World Bank Financed Agro-tech Project
Multi-ethnic Development Plan (MDP) for Heilongjiang Project Region

Agricultural Integrated Development Office of Fuyu County,
Heilongjiang Province

China Cross-cultural Consulting Center (CCCC) at Sun Yat-sen University
April 5th, 2004
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Foreword

In the Heilongjiang World Bank Financed Agro-tech Project, the project involving minority areas is the Fuyu Cow Technology Demonstration Project, including Taha Manchu-Daur town and Youyi Daur-Manchu-Kirgiz Town. The World Bank emphasizes on the significance of the present multi-ethnic situation to the execution of the project and the importance of multi-ethnic joint development, and suggests that one of the important indexes of the project’s result assessment is to see whether the nationalities in the project areas, especially minorities, have substantially developed by participating in the project. Based on the above considerations and the World Bank’s requirements, the Heilongjiang Agricultural Integrated Development Office has made an investigation of the distribution, economy, politics, culture, project participation of the minorities in the project area in collaboration with China Cross-cultural Consulting Center at Sun Yat-sen University (CCCC) undertaking the project’s social assessment pursuant to the World Bank’s Policy OD4.20. The “World Bank Financed Agro-tech Project Multi-ethnic Development Plan for Heilongjiang Project Region” is formed on this basis.

The data quoted by the plan come from local literatures, statistics of the province, counties and villages and the fieldwork, with reference to the multi-ethnic development plans for the past World Bank financed projects in Jiangxi, Xinjiang prepared by CCCC.

Chapter 1. Nationalities in Project Areas

I. Nationalities in Heilongjiang

Heilongjiang province is named after the biggest river in the province – Heilongjiang River. Up to the year of 2001, the population of the province was 38,110,000. There are 47 nationalities living in it. Han people account for 94.3% of the population, while the minorities account for 5.7%, about 2,000,000. Duerbote Mongol Autonomous County is the only autonomous county in the province. There are 68 ethnic Xiang(towns), 920 ethnic villages. The nationalities whose populations exceed 10,000 are Mongol, Hui, Korean, Manchu, Daur nationalities, while Xibe, Ewenki, Orogen, Kirgiz, and Hezhen nationalities have fewer residents. The population of Manchu is about 1,180,000, accounting for 59% of the total minorities, while Korean, 450,000, Hui, 140,000, Mongol, 140,000, Daur, 40,000, Xibe, 10,000, Orogen, 3,700, Ewenki, 2,700, Kirgiz, 1,500, and Hezhen, 3,800.

The nationalities in Heilongjiang province have a long history. Most of the minorities have been the native residents, such as Xibe, Orogen, Ewenki, Hezhen, and Daur. Korean, Hui, Kirzığ nationalities gradually immigrated and settled down in the province. Among the minorities, Orogen, Hezhen, Mogol and Manchu have typical
characters. Orogen and Hezhen live in the places that sites beside mountains or rivers, but they have difference in living: Orogen people lead their lives mainly by hunting, while Hezhen by fishing. Hezhen people mainly gather along the Tongjiangjie Ferry, while Mongol live in Duerbote Mongol Autonomous County and Manchu in Fuyu County.

II. Nationalities in Fuyu County

1. Natural geography

Fuyu County locates in the west of Heilongjiang province, the left coast of Nen River middle reaches. Its geographical coordinate is situated at 47°48´ N, 124°125´ E. The whole county covers an area of 6,090,000 mu, cultivated area accounting for 1,400,000 mu, prairie 1,760,000 mu. The terrain is plain, and the soil is suitable for planting crops like corns, wheat, soybeans and rice, etc. The ground water level is relatively high, therefore, it is rich in water resource. There are two natural rivers, Nen River and Wuyur River and two man-made canals, northern Yinen and middle Yinnen and dotted various sized marsh. With its convenient transportation, Qibei and Qinen railways meet at the county, and also Qihei and Nianbei highways cross the county.

(1) The Taha Manchu-Daur Town

The Taha Manchu-Daur town is situated 32 kilometers away from the southwest of Fuyu county seat. Its geographical coordinate is located at 47°33´N and 124°12´E. It borders with the Long’an Bridge Village in the east and Qiqihar City in the west and south, and the township of Youyi Daur –Man-Kirzig in the north. It covers a total area of 730km, with cultivated area accounting for 94000 mu and grassland 2000 mu. Taha Township has superior natural conditions, with Nen River and Wuyur River crossing inside the township. It is a desirable place to develop stockbreeding. It has also convenient traffic networks. The Qijia train and Haman avenue also pass through the township.

