Planning Framework of Minorities

World Bank Loan Leaders’ Group Office of Jilin Province

June, 26th, 2009
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Preface

This minority development plan framework is formulated according to related national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China as well as a series of articles in the World Bank business guiding principle OP4.10 “business brochure of minorities”. The goal of establishing this framework is to provide a standardized guideline for the “minorities or people in the minority region that is willing to participate in this project for the carrying on of related things in project application and implementation in order to ensure related people from the minorities to benefit from this project, improve their living standard, or as least after project completion, make their living standard restore to the current situation before project implementation”.

The definition of “minority”

According to World Bank minority business policy 4.10 (OP4.10), minority is defined as: the social and cultural group that has the same society and culture with mainstream society, but is obviously different from the mainstream society, which may possibly make them possess a disadvantageous position in the development process. Through the following features of different degrees, minority can be identified in special geographical range:

(a) the group depends on the residential area or ancestral territory with special geographical features in the project region, and depends on the natural resources in these residential areas and territories;

(b) be self identified as a member of a certain special minority group, and this recognition is identified with by others;

(c) has traditional culture, economy, society or political system that is different from mainstream society and culture;

(d) has minority language that can be differentiated from the official language of the country or region.

Due to “compulsory isolation”, certain group losses their “residential area or
ancestral territory that they collectively depend on with special geographical features in the project region”, then this policy regulations are applicable to them. Determining whether certain group belongs to the “minority” under this policy may need the opinion of experts.

1 Introduction to project background

1.1 Project introduction

Jilin Province Agricultural Produce Quality and Safety Project of the World Bank Loan is a public welfare project that utilizes World Bank loan and domestic counterpart fund to jointly construct production, freshness preservation, processing, circulation and consumption etc. series of standardized operational mode and promotion of agricultural produce in Jilin Province. The specific condition of project construction is as follows:

Table of main contents of Jilin Province agricultural produce quality and safety project construction of the World Bank loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Categorized project</th>
<th>Contents of construction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formulation and promotion of good agricultural practice</td>
<td>Formulation and amendment of standard</td>
<td>Arrange, amend and supplement the related laws, regulations and standards of agricultural produce in pre-production, while-production and post-production of our province with different focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demo of standardized base</td>
<td>According to local resource, industrial features and current situation of quality and safety, based on the principle of high starting point and high standard, in the special cities and counties with</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Monitoring of Agricultural Produce Quality and Safety</td>
<td>Agricultural Produce Certification</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>By using World Bank loan and financial counterpart fund, provide related technological guidance and training before certification for agricultural produce production base and agricultural produce processing companies to participate into the certification, and provide certain fund to encourage the participation in certification.</td>
<td>Conditions, choose base that has passed certification to practice standardized production operational demonstration, and provide on-the-spot investigation and site for on-the-spot learning.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Construction of Supervision and Administration System</th>
<th>Construction of Information System</th>
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<tr>
<td>Improve the agricultural produce quality and safety supervision and administration system that covers province, city, county, and township two levels, and through introduction and training etc. many means, enrich supervision and administration strength and personnel, and establish a supervision and administration working team with good working attitude and service</td>
<td>Establish agricultural produce quality and safety database, develop agricultural produce quality and safety analysis precaution system and quality and safety traceable system, establish public information platform, and through open information system, realize the communication and interaction of producers, operators,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of testing system</td>
<td>According to the function positioning of provincial and municipal two levels of quality testing organizations, construct three provincial level and nine municipal level testing labs in order to make the basic environment of the lab meet the requirement of testing; and according to the testing function requirement, carry on testing instrument matching, enhance the modernization and advancement level of each level of labs; carry on training of quality testing personnel according to testing requirement in order to make the testing ability meet the need of agricultural produce quality and safety testing work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment baseline assessment</td>
<td>Carry on investigation and assessment to the soil quality and water environment quality and air environment elements of key areas in different regions, establish key agricultural produce habitat environment quality database of Jilin Province, predict the development tendency of agricultural produce quality, and timely and accurately adjust layout of agricultural produce, and guide production for farmers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application study</td>
<td>Through study on the key technology that restricts the production of quality and safe agricultural produce, green supply and healthy consumption in the supply chain such as</td>
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</table>
production, storage and freshness preservation, agricultural produce processing, product circulation and consumption etc., provide reliable technological support for constructing agricultural produce quality and safety control system of Jilin Province, and enhance the quality and safety level of agricultural produce in Jilin Province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through theoretical training and field operational training, enhance related cultural knowledge and actual operation ability of each level of supervision and administration personnel, testing personnel, agricultural technology promotion personnel and farmers on agricultural produce quality and safety, comprehensively enhance the quality of personnel in agricultural produce related field to make them qualified for safe and quality agricultural produce production and agricultural produce circulation and sales etc. related technological service.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Food safety publicity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Broadly carry on publicity on food and agricultural produce quality and safety, fully utilize the publicity education network system participated by many parties such as government, enterprises, industrial organizations, and consumers in order to popularize the common knowledge and law knowledge of the mass on agricultural produce quality and safety, form the social atmosphere that all the people are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
concerned about agricultural produce quality and safety, and each person participates in agricultural produce quality and safety, and promote the healthy and rapid development of agricultural produce industry.

| demo mode of production chain | It is a kind of commercial mode by using World Bank loan, according to the production and operation chain of agricultural produce production, storage, processing, inspecting, packaging, transporting, and market, etc., under the prerequisite of safe agricultural produce production base (has passed “sanpin” certification), perfect processing link and good enterprise operation, carry on matching and improvement to storage, inspecting, packaging, transporting, waste treatment etc. links that can easily cause secondary pollution of food, practice ISO system certification, food certification in order to realize food production and operation whole chain quality and safety control. |
Jilin Provincial Government establishes Jilin Agricultural Produce Quality and Safety Project Leaders” Group of Jilin Province, and one vice governor is the group supervisor, one deputy secretary-general from the provincial government, director in charge of the provincial Development and Reform Commission, and vice director in charge of the provincial Department of Finance are deputy supervisors, the leaders in charge of such departments as the provincial agriculture committee, provincial livestock bureau, provincial water resource department, provincial environmental protection department, provincial science and technology department, provincial health department, provincial quality supervision bureau, provincial food and pharmaceutical bureau, and provincial agriculture development office are members of the project leaders” group; under it, Jilin Province World Bank project management office (provincial project office) is set; each city (prefecture) county (city) also establishes correspondent project leaders” group and project office.

The provincial project office will provide necessary working facilities for each level of project management departments, and conduct training to the management personnel of the project, organize the personnel to participate in overseas study tour, and enhance their project supervision and management ability and level.

Till now, the undetermined projects are: standardized base demo project, safe agricultural produce production chain demo mode project, and application research
project, which are all called open-ended projects.

1.2 Condition of minorities in Jilin Province

Jilin Province is a multi-racial frontier province, and the population of minorities is 2,453,400, accounting for 9.15% of the whole population in the province. The whole province includes an autonomous prefecture (Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture), three autonomous counties (Qian Gorlos Mongolian Autonomous County, Changbai Korean Autonomous County and Yitong Manchu Autonomous County). The population of minorities in the four autonomous regions 1,150,000, making up 46.9% of the total minority population in the province; the total area of the autonomous region is 55,300 square kilometers, about 29.5% of the total area of the province. Except for the four autonomous regions, in the dispersed area of minorities, there are 33 minority townships (towns), and after combination, one township still enjoy the treatment of minority township. There are ten Mongolian townships, ten Manchu townships (towns), six Korean townships (towns), four Manchu Nationality Korean townships, two Hui Nationality townships, and one Korean Nationality Manchu township. Till the end of 2003, the total population of the nationality township (town) in the whole province is 502,000, and among it, the population of minorities is 183,000, accounting for 36.5% of the total nationality township (town) population.

The basic features of minorities in Jilin Province: first is large population, and broad distribution. The total population of minorities and percentage of it to the total population ranks the ninth and eleventh in the country respectively. The nine cities (prefectures) of the whole province governs autonomous counties or nationality townships. Second is nationality composition is many. Of the 55 minorities in China, our province has 48, and Korean, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui and Sibe five minorities takes the biggest percentage, making up 91%. Third is living along the river. Along the 1438.7 kilometers”border line of the whole province, 1015.7 kilometers is within the autonomous regions, accounting for 70.6%. In the border area, there is an
autonomous prefecture and autonomous county, lived mainly be cross-border nationality – Korean nationality.

Table of major minorities in Jilin Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Culture and art</th>
<th>Customs</th>
<th>Religion and belief</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korean nationality</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Be good at singing and dancing, pay attention to culture and education; traditional sports and entertainment activities such as wrestling, football, swing, springboard and tug-of-war etc.</td>
<td>Like to eat dog meat, beef, chicken, marine fish and pickled vegetable, chili sauce etc. Be particular about etiquette, be filial to parents, elegant and polite.</td>
<td>Mainly Christianity and Catholicism, also Tiantaoism, Qinglinism, and Buddhism</td>
<td>1,145,688</td>
<td>Yanbian Prefecture, Jilin City, Tonghua City, Baishan City, Liaoyuan City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu Nationality</td>
<td>Commonly use Chinese</td>
<td>Manchu people are good at learning and creation; traditional sports such as horse jumping, camel jumping and skating.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly eat food made of flour, love to eat grain to spend holiday, eat dumplings, special food of locality such as boiled pork, roast pork and cakes such as “Saqima”. Don’t eat dog meat. Be filial and respectful to seniors, lay focus on etiquette, has the etiquette of holding the waist when meeting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shamanism</td>
<td>993,112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Changchun City, Jilin City, Tonghua City, Siping City, Yanbian Prefecture, Liaoyuan City</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mongolian Nationality

Mongolian

Have written large amount of historical books and literature etc. valuable classics, create unique Mongolian medical treatment method, like music, Mongolian dancing, horse head string instrument etc. racial

After drinking tea, lay butter, creme, posset, fried rice and mutton eaten with hands on the table, and invite guests to drink deeply; Like to live in Mongolian yurt, and male and female, the old and young are good at horse riding, and when traveling, they uses horse to replace walking, drink brick tea, hard-working and brave style, be good at

Originally believe in Shamanism, and then believe in Lamaism

172,026 Baicheng City, Songyuan City, Siping City
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Commonly use</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Be full of wisdom, contribute a lot to the culture development of China; Zheng He’s Voyages to the Western Seas promote the mutual friendship and economic and cultural exchange of over thirty countries in Asia and Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taboo:
- Eating the meat of pig, horse, and mule, don’t eat the livestock and fowl that is not slaughtered or killed by Islam, don’t eat the blood of animals etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changchun City, Jilin City, Tonghua City, Siping City</td>
<td>125,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The major minorities in Jilin Province conform to the definition of minority in World Bank minority business policy 4.10, and they maintain the traditions of the nationality. Although the language of part of the minorities is seldom overally promoted in the nationality due to certain reason, the same minority in most gathering areas still communicate by using their own nationality language.

2 The purpose of compiling this framework document

Due to the number, construction time, location, nature and scale of the open-ended projects in this project can not be determined in the preparation stage, and according to the requirement of the World Bank on development guarantee of minorities, for the project that contains many sub projects, and its scale and implementation location etc. many issues can not be determined in assessment time, we need to prepare a minorities development planning framework for the to-be-built project.

The purpose of compiling this framework is to set down related procedure, arrange proper organizing institutions and determine the responsibilities of each; provide a project activity guidance for the screening and construction of minority related open-ended projects to ensure the preferential participation of minorities and women in this project, and ensure the minority people to benefit from this project.

The project undertaker must conduct social assessment before project implementation, and according to the requirement of this policy, compile minority plan to determine whether each related project has the qualification of World Bank funding, and before the funding, the project undertaker submits the minority plan of the sub project for examination.

3. Applicable laws and regulations

The applicable policies and laws and regulations of this project include two kinds: first is the policies and laws and regulations formulated by Chinese government and
minority autonomous regions of Jilin Province, second is related policies and regulations of the world Bank. Both the two kinds of regulations emphasize the nationality factor.

2.1 Nationality policy of China

The Chinese government advocates equality and unity of each nationality, and mutual prosperity and development. The minority policy framework of China is mainly embodied by the composition of “one law, two bylaws”, that is, the “Law of Regional National Autonomy of China” issued in 1984, and the “Urban Nationality Working Bylaw of China” issued afterwards and the “Working Bylaw of Nationality Township”. Chinese government also sets nationality affairs committee (local or nationality religion affair bureau) from central government to local county and city to supervise and coordinate the implementation of minority policy.

Since 1980, according to the economic and social development need of minority regions, the central government successively implements such important project as poverty relief, development of the west, development of the border area and making the people rich, and development of rare and small minority, etc. Since 2000, according to the goal of sustainable development, the Chinese government implemented the policy of returning land for farming to forestry with the western nationality area as the key. And at the same time, it advocated the people-centered harmonious society concept in the whole country.

The guiding principle of nationality policy of China is “three no separation” and “two simultaneousness”. The former refers to the mutual inseparation of Han Nationality and minorities. The latter refers to the mutual unity and progress, prosperity and development of each nationality. These policies make the current China maintain more diversified nationality traditional culture resources than most developed countries in the world, and maintain more harmonious and stable nationality relationship and social environment than more developing countries in the world.

2.2 Nationality law and regulation framework of China
The nationality law and regulation system in China is composed by the three parts of constitution, basic law and related laws and regulations.


The definition in the preface of the institution: The people’s Republic of China is a unified multi-racial country created by each nationality of the country. The nation ensures the equal right of citizens from each nationality and try all efforts to promote the mutual prosperity of each nationality.

Chapter one article 4 emphasizes the equality of each nationality. The nation ensures the lawful right and interest of each minority, maintain and develop the equal, unified and mutual help relationship of each nationality. Prohibit any discrimination and oppression to any nationality, prohibit destroying national solidarity and creating separation of nationalities. At the same time, it emphasizes that the nation should help the minority area to quicken economic and cultural development according to the features and need of each minority. Each minority gathering area practices regional autonomy, sets up autonomous departments, practices autonomy right, and it can not separate from the nation. Each nationality has the freedom of using and developing their own language and characters, and the freedom to maintaining and reforming their own customs and habits.

Article 13 is about administrative division principle. It regulates that the nation is divided into province, autonomous region, and municipality; the province and autonomous regions is divided into autonomous prefecture, county, and autonomous county; county and autonomous county is divided into township, nationality township, and town. The autonomous prefecture is divided into county, autonomous county, and city. The autonomous region, autonomous prefecture and autonomous county are national autonomous area with legislative power.

Article 36 is about religion. It regulates the national citizens have religion and belief freedom. Government agencies, social groups and individuals should not force citizens to believe or not believe in religion, should not discriminate citizens with religious belief, and vice versa.

Article 48 is about women. It regulates that women enjoy the equal right with
men in the aspect of politics, economy, culture, society and family life etc. The nation protects right and interest of women, practices equal work and equal salary, and cultivate and promote women leaders.

Article 112 regulates that the autonomous organ of nationality autonomous region is the People’s Congress and People’s Government of the autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, and autonomous county.

Article 113 and 114: it regulates that the Standing Committee of People’s Congress of the autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, and autonomous county should designate the citizen from the nationality that practices regional autonomy as director or deputy director. The chairman of autonomous region, governor of the autonomous prefecture and county magistrate of autonomous county should be undertaken by citizen from the nationality that practices regional autonomy.

Article 115 regulates that the autonomous organs of the autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, and autonomous county practice the responsibility and right of government agencies in local area, and at the same time, according to the limits of authority regulated in the constitution, regional national autonomy law and other laws, they practice regional national autonomy right, and implement national laws and policies according to local actual situation.

Article 116 regulates that the People’s Congress in national autonomy region has the right to formulate autonomous regulations and separate regulations according to the political, economic and cultural features of the local nationality.

Article 118 regulates that the autonomous organs in national autonomous region autonomously arrange and manage the local economic construction cause under the guidance of national plan. When the county is developing resources and constructing companies in national autonomous region, it should take into consideration of the interest of national autonomous region.

Article 119 regulates that national autonomous administrative organ administers the education, science, culture, health, and sports autonomously, protects and arranges the national cultural heritage, develop and boom national culture.

Article 121 regulates that when implementing the responsibility, the
administrative organ of national autonomous region should use one or several universal language in local area according to the autonomous regulations of the national autonomous region.

Article 122 regulates that the nation helps each minority to quicken developing economic construction and cultural construction cause from the aspect of finance, good and materials and technology etc. The nation helps national autonomous region to cultivate each level of leaders, specialized talents and technological workers from local nationality.

Chapter seven article 134 regulates that citizens from each nationality have the right of litigation by using the national language. The people’s court and people’s procuratorate provides translator for the litigant participant that does not understand local universal language. In minority gathering area of multi-racial cohabitating area, local universal language should be used in proceedings. The indictment, judgment, notice and other documents should use one or several languages according to actual need.

(2) “Law of Regional National Autonomy” and related regulations

The 1949 “Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Common Programme” and 1954 “Constitution of China” regulate that minority gathering area of China practices “regional national autonomy”. In 1984, the People’s Congress of China formulated “Law of Regional National Autonomy” and amended it in 2001. The status of this autonomy law is lower than the constitution, higher than Criminal Law and other regulations, and it has the nature of basic law. Chinese leaders think that it constitutes the three basic systems of modern China together with National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Except reiterating and refining each right endowed by the “Constitution” to the minority region, “Law of Regional National Autonomy” also specifically emphasizes the right of interest of original settlers in the minority region, and the most important ones are:

Article 54: the resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions of upper level government agencies should suit the actual situation of national autonomous region (otherwise the national autonomous regions should apply for temporary suspension of
Article 65: when the nation is developing resources for construction in the national autonomous region, it should take into consideration of the interest of local national autonomous region and the production and life of local minority. The nation gives certain interest compensation to the national autonomous region that exports natural resources.

Article 66, item 3: when carrying on construction in national autonomous region, any organization and individual should adopt effective measures to protect and improve local living environment and ecological environment, and prevent pollution and other public nuisance.

In order to ensure the implementation of “Law of Regional National Autonomy”, the State Council of China also issued “Several Regulations for the Implementation by the State Council of „Law of Regional National Autonomy of the People” Republic of China” in 2005:

Article 5 When formulating long-term economic and social development planning, the upper level government should listen to the opinion of national autonomous region and nationality working department, and according to the features and need of national autonomous region, it should support and help national autonomous region to strengthen infrastructure construction and human resource development, optimize economic structure, reasonably use natural resource, strengthen ecological construction and environmental protection, quicken developing economy, education, science and technology, culture, health, and sports etc. each cause, and realize comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development.

The above two laws endow the following rights to minority autonomous regions of China:

1. The corregidor in minority autonomous region must be undertaken by people from local minority. The corregidor of multi-racial autonomous region should be ordered according to the nationality tank or population order in this region.

2. The minority autonomous region enjoys the preferential treatment of the
central government in administrative fund, development fund, construction project, poverty relief fund and other economic allowance.

3. The education and medical organizations in minority autonomous region can apply for fund help to local civil affair committee. Children of the minority citizens enjoy small score allowance in the aspect of higher education. It local residents meet special difficulty in the two fields of education and medicine, they can apply for allowance to local civil affair committee.

4. The government in minority autonomous region has the right and responsibility to promote local national language. Residents of the minorities have the right to stick to their national religious belief and use their national language. This right is best implemented in legal litigation.

5. The rights enjoyed by residents of the minorities in the aspect of age of marriage, family planning, language, religious belief and living customs, including national holidays, are most actual and practical.

2. 3 Policy on minorities of Jilin Province


1. Guarantee Regulations for Scattered Minorities in Jilin Province”

Article 1: In order to ensure the lawful rights and interest of scattered minorities, maintain and develop equal, unified, and mutual help socialist nationality relationship, and promote the mutual prosperity of each nationality, according to the constitution
and related laws and regulations, and combining the actual situation of the province, this regulation is set down.

Article 2: The so-called scattered minority in this regulation refers to the minorities living outside the national autonomous region, and the minorities that live in the national autonomous region, but don’t practice regional autonomy in the administrative area of the province.

Article 3: This regulation is applicable to the units and individuals within the administrative area of the province.

Article 4: The nationality affair department in charge of above county level is responsible for the affair of scattered minority in the administrative area, and for the implementation of this regulation; other related departments should do well each work on scattered minority according to law within their limit of authority.

Article 5: The nationality identity of citizens in scattered minority should be named according to the nationality name determined by the country. The restoration or correction of nationality composition should be handled by the nationality affair department in charge of people’s government above county level together with public security and personnel etc. related departments according to national regulations.

Article 6: For the government agencies, social groups and enterprise and public institutions, if their work involves important or sensitive issues of scattered minorities, they should ask for the opinion of local nationality affair department in charge. The news media, broadcasting and television and other communications media, if their publicity and report involves important or sensitive issues of scattered minorities, they should ask for the opinion of local nationality affair department in charge.

Article 7: Prohibit nationality discrimination, prohibit any behavior of damaging national solidarity and creating separation of nationalities. Prohibit the use and making of any languages, words, pictures, advertisements, broadcasting, television, artistic works, audio and video tapes and disks, and network information etc. that insult and discriminate minorities and damages national solidarity. Prohibit the use of title and place name with the nature of insulting and discriminating minorities. For the stone tablet and plaque couplets with the nature of insulting and discriminating
minorities and that are inherited from history, they should be legally handled by historical relic administration department.

Article 8: The scattered minorities enjoy the right regulated in the institution and laws, and implement the obligations in the institution and laws. When the legal right and interest of the citizens of the scattered minorities are infringed, they have the right to express, report, appeal and accuse. When expressing, reporting, appealing and accusing, they should conform to the institution, laws and regulations, maintain social order, and respect the legal rights and interests of citizens from other nationalities.

Article 9: The citizens from scattered minorities enjoy the right to participate in administering national affair. The scattered nationalities should elect the representative of local people’s Congress. The number of scattered minority population each representative represents can be smaller than the number of people each representative represents in local people’s Congress. In the place with relatively large number of minority population, the standing committee of people’s Congress above county level or composition members of the people’s Congress or the workers of the department should include small number of minority citizen.

Article 10: The scattered minorities enjoy the right of using and developing the language of the nationality.

Article 11: The scattered minorities enjoy the freedom of maintaining or reforming customs of the nationality. If the minority citizens participate in important national holidays and activities, the working unit should give them holiday and pay them salary according to related regulations.

Article 12: Government agencies, social groups and enterprises and public institutions should strengthen the cultivation, selection and use of leaders and specialized technological talents of scattered minority. When recruiting employees, they should give preference to citizens from minority groups. For the companies that directly serve the production and life of the mass in the scattered minorities, when recruiting, they should preferentially recruit citizens from related minorities.
Article 13: Each level of people’s government should do well the education work of scattered minorities according to “Regulations on Education of Minorities in Jilin Province”.

Article 14: Each level of people’s government should help the scattered minorities to develop scientific and technological cause. When arranging scientific and technological project, they should preferentially consider nationality township (town) and minority gathering village, and provide service for them to promote and apply scientific technology.

Article 15: Each level of people’s government should help the scattered minorities to develop culture, art and sports cause. Strengthen protection of historic relic of scattered minorities, inherit quality cultural heritage, carry on healthy culture, art and sports activities, cultivate cultural, artistic and sports talents of scattered minorities; realize broadcasting and television comprehensive coverage of nationality township (town), establish Cultural Center (Station), library etc. cultural place. Organize the scattered nationalities to participate in the traditional sports meeting and cultural and artistic performance of the scattered minorities in the whole province.

Article 16: Each level of people’s government should help the scattered minorities to develop medical and health cause. When arranging special fund, they should help and support the construction of nationality hospitals and nationality township (town), cultivate medical staff, develop traditional national medicine, carry on maternity and child care work, strengthen prevention and treatment of local disease, frequently encountered disease and common illness, and do well family planning and quality birth and cultivation.

Article 17: Each level of people’s government protects the legal rights and interests of external minority people to legally establish companies and engage in other operational activities. Minority immigrants should conform to the lawful management of local related departments.

Article 18: When compiling annual financial budget, the province and city (prefecture) people’s government should arrange necessary minority area allowance to solve the difficulty in production and life and in developing economy of the minorities.
The provincial finance department should gradually increase the allowance to the nationality township (town) year by year; city (prefecture) and county (city, district) finance department should gradually the transfer payment strength to nationality township (town); the county (city, district) and township (town) finance department should give proper consideration to the minority gathering village.

Article 19: The upper level people’s government of nationality township (town) should continuously improve financial system, and allocate all the revenue and expenditure of the nationality township (town), and gradually realize unity of finance right and affair right.

Article 20: Each level of people’s government should give active support to the development of companies established by nationality township (town). The provincial finance department, city (prefecture) and county (city, district) finance department should arrange necessary interest subsidy fund, and give proper loan interest subsidy to the technological renovation, structure adjustment of companies established by nationality township (town) and the industrialization of high and new technologies. The newly established companies by nationality township (town) and minority gathering village can be exempt from income tax for three years since the date of putting into production.

Article 21: For the township whose percentage of scattered minority population to total population is over 30%, they can apply for establish nationality township; in special cases, if the population percentage is slightly lower than 30%, and a nationality township (town) has been established, generally the regional boundary should not be cancelled, merged or changed. If the regional boundary must be cancelled, merged or changed, it should be handled according to legal procedure, and should not damage its interest. The name of nationality township (town) should be determined according to local name plus nationality, except in special case.

Article 22: If the name of nationality township (town) includes the names of two minorities, their order should be arranged according to population percentage, from large to small.
Article 23: Of the representatives of people’s Congress in the nationality township (town), there should be proper percentage of representatives from the nationality that has established nationality township (town) and other scattered minorities. The nationality township (town) chief should be undertaken by citizens from the minorities that have established nationality township (town). If the workers in the township (town) people’s government, there should be a small number of minority citizens that have established nationality township (town), and its percentage should be gradually correspondent with the percentage of the minorities that have established nationality township (town) to the total township (town) population.

Article 24: The composition personnel and workers of the township (town) people’s government with relatively many scattered minorities should have citizens from scattered minority.

Article 25: If the population percentage of scattered minorities reach 30%, through application of the village committee, examination of township (town) people’s government, and the approval of county (city, district) people’s government, it can be determined as minority gathering village.

Article 26: For the scattered minority peasant household in distant and poor area, within the regulated land utilization standard, if there is difficulty for establishing new houses, through examination of the local township (town) people’s government, and the approval of people’s government above county level, it can be exempt from or reduce tax on the use of arable land.

Article 27: For the place with relatively many nationality townships (towns) and scattered minorities, the natural resources and ecological environment should be protected according to law. Those with contributions should be praised, awarded and compensated. For the place with many nationality townships (towns) and scattered minorities, when exploiting resources or carrying on other project construction, the developing and construction unit should give compensation to them in the aspect of ecological environment protection and construction etc. In the place with many nationality townships (towns) and scattered minorities, and when natural reserve is
established according to law, related department should take into consideration of local interest, and properly arrange the production and life of minorities.

Article 29: City people’s government should arrange burial place for the scattered minorities that maintain the customs of Islam burial customs in a uniform manner according to related national regulations. The place with many townships (towns) and scattered minorities should implement by referring to the regulation of the previous article.

Article: 30 In the city construction and management, city people’s government should respect the living customs of scattered minorities, take into consideration of the features and need of scattered minorities. Encourage and support all fields of society to establish and hold minority home for the aged, apartment for the old and kindergarten as well as Moslem catering etc.

Article 31: At the city street committee with relatively large population of scattered minorities, there should be member of the leaders coming from the citizens of the scattered minorities.

Article 32: The town work of scattered minorities should be implemented according to related articles on scattered minorities of the city.

Article 33: Moslem catering companies and food production, processing and operation companies should have special transporting vehicles, measuring instruments, storage instruments and sites, and the management personnel and operation personnel of key posts must be minority members with Moslem eating and drinking habit, and other personnel must strictly comply with Moslem food preparation and sales regulation. The companies that apply to start Moslem catering service and food production, processing and operation companies, through the registration and putting onto record, and checking qualification by local nationality affair department in charge, the industrial and commercial and customs etc. administrative department should handle related licenses, and after receiving and using the Moslem logo issued by nationality affair department in charge, they can start business. For renting, transferring, selling or other form of transfer, they should ask for the opinion of local
nationality affair department in charge. If the liquidation nature does not change, qualification should be re-examined before transfer. If the liquidation nature changes, they must back cross the Moslem logo.

Article 34: Prohibit renting, purchasing and selling, and borrowing Moslem logo, and for those operating non-Moslem food should not use Moslem logo.

Article 35: For the units with large number of citizens from scattered minorities with Moslem eating and drinking habit, they should set up Moslem dining hall or Moslem group; if they are not set up, the unit should give food allowance to the citizens according to related regulations.

Article 36: If there is violation of regulation in article 33, the local nationality affair department in charge should order to make corrections together with industrial and commercial department etc. related department; if they do not correct it, the Moslem logo should be called back, and a fine between 1,500 Yuan and 5,000 Yuan should be imposed.

Article 37: If there is violation of regulation in article 34, the local nationality affair department in charge will call back the Moslem logo together with industrial and commercial etc. department, and a fine between 500 Yuan and 2,000 Yuan will be imposed.

Article 38: If there is violation of other regulations, the local nationality affair department in charge will order to stop the violation behavior together with industrial and commercial etc. related department. For the direct person in charge, the unit or upper level department in charge will give administrative punishment; if there is violation of public security management punishment regulation, the public security organ will handle it; if it constitutes crime, the judicial department will investigate into the criminal responsibility according to law.

Jilin Province also successively issues “City Nationality Working Regulations” method, “Regulations on Protecting and Developing Korean Nationality Articles Production of Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture”, “Measures on Interest Subsidy of Township and Town Enterprise Interest Subsidy Loan Project of the Minority Area”, “Regulations on Mongolian Language and Words Work of Qian
Gorlos Mongolian Autonomous County”, “Administration Measures of Jilin City on Islam Food”. The above laws and regulations can effectively coordinate the litigation right and interest of each party in construction and run of this project.

2.4 Related minorities policy of the World Bank

The World Bank has been paying attention to the social benefit of investing project, especially the environment, rights and interest of residents, minorities and other underprivileged groups as well as local culture protection. The World Bank business policy OP 4.10 (environmental protection), OP 4.10 (minorities), OP 4.11 (cultural relic) and OP 4.12 (non voluntary immigration) are applicable to this project.

This report conforms that: the current policy and law framework and related business policies of the World Bank are highly consistent in the principle and goal of promoting economic and social development, increasing rights and interests of residents, maintaining the interest of disadvantaged groups and protecting the sustainable development of minority culture. Chinese policy and regulation have important regulating role for this project. The informed consent and policy participation of residents emphasized in the policies of the World Bank have important guiding effect for this project. Because the minority policies of China is highly consistent with the World Bank policy in the aspect of pursuing sustainable development, promoting social equality and harmony, and helping minorities to quicken economic and social development, this project can protect the interest of each party and related party and ensure the smooth implementation of this project only by conforming to the above two regulations and policies.

4 Analysis of the impact of this project on minorities

Except production chain demo mode construction, this project is public welfare construction project, and through this project construction, it will help to further do well the work of quality and safety guarantee of Jilin agricultural produce, and play important role for enhancing the health level of the people. According to social
investigation and analysis of the expected development goal of this project, it is showed that this project implementation will produce the following impact on society and the production and life of the people.

4.1 Positive impact

First, be beneficial for the implementation of “Agricultural Produce Quality and Safety Law of the People’s Republic of China” and “Food Safety Law of the People’s Republic of China”, and ensure the quality and safety of agricultural produce. This project implementation lays a solid foundation for effectively implementing each work in agricultural produce quality and safety law. Due to the increase of supervision and administration ability and level of agricultural produce quality and safety, the quality and safety of agricultural produce is ensured.

Second, strengthen the agricultural produce quality and safety awareness of the people. This project implementation can let more people understand and familiarize food and agricultural produce quality and safety, understand agricultural produce “high quality and reasonable price”, which lays a solid foundation for the promotion of advanced technology of government.

Third, provide farmers with face-to-face agricultural technology guidance. The territory of Jilin is vast, and population distribution is uneven, especially in the distant mountainous area, the population is little, information is uninformed, and the number of guiding personnel of each city and county is small, and it is hard to comprehensively guide the large area agriculture production on the spot. Through the establishment of this information platform, it will greatly reduce the distance from cities to villages, and farmers can discuss with experts face to face at their homes about problems in production in order to scientifically and reasonably adjust industrial structure and urbanization of villages, and increase employment opportunities of residents and promote welfare of residents.

Fourth, construction of information platform. It will greatly increase the
monitoring ability of city, county and township to agricultural produce quality and safety, and lay a foundation for market entry system of agricultural produce, make it convenient for farmers to understand all kinds of latest agricultural knowledge and commercial information, and provide convenient and fast service for circulation of agriculture production.

Fifth, increase the standardization level of our province, and increase income of farmers; optimize agriculture production structure; enhance the international competitiveness of agricultural produce in our province; protect agriculture ecological environment; enhance the living standard of people and ensure the health of consumers.

Sixth, strengthen the vigor of family and community. If farmers start business by themselves or work at near place, they can take care of their children and the aged. At the same time, many ceremonies and entertainment activities can be carried on with more young people at home, which increases the community vigor and life interest.

Seventh, bring into play the advantage of mountainous ecology and minority culture. By utilizing the large Changbai Mountain forest coverage, lagged behind industrial development and little pollution, it is beneficial to establish safe and quality agricultural produce ecological garden. Establishing agricultural produce ecological garden will drive local ecological and national cultural tourism industry. Through farmers’ joy, national singing and dancing performance, national artistic handcraft etc. small consumption service, employment and increase can be enhanced. National cultural tourism can also motivate the self awareness of residents from each nationality to protect ecology and inherit national traditional culture, strengthen confidence in national culture, and is beneficial to protecting and developing national folk culture and local ecological environment.

Eighth, accurately and effectively carry on assessment on the current situation of agricultural produce habitat environment of the whole province, enhance focus on environment quality, effectively control industrial pollution and the damage of life garbage to agricultural ecological environment, and ensure the water body, arable land and climate condition to conform to the need of agricultural produce safe production;
it can promote reasonable use of pesticide, fertilizer, agricultural film, and veterinary drug etc. agricultural chemical substance, decrease the frequency and quantity of use, enhance the effectiveness and safety of use, decrease residual of pesticide and veterinary drug etc. poisonous substance and their pollution to the environment, and affectively control the enriched oxidation of surface water body and prevent the happening of agriculture non-point pollution; adjust and optimize industrial structure, effectively guide and manage agricultural produce production, reasonably use land, enhance the profit of agriculture production, and motivate the activity and creativity of the broad farmers; strengthen overall monitoring to agriculture production environment and production process, timely master the agricultural produce quality condition, and predict the development tendency of agricultural produce quality.

4.2 Potential negative impact of the project

(1) After project construction, it may involve the increase of production cost of part agricultural produces, which may increase the economic pressure of poor people engaged in agriculture; the implementation of agricultural produce quality and safety standard may cause increase of agricultural produce price, which increases consumption burden, and increases the economic pressure of poor people in the consumption group; the testing expense of agricultural produce quality and safety will further increase cost of agricultural produce, and increase the economic burden of individual peasant household.

(2) The pollution risk of agricultural produce testing lab to the surrounding environment; we adopt international advanced lab waste processing technology, and adopt centralized processing method for risky waste, which avoids the pollution of wastes to the environment.

(3) Risk of people’s living style and awareness and the realization and maintaining of project goal.

(4) Establishment of agriculture production safe demo zone of the project may cause impact on the surrounding enterprises or peasant households engaged in
agriculture production, and may bring shock to the quality and sale of the products.

(5) In the popularization and promotion process of producing safe agricultural produce, it may cause gap between rich and poor at part areas or between part persons.

(6) The production and operation construction project supports storage facilities construction, and certain project may have problems of occupying land and removing or moving houses in the construction period. Once such problems happen, we will operate by strictly conforming to the requirement in immigration relocation framework document to ensure that this project construction will not bring negative impact on the society and production of the mass.

5The procedure for choosing minority project

5. 1 Determination of sub projects

1. The provincial project office issues announcement of project;

2. The participating unit prepare application materials according to project application announcement, project operation manual, minority development framework and environment safety guarantee framework;

3. The city and county project office examine project application materials according to the requirement of project application announcement, and then report them to provincial project office together;

4. The provincial project carry on initial selection to the reported projects according to project application announcement, project operation manual, minority development framework and environment safety guarantee framework, and report the project proposal (minority project includes minority development plan or social assessment) to the World Bank for initial examination;

5. The World Bank gives initial selection opinion after receiving the proposal;

6. According to the initial selection opinion, the provincial project office organizes experts of related fields to carry on appraisal to the project;
7. After choosing the project, and provincial project office replies project implementation plan, and signs loan agreement with local finance.

5.2 The contents included in proposal

According to the project operation manual formulated by provincial project office and the requirement of policy framework, the project participating unit submits proposal to World Bank Office of Jilin Province, and the project proposal that involves minority area or minorities should include the social assessment of project implementation, and then the participant compile minority development plan according to requirement of this framework.

5.2.1 Social assessment

The social assessment carried on according to social assessment guidance (please refer to attachment 1) is one of the constituting parts of a complete city and county level proposal. Before the city and county level proposal is accepted, each city and county should explain that it has carried on social assessment in the preparation stage. On the basis of social assessment, the problems that each city and county proposal need to solve include:

- The current situation of agricultural produce quality and safety, and what inadequacy or inequality exist in the understanding of people about agricultural produce quality and safety?
- How do the base demo promotion, training and publicity activity that is going to be carried on solve these key issues?

What targets will be used to check the progress and achievement in realizing this goal? How to conduct monitoring?

The process and main discoveries of social assessment, the direct negotiation with representatives of related groups as well as the record of seminar with interest party must form written material, and be attached after each county level proposal in the form of attachment, and these documents should include the following contents:
Description of related groups, their land situation, production and operation manner of them, main interest groups as well as description of their interest in participating in the project;

Based on the features of nationality, gender, age, family member, residing place as well as economic conditions etc., carry on discussion according to the major differences of economic income condition of different groups as well as the obstacles they face in gaining technological service;

Assess the coverage condition of current all kinds of publicity, training, and technological guidance to the most weak groups in the whole group, as well as the obstacle of these groups in gaining pesticide and fertilizer for fund support of agricultural produce production;

If the county level social assessment shows that project activity may cause impact on minorities, this county needs to choose proper time, location and manner in the project preparation process to negotiate with minority groups. The project preparation party will invite all affected minority groups to participate in negotiation, which is instrumental in open discussion, and is not affected or threatened by the external world.

The negotiation process should ensure the affected minorities:

- support this project goal on the whole;
- understand the benefit of this project, and think that this project respect local culture;
- understand how to participate in project implementation;
- when involving project support, even if it is providing agricultural produce quality and safety service that the project supports indirectly, there is adequate opportunities to discover their preference and restricting factors.

The city and county level proposal should include the situation understood through negotiation, should include all the applicable factors in the minority development plan designated by “World Bank business policy 4.10”. The factors in the city and county level proposal or in development plan that is applicable to minority community should be opened to local society in proper form and language.
Besides, the provincial project office will summarize the experience and lesion in project implementation process, and promote the best practical experience to related project cities and counties and drive the participation of more minorities in order to promote the process of the project. Besides, the city and county project office should put forward suggestions on which aspect to support or different supporting methods.

5.2.2 Compile minority development plan

The project unit should submit the affected geographic features, social assessment and the negotiation result of affected minority community to provincial project office and the World Bank, and the provincial project office and the World Bank decides whether to formulate minority development plan. If the minority is the only and direct beneficiary or occupies most part of the direct interest of the project, then the element of minority plan should be directly included in the overall design plan of the project, and there is not need to formulate minority plan separately; the screening work of the project or sub project determined in this framework document shows that in the project area or sub project area, there is minority or the collective attachment of minorities, and the project undertaker should ensure to carry on social assessment before implementation of each project or sub project, and compile minority plan according to the requirement of the World Bank (the requirement of compiling is in attachment B).

5.3 Negotiation and participation

In each stage of the project, especially in project preparation stage, the sub project office should carry on free, beforehand and informed consultation with the affected minority community in order to fully understand the opinions of minorities, and obtain the broad support of the minority community to the project.

According to the regulations of national minority policy and World Bank safety guarantee policy, the project undertaker must carry on participation investigation before project construction to ensure the project implementation process to be fully respect the dignity, right, economy and culture of minorities, promote the World Bank
to realize the mission of poverty relief and sustainable development to make the minority members benefit from the project development. There are several means for implementing public participation:

-- Questionnaire. According to the different implementation contents of each city and county, compile public investigation form, and the contents include the main activities that the project may carry on, the possible social impact, and adopted relieving measures. Based on these aspects, the opinions of the public will be asked for, and the opinions will be reported to personnel with direct relationship with the project, and the number of each project investigation form should not be less than 50, and it should summarize the opinions of each side.

-- Expert consultation. Invite experts of all aspects from the province, city and county, such as environmental protection, ecological protection, cultural relic protection, agricultural committee, water resource, and Land Resources Bureau etc. to carry on specialized technological consultation and discussion on the issue of minority development that the project implementation may bring about. Understand the possible impact of the project, and the problems in project implementation as well as the relieving measures that should be adopted.

-- Ask for the opinions of non-government organization. Ask for the opinions of provincial and municipal non-government organizations, include minority organizations and other social groups, which can be conducted in the form of holding seminar, telephone interview and letters, etc.

The project undertaker must invite experts from each field, affected mass, technical personnel, sociologist, government departments etc. to express their opinions or fill in public participation investigation form according to the requirement of the World Bank and related domestic requirement. The workers participating investigation must do well the record: such as the time of announcement, time and place of meeting, material provided in the consultation, name list of participant, meeting record as well as summary etc.

5.4 Complaint

Because the affected groups participate in project activities from the beginning, the affected groups is expected not to have important different opinions or put forward complaint to project construction. Even so, in order to ensure the interest of affected
groups of the project, we still need to ensure the smoothness of complaining channel. The purpose of establishing complaining procedure is to make the complaint of the affected people be replied and try to solve it through simple manner, not through complicated formal channel.

The complaining mechanism should include: (I) recording and reporting system, include written and oral complaining method; (II) be responsible by designated personnel of each level of government; (III) time limit for handling complaint.

The complaining procedure is as follows: any people affected by the project can put forward to local project office through oral or written form, and after receiving the complaint, local project office should solve it within two weeks; if the complainers are not satisfied with the verdict of local project office, they can appeal to local specialized department in charge, and the local department in charge should try it; the complainers are not satisfied with the verdict in the second stage, they can submit it to people’s court, and take the road of civil action.

During project implementation, the appealing handling mechanism can get the periodical monitoring and assessment of the provincial project office.

6 Organization arrangement

In order to strengthen coordination and management of work in this World Bank project, Jilin Province has established: Jilin Agricultural Produce Quality and Safety Project Leaders” Group of the World Bank Loan will lead the project management and monitoring assessment of this project, and under the leaders” group, there is an office (called project office), which is responsible for the management, plan arrangement and project monitoring assessment of the overall project; city and county project leaders” group and project office are responsible for the project management and monitoring assessment of local project, timely reflecting the problems in project implementation, and summarizing and submitting the project progress to provincial World Bank project office regularly.

The provincial project office will choose a social assessment organization through bidding as an external monitoring organization to monitor and assess the
whole project, including the monitoring assessment of minority projects.

The project undertaker should compile minority development plan and social assessment according to the requirement of World Bank business brochure 4.10 (OP4.10), the county project office reports the project materials to provincial project office and the World Bank, and provincial project office organize related experts to examine the project proposal according to the result of pre-examination of the World Bank.

Another responsibility of the project office is to summarize the significant experience and lesson in the process of constructing Jilin agricultural produce quality and safety project in order to summarize the experience that is applicable to the whole province, city and county.

7 Monitoring and report arrangement

This project pays especial attention to daily monitoring data, and carries on careful assessment to standardized demo base to summarize the experience and lesson. For this, the project develops agricultural produce quality and safety analysis pre-caution system and quality tracing system in order to master the change in project implementation. Besides, large amount of testing and investigation will be conducted to province baseline, midterm and period-end project data for project impact. Considering that this project pays especial attention to gender and equality, these measuring methods will be concerned with and determine whether the project produce different results in different project beneficiaries, including the issue of minorities.

In project implementation process, provincial, city and county (city) project office will carry on irregular sampling monitoring investigation to each project in order to understand the implementation condition of each plan, the satisfaction degree of the public, and put forward reasonable improvement measures. The external monitoring organization will carry on monitoring and social assessment to the project implementation, and timely report it to provincial project office. All the monitoring
reports will be submitted to provincial project office irregularly, and after the summarization of the provincial project office, it can be timely sent to the World Bank.

8 Arrangement of information openness

Before examining county proposal, the provincial project office will carry on initial examination to the social assessment and draft of county proposal (or independent minority development plan) and report them to the World Bank for first examination. The materials that pass the first examination of the World Bank provides full evidence for further examining the county proposal, and the provincial project office will open these files to the public according to World Bank information disclosure policy, and local project department in charge will also open these files to the minority community affected by the project.
attachment a

social assessment

1. the breadth, depth and type of social assessment should be matched with the potential impact nature and scale of the proposal project/

2. according to need, social assessment includes the following elements:

   (a) according to the scale of the project, carry on examination to the laws and legal framework applicable to minorities;

   (b) collect baseline information on minority community population, society, cultural and political features, the land and territory that minorities traditionally own, use or occupy as well as the natural resources that they depend on;

   (c) on the basis of considering examination result and baseline information, identify the key interest party of the project, formulate specific, culturally suitable minority negotiation procedure in each stage of project preparation and implementation;

   (d) on the basis of limitless pre-stage informed negotiation with the community culture of affected minorities, assess the potential positive and negative impact of the project. due to different condition of affected minority community, the close relatedness with land and natural resources, as well as lack of opportunity compared with other social groups in the living community, region or nation and society, thus analyzing their relative weakness and the risks they face are vital for determining the potential negative impact;

   (e) on the basis of carrying on limitless pre-stage informed negotiation with the affected minorities, determine and assess the necessary measures for avoiding the negative impact, and if this kind of measure is not feasible, then we should maximally reduce, relieve this kind of impact, or give compensation to this impact, and ensure the minorities to benefit