checks, supervision and inspection, annual summary reports, audit reports, accounting books (tables, statements)</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>Training on agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>Provincial and municipal (state), counties (cities, districts) and townships 4-level training: to promote the standardization of technical personnel, standardized criteria for preparation staff, laboratory managers, test technicians, system quality and safety of agricultural information systems managers, regulation of agricultural products quality and safety staff, personnel authentication system, quality and safety inspection of agricultural products to the professional back-up, and leaders of agricultural organizations, professional co-operation, monitoring and testing study abroad, training personnel, testing personnel basic training, village cadre training, farmer training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component category</td>
<td>Component No.</td>
<td>Component name</td>
<td>Project activities</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>Publicity of agro-products quality and safety</td>
<td>Use of radio, television, newspapers, periodicals, promotional materials, etc. as carriers; through the activities of food and agricultural production, processing and circulation of the main, urban and rural consumers, regulator of agricultural products quality and safety staff and other related laws and regulations, knowledge, technology, identification, rights, disciplinary and other promotional contents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Agro-products safe production chain demonstration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Realization of agricultural production, storage, processing, testing, transportation, market quality and safety in an entire chain of control, thereby maximizing the settlement of agricultural pesticide and (veterinarian) drug residues, excessive heavy metals, source of pollution, such as microbial contamination and secondary pollution, and promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Project management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On all aspects of World Bank operations and all aspects of all sub-project, conducting a comprehensive management, setting up a strong top-down project management agencies, identifying those institutions to respond to the management functions, establishment of a complete set of project management rules and regulations.</td>
</tr>
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Attachment 5

Outline of the Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

1 Local government leaders’ appraisal of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety on local economic and social development in both the positive and negative sides, and their opinions and suggestions on how to promote local national development.
   (1) Major existing problems of agricultural development objectives in the surveyed counties and townships;
   (2) Local county and township’s industrial structures, resources, environment, nationalities and religious factors in relation to poverty and development;
   (3) The projected impacts of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety on the county and township: contributions: (ecology, economy, society and culture) and adverse impacts;
   (4) The measures taken in the county and township to ensure local farmers participate in the project implementation, especially the measures to ensure and promote involvement of ethnic minorities, women and poverty-stricken farmers;
   (5) Experience and lessons in agricultural development and local and national development in the past (including research reports, theses, work summaries, etc.).

2 Soliciting local government officials who are familiar with the local situations for suggestions about assessment venues and contents.

3 Visiting at least two administrative villages in each region: one with more ethnic minorities and one with more Hans; holding meeting for villager representatives who are composed of village head (Party secretary), accountant, women’s federation, Communist League, ethnic minorities, rural teachers, etc. Questionnaires are to be handed out, 50 for each village; making some door-to-door interviews and taking some pictures (two households for better-off, two for medium households and two for poor households, taking national representativeness into account).

4 Surveying on local agricultural enterprises’ and farmers’ cooperative’s support and attitude to the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety; hopefully visiting at least five agricultural enterprises or farmers’ cooperatives in one region and talking to their directors.
Attachment 6

Data List of the Social Impact Assessment of the Jilin Province & World Bank Project of Agro-products Quality and Safety

1 Yearbook 2007 and Yearbook 2008 of each region and prefecture of Jilin Province
2 Surveyed county and township’s latest statistics in 2007 or 2008 including
   (1) the county, township and town area, the main resources and the ecological
       environment;
   (2) the total population and sex and ethnic structure;
   (3) value of agricultural production structure and infrastructure;
   (4) GDP and per capita income;
   (5) income difference between urban and rural areas and nationalities;
   (6) local social and cultural features of ethnic minorities, their customs
3 information on the ethnic minorities (from the local religion bureau and or
   statistics bureau)
   (1) Jilin Province, the structure of ethnic minority employees, especially the
       minority of the population engaged in agriculture in total employment and its
       proportion of the population, the requirements of the statistical data in recent years,
       such as the 2000 census.
   (2) the subject of minority employees in all regions of the structure, especially the
       minority of the population engaged in agriculture in total employment and its
       proportion of the population, a relatively new statistical data
4 surveyed township and village information
   (1) population (including national situations) and resources (local enabling conditions
       to wealth);
   (2) livelihood structure;
   (3) agricultural production methods and timetable for production and living;
   (4) The local minority community culture, customs and habits.
Attachment 7

Basic Procedures for Village Survey

(1) Tell the township and village cadres our intention of doing the investigations, including by convening them, representatives of the affected farmers, representatives at the three levels of incomes, namely, the better-off, the medium and the poor households women's representatives, village elders, youth and representatives of residents of various villages, totaling about 30 in the conference room of the township government or village committee. The meeting venue will remain open in order for any other villagers to reflect the situations and express their views at any time;

(2) The surveying side will make available lists of project activities, pens and candies for the representatives;

(3) The director of the PMO introduces the Project Overview; the assessment team members introduce themselves in languages appropriate to the situations. Indicating the reasons for this survey, the objectives, contents, methods, the use of research results; informing participants in particular that nobody will bear any liability for providing circumstances, views, suggestions and others;

(4) A flexible manner, from the delegates concerned or interested in the topic into a gradual understanding of the baseline information on the villages, customs, customs system; learning about the villagers’ understanding of the situation, listening to representatives’ experience of previous projects; analyzing potential adverse impacts of the project and offering ways to deal with them; listening to the villagers to discuss issues and express different opinions or even argue with each other;

(5) Keeping meeting minutes carefully and asking representatives to review, check, add, etc.;

(6) Representatives signing the minutes;

(7) The surveying side leaves the village cadres and representatives their contact methods;

(8) Asking representatives to help select representative households and individuals for interviews and lead the way to their houses.

(9) Expressing thanks to the representative and ending the meeting.
Attachment 8

Basic Procedures for Door-to-door Interview and Individual Interview

(1) Village cadres or villagers lead the way to households;
(2) Telling the host/hostess about or the respondents about the intention and presenting gifts to them;
(3) Explaining the contents of the questionnaires and their usage; consulting the farmers on their requirements for language, environment, etc. for the interview; stating confidentiality principles to protect farmers’ personal privacy
(4) Farmers filling in the questionnaires independently, with or without the investigating officials’ assistance; all respondents should examine, check and endorse the questionnaires if they are filled in by the investigating officials.
(5) Holding semi-structured interviews with farmers to understand their knowledge of the project, the views and suggestions; listening to farmers’ ideas and methods about adverse impacts of the project;
(6) Listening to farmers’ talk on the production and life, including marriage, family, neighborhood relations, masses, and official-villager relations, experiences as migrant workers, etc.
(7) Leaving contact methods and bidding farmers farewell.
### 33 Ethnic Townships in Jilin Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>District/County</th>
<th>Ethnic Township</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changchun</td>
<td>Shuangyang</td>
<td>Shuangyingzi Huizu Township</td>
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<td>District</td>
<td>Hujia Huizu Township</td>
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<td>Longtan District</td>
<td>Wulajie Manchu Township</td>
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## Ethnic Minorities in Jilin Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality/Prefecture</th>
<th>County/County-level city</th>
<th>Population (in 10000)</th>
<th>Ethnic minority proportion (%)</th>
<th>Ethnic minority autonomous county</th>
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