(2) Youyi -Daur -Kirzig- Manchu Town

The Township of Youyi-Daur-Kirzig-Man is located around the county seat of Fuyu,47°48´N, 124°27´E. It covers a total area of 584 km, with cultivated area accounting for 140000 mu, and grassland 480000mu. The factors restricting the development of this area are the followings: natural disasters like drought in spring, (accompanied by wind erosion), water logging in summer etc., and the decadence of natural resource due to the irrational way of land exploitation, weather deterioration, capital shortage, insufficient facilities of water conservancy for irrigation and drainage.

2. Nationalities

Fuyu County governs 5 villages, 5 townships, 90 administrative villages, and 315 natural villages. The total population is 300,000 people, among which the rural
population accounts for 176 thousand people composed of Manchu, Mongol, Daur, Kirgiz, accounting for 5.9% of the total population.

Taha Manchu-Daur Town governs 20 villages such as Talta, East Taha, and Shiwuli etc. and 25 natural villages; there are 5,027 families and 24,447 people. The population of the minorities is 6,326 people, composed of Daur, Ewenki, Orogen, Kirgiz Xibe, Mongol and Manchu, etc.

Youyi-Daur-Manchu-Kirgiz Town governs 21 villages such as Youyi, Changsheng, and Changjiu etc. The population of the minorities is 2,754 people, composed of Daur, Manchu, Kirzig, Mongol and Ewenki etc.

The Assessment Team mainly investigated the Dengke Village of Youyi Town. There are 334 families with a population of 1,134 people. It is divided into three natural villages. The population of the minorities is 796 people, accounting for 74%, among which Daur has 255 families, 763 people. Ewenki, 5 people, Kirzig, 10 people, Manchu, 5 people and Mongol, 5 families 13 people.

3. Production

Local people mainly conduct agricultural or stockbreeding production. Their consciousness of market and commodity is increasingly strengthened. They have strong wish to be well-off through their hardworking.

4. Economy

Stockbreeding is the pillar industry in the economic development of Fuyu County, which is also one of the stockbreeding demonstration towns and cow-industrialized bases confirmed by the Heilongjiang provincial government. In 1977, it was listed as the national commodity cow production base. In 1984, Fuyu County was named by the Heilongjiang province as a stockbreeding county. In 2002, it realized a gross agriculture output value of RMB 834 million, among which, the stockbreeding output value was 436 million, accounting for 52.7% of the gross agriculture output value. The agricultural per capita income was RMB 2,170, among which the stockbreeding per capita income was RMB 1368, accounting for 63% of the agricultural per capita income.

Fuyu County has desirable conditions for developing stockbreeding industry: there are lots of rivers and lakes in the county, as well as fertile float grass. The natural pastures total to 1,670,000 mu, which is suitable for stockbreeding production. Furthermore, the service system at county-town-village level has been established, such as breeding, epidemic prevention, feedstuff supply, stock production inspection, and milk purchasing. Dairy production and poultry process industry have developed initially. Now, the Fuyu County is striving for the goal of constructing a base with high quality dairy output of 500,000 tons.
5. Languages

Manchu Nationality has its own language, but in daily life they use Mandarin Chinese. Only few old people can speak Manchu language. There are a lot of historical literatures in Manchu language.

Mongol and Xibe people also have their languages. Since they have lived with Han people for a long term, they have lost their written language and used Chinese.

Orogen and Kirzig people use Chinese as written language, but they have their own spoken languages. For they have lived with Han people for a long term, most of them use Mandarin as daily language.

Ewenki and Dur nationalities also have their own spoken languages, but with Chinese as their written language.

Generally, Mandarin Chinese has become the daily language, but people still can use Mongol to communicate (The languages of Daur and Kirzig base on Mongol). Local people have all used Chinese as written language, while some engaged in cultural or educational occupations are able to use Mongol and Manchu languages. Among old people, the ethnic languages are reserved to a higher degree. However, young people and children tend to use Chinese.

In view of the present lingual situation in the project areas, the Multi-ethnic Development Plan shall involve more staff of these nationalities at minority villages and be executed in ethnic languages. When a multi-ethnic activity is held, Chinese can be used and a proper number of bilingual staff shall be provided. To protect ethnic languages and cultures, the use of ethnic languages is encouraged.

6. Relations between nationalities

The population of Fuyu area are mostly minorities who settled down after pastoral nomads and people sent by the government for political and military reasons. They have been living there for more than 200 years. When reserving their ethnic traditions, nationalities are willing to accept cultures from others. This can been seen in the cultures and customs of local people. Proverbs and the linguistic units of minorities in the name of places are preserved for long. The folk tales, conventional customs, religious beliefs of all minorities are merged chronically into a strong plain local culture. Therefore, it is difficult to sort out the origins and to make distinctions between them.

In Dengke Village under Youyi Town, the villagers remarked that, although Daur made up the larger part of the population, all ethnic groups lived in a harmony. The situation that one nationality took superiority upon others never happened.
Chapter 2. Project’s Influences on Nationalities in Project Areas

I. Positive influences

1. Influence on local living standard

   This project will promote the activity of local masses for raising cows, increase the income of farmers and the revenues of the government, and improve local living standard. Meanwhile, the popularization of advanced agro-techniques in this project will effectively improve the agro-technical level of local farmers and lay a good foundation for the future development.

2. Influence on the relation between nationalities

   The successful implementation of the project will drive minority masses to get rich by way of technology and labor, drive their development dramatically, which will be significant to the steady social development. This project’s implementation will promote the communication among local nationalities and help to build up friendly relations.

3. Influence on women’s status

   While becoming rich utilizing agro-techniques, women will also enjoy higher status both at home and in the society.

4. Significance of environmental protection

   Taking environmental balance and efficient stockbreeding into consideration, the project will be significant for environmental protection. The project will also increase the unit output of stockbreeding in the project areas, reduce the dependence of extensive dairy production on grassland resources and generate active ecological benefits by practicing rational mode of breeding and improving cow breeds.

II. Negative influences

1. Possible influence on local minority cultures

   As far as we know, this project will impose no direct impact on local minority cultures. However, the project implementation departments will also pay close attention to this throughout the project and report any problem to the superior, the World Bank and the corresponding consulting agency.

2. Degree of participation and differentiation in wealth

   Since the project fund is limited, not every farmer with the will of participation can participate in the project. In addition, a small number of experienced and conditioned
farmers may obtain more resources for development by going ahead; those with higher ability of learning may benefit more. These might give rise to further differentiation in wealth among local farmers and could hardly be avoided during the project. The project management departments shall endeavor to work on this field and help the groups relatively disadvantaged in project participation.

3. Feeling lost psychologically

If the nationalities with a smaller population and the disadvantaged groups in different nationalities cannot be given consideration to, the resulting psychology of loss might trigger or intensify contradictions between or inside nationalities, and will finally hinder the goal of joint prosper and development between nationalities.

4. Adverse impact on environment

The improper technical control and stockbreeding, as well as hygiene conditions, will increase the risks of the project. In addition, driven by economic benefits, farmers might enlarge the scale of breeding blindly, increasing the load of livestock, so that grasslands will not be regenerated and the local environment deteriorated.

Chapter 3. Legal Foundation for Multi-ethnic Development Plan

Pursuant to the relevant laws, regulations and local bylaws, the groups covered by the project areas can fully enjoy the lawful rights and interests as Chinese citizens on an equal basis. The preparation and execution of this Multi-ethnic Development Plan has a sufficient legal foundation.

I. All nationalities enjoy equal political, economic, social and cultural rights

In the light of the “Constitution of the People’s Republic of China” and “Law of Regional National Autonomy of the People’s Republic of China”, all minorities manage their affairs independently. The people’s congress and its standing committee of Heilongjiang and the autonomous minority areas have also formulated local bylaws and regulations based on the multi-ethnic situation and national cultural features in Heilongjiang, ensuring the enforcement of the above national laws and regulations. Accordingly, under the legal framework of the regional national autonomy system, the nationalities in the project areas can enjoy equal political, economic, social and cultural rights, minorities can further enjoy the corresponding preferences in all aspects.

The nationalities in the nationality autonomous areas have the following rights:
- to enact autonomous regulations, manage local fiscal, economic, educational, cultural affairs;
- to use their own ethnic languages;
- to enjoy the freedom of religions;
- to reserve their customs and cultures;
- to enjoy the rights and favored policies on economic development;
- to develop their ethnic cultures, education, science and technology;
- to enjoy the favored policies on family planning.

II. All nationalities enjoy equal to develop occupied lands and protect their lawfully earned income


Pursuant to the above legal documents, the nationalities in the project areas have equal opportunities in obtaining the land use right. At some places, ethnic groups with a smaller population have been treated specially as regards land. The differences in land area, quality and water source result from disparities between areas, irrelevant to any ethnic group. Accordingly, overall, the nationalities involved in the project have been institutionally guaranteed as to land resources. The Multi-ethnic Development Plan proposed by the project is a good legal foundation. Under the above legal framework, all ethnic groups in the project areas can have the right to participate in the project and be developed. This also provides a legal guarantee to the project and its specific coverage.

Chapter 4. Main Contents of Fuyu Project

The Fuyu County Cow Technology Demonstration Project has a total investment of RMB17.8 million, using central (World Bank loan) funds of RMB8 million, province level counterpart funds of RMB4.16 million, municipal, county and Xiang counterpart funds of RMB1.6 million and self-raised funds of RMB4 million. The undertaker of the project is Heilongjiang Bright Songhe Dairy Co., Ltd., the technical support units are the Heilongjiang Livestock Research Institute and Heilongjiang Research Institute of Veterinary Science. A county, Xiang, village 3-level service system is proposed
and to be perfected—set up the county-level livestock veterinary technical service center at the county seat of Fuyu County; set up Xiang-level livestock veterinary integrated service stations in Youyi Daur-Manchu-Kirgiz Xiang and Taha Manchu-Daur Xiang; set up a village-level Daur-Manchu-Kirgiz Xiang and Taha Manchu-Daur Xiang; set up a village-level livestock veterinary integrated service system at 8 villages in the above 2 Xiangs. It is proposed to popularize and demonstrate advanced techniques, e.g., corn silage, alfalfa planting, production and preparation techniques. The goal of the project is to improve the cows in the project areas and the technological level of cattle raising, grow high-quality feeds, establish, perfect the cow information service system and production management system, and reach a sterile milk annual output of 34,300 tons.

Chapter 5. Objectives of Multi-ethnic Development Plan

(I) The MDP should give consideration not only to the economic growth alone, but also how to make the nationalities in the project areas go on a benign path of sustainable growth through the project’s execution. For this purpose, we’ve proposed the following objectives:

(1) Promote the coordinated development of the economy, ecology and culture in the areas;
(2) Promote the improvement of the household standard of living in the areas;
(3) Promote the local development of high-quality human resources;
(4) Promote the improvement of the agricultural, stockbreeding and technological level of different nationalities in the areas;
(5) Promote and cultivate the market entry ability of the minorities in the areas;
(6) Promote the participation of the minorities in the areas in the project and its execution, supervision.

(II) On this basis, according to the project’s characteristics and the present national situation in the project areas, the project units will give special consideration to the following aspects involving the local minorities’ interests to realize the objectives of this plan:

1. Ensure lawful land right of minority participants:

A. Under the framework of the State laws and regulations, formula flexible systems or provisions to guarantee the continuity in the right to use mountain forests grasslands and other lands, so as to improve the farmers’ activity for rational development, utilization and long-term investment on the land, prevent short-term malignant developments and realize sustainable land utilization;
B. All kinds of lands of the families involved in the project should be kept stable and may not be relocated by the local government at liberty;

C. The project authorities shall listen to the participants’ complaints about illegal occupation of their land, grassland resources, and report to the competent government authorities, so that measures can be taken to guarantee their rights;

D. To make the project sustainable, the Fuyu County Agricultural Development Office shall formulate the measures for the protection of land resources in the project areas and the punishment regulations with the nationalities concerned.

2. Guarantee the rights and interests of minorities:

   A. To ensure the equal benefits of the minorities in the region, fully involve minority masses, especially women, in the project managerial body;

   B. Guarantee different ethnic groups’ right to learn the project’s execution, inform timely the ethnic minority groups of the project’s execution, make special remarks to them when their interests are involved to get their understanding and support;

   C. The project’s execution must be based on the respect to the culture of the ethnic minority groups. Specifically, if the specific practice of the project’s execution disagrees with the local national culture and customs, or imposes any negative impact thereon, it should be stopped;

   D. A complaint channel for the minority groups and individuals in the areas should be set up so that their opinions, suggestions can be reflected and measures taken;

   E. Distribute the “Complaint & Suggestion Sheet of Project Execution” printed in the national language to the ethnic minorities and individuals for them to raise their complaints timely;

   F. Establish the complaint handling regulations for the minority participants, specifying the handling time and procedure after complaint;

   G. Handle events of infringement on disadvantaged ethnic groups and individuals in the project’s execution timely.

3. Ensure the equal multi-ethnic participation in farmer associations:

   A. Ensure the participation of multi-nationality representatives in the farmer associations.

   B. Ensure the participation of women representatives in the farmer associations.

   C. To give play to the role of the farmers associations in the “company+ farmer” pattern, it is necessary to train the local multi-ethnic farmers, operation staff
of the farmer professional cooperative associations and government officials concerned:

1) Give training on the association foundation, operation and management to the principals of the associations and local farmer representatives;

2) Give training on how to support the farmer professional cooperative associations to the government personnel concerned;

3) Give training on how to work with the farmer professional cooperative associations to the personnel concerned of the project company.

4. Give concern to the poor and women, try hard to support the disadvantaged groups, so that they can keep with the industrial adjustment:

A. The project managerial bodies and the farmer associations shall absorb this group’s representatives to further their participation in this project.

B. Provide them with special preferences as to the application of the project loan, amount of loan and period of prepayment; offer lower prices for the means of production; satisfy the need of production by renting or lending to the poor unable to buy cows.

C. The masses involved in dairy production include women. A suitable training schedule will be worked out according to their farm work schedule to further their participation.

D. Conduct regular inspections and evaluations of their project participation and hold in-depth forums to get feedback, learn their progress and difficulties as a basis of plan adjustment.

5. Local relations between nationalities are rather harmonious. The differences between them mainly appear as the lingual difference. However, most minorities know Chinese, can talk and read in Chinese. Chinese can be used in the project publicity and technical training. However, for national culture protection considerations, the national language or two languages should be used to encourage participants of a certain nationality, especially at remote minority villages. Accordingly, the basic national language training shall be given to the project publicity and training personnel (see 7 below).

6. Take the technical training and market knowledge training as an important aspect of multi-ethnic development:

(1) Integrate the local knowledge into the technical training;

(2) Pay attention to the participation and training of women and youth;

(3) The technical training shall be given to technicians, dairy service personnel and cow breeders respectively. The technical training for breeders shall also be carried out at different levels with different focuses. For example, give the basic management training to farmers who have not dealt with breeding for a
long time; give the training on breeding and epidemic prevention to those who have dealt with breeding for a long time and on a large scale;

(4) Use the forces of all levels of technological departments for training: List the modern stockbreeding technical training in the technology training program of the county ADO and other departments concerned;

7. Appropriate certain funds for the popularization of legal knowledge mainly on contracting, right and interest guarantee, procedure and mode of dispute settlement, provide legal services on contracting and contract notarization. The project supports the farmers’ interests and punish cheating into farmers pursuant to law via the departments such as the people’s congress, complaint visit office, economic administration and agricultural development office.

(III) For this purpose, the project units have formulated an executive plan of multi-ethnic development activities (see Chapter 6).

Chapter 6. Execution Progress and Expenses Estimate of Multi-ethnic Development Activities

The execution of this MDP has 3 stages: project planning stage, project preparation stage (from project establishment to 3 months after project establishment) and project execution stage (from 3 months after start of project to end of project). The provincial ADO plans to set apart RMB300,000 from the project’s overhead costs or accidental costs as the execution funds of the MDP. The multi-ethnic participatory activities and expenses budget in these stages are as follows.

Expenses budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of project</th>
<th>Participatory activity</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Organ in charge</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project planning (from this day to project establishment)</td>
<td>Contact with the World Bank</td>
<td>●Project planning, communicate with persons concerned for support.</td>
<td>●Provincial project office (PO) ●Agricultural development office (ADO)</td>
<td>Provincial PO ADO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact with specialized cow breeders playing a leading role</td>
<td>●Project planning and introduction, communicate with persons concerned for support.</td>
<td>●Forum ●Personal interview</td>
<td>Specialized cow breeders and active persons ADO Villagers’ committee</td>
<td>ADO Villagers’ committee</td>
<td>10,000 yuan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact with existing relevant associations</td>
<td>Project planning and introduction</td>
<td>Forum</td>
<td>ADO</td>
<td>Villagers’ committee</td>
<td>Relevant associations</td>
<td>ADO</td>
<td>Villagers’ committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobilization for participation in project, learn the will and situation of development</td>
<td>Hold villager meeting</td>
<td>Broadcast and bulletin, hand bill, brochure</td>
<td>All villagers, including women and the elderly</td>
<td>Villagers’ committee</td>
<td>Cow association</td>
<td>ADO officials, Livestock station</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project introduction</td>
<td>Basic national language training for personnel and experts of project and technical popularization</td>
<td>Training courses</td>
<td>Provincial PO</td>
<td>ADO</td>
<td>Technical unit</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project publicity</td>
<td>Technical unit, technical introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forecast of project benefits and risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publicity during large gatherings and fairs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support of cow association</td>
<td>Discuss the necessity, role and possible benefits of association</td>
<td>Forum of village cadres and villagers</td>
<td>Forum of project farmers and association representatives</td>
<td>Forum of association leaders and livestock station</td>
<td>Forum of association leaders and ADO officials</td>
<td>Project families, including women and the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of cow association</td>
<td>Discuss the mode of operation of association</td>
<td>Forum of association leaders and livestock station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forum of association leaders and ADO officials</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the articles of association and duties of association</td>
<td>Village cadres and villagers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ADO</td>
<td>Villagers’ committee</td>
<td>Livestock station</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Villagers sign up for association, elect association cadres</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Training | ●Train major cattle breeders  
●General villager training  
●Special training for women and the poor  
●National language and culture training  
●Preparation of training materials  
●Technical guidance Q&A  
●Provide convenience of technical study to farmers unable to take part in the project | ●Hold regular and irregular training courses to involve all project farmers  
●Give cow breeding and night school courses at junior and senior high schools and secondary vocational schools  
●Field training and guidance  
●Open technical service hotline, experts are available to answer farmers’ questions  
●Villager technical mutual-aid team  
●Distribution of training manual  
●Discussion of members, association collects technical problems | ●Association  
●Project families, women and the elderly  
●Livestock station  
●Demonstrator s of breeding techniques | ●Association  
●Livestock station | 70,000 yuan | The association is the propagator and organizer of training. The livestock station must make clear the basic situation of project farmers, work out a training program according to their difference. Technical demonstrators and villager technical mutual-aid teams are essential assistants to experts. Be sure to mobilize women to attend the training. |
| Legal knowledge popularization | ●Populate legal knowledge on contracting, right and interest guarantee, dispute settlement | ●Hold regular and irregular training courses  
●Billboard, distribute legal knowledge booklets | ●Association  
●County legal system office  
●Project farmers and volunteers | ●Association  
●Livestock station  
●County legal system office  
●Project farmers and volunteers | 50,000 yuan | |
| Villager monitoring & feedback system | ●Establish villager feedback system  
●Establish villager project monitoring system | ●Print “Complaint & Suggestion Sheet of Project Execution”, distribute it to every villager team to collect comments  
●Set up complaint hotline at provincial PO  
●Association collects project farmers’ opinions and suggestions anytime  
●Set up technical expert hotline | ●Association  
●Project families, women and the elderly  
●Livestock station  
●Provincial PO | ●Association  
●Livestock station  
●Provincial PO | 40,000 yuan | The project monitoring and evaluation system will consist of the World Bank M&E system, provincial M&E system, county/municipal M&E system and villager M&E system, in which beneficiaries as farmers can directly participate in the villager system. |
Chapter 7. Protection of Multi-ethnic Interests by Supervision and Evaluation

To ensure the interests of the multi-ethnic participants, it is planned to establish three independent but closely cooperative mechanisms to cover the multi-ethnic supervision and evaluation in the project’s execution outlined in the above table. The budget for MDP supervision and monitoring is RMB 50,000 yuan.

A. Mechanism established by farmers in the project areas;
B. Supervision and evaluation by supervisors organized by the World Bank;
C. Supervision by all levels of government supervisory departments.

I. Irregular Supervision and Observation

To ensure the Multi-ethnic Development Plan’s implementation, irregular supervisions and observations will be conducted every year to learn about the Multi-ethnic Development Plan’s execution and an observation report will be submitted to the World Bank and provincial project office. Irregular supervisions and observations shall be:

A. Performed by an independent academic institution outside the province;
B. The supervisory and observational agency shall be determined through negotiation by the World Bank and provincial project office;
C. An observation report shall be submitted to the World Bank and provincial project office.

The observation results will feedback to all levels of project offices for timely rectification

II. Social assessment

The project’s social assessment is an important basis for project design and establishment, and also a compulsory procedure in the project execution and supervision. The social assessment shall cover the execution of the Multi-ethnic Development Plan, which shall be done in the form of staged mid-term evaluation presided by the social appraisers organized by the World Bank. Such mid-term evaluation should:

A. Be performed by an independent academic institution outside the province;
B. The evaluation agency shall be determined by the World Bank and provincial project office through negotiation;
C. Have a full understanding of the Multi-ethnic Development Plan’s execution, an assessment report will be submitted to the World Bank and provincial project office.

The observation results will be fed back to all levels of project offices for timely rectification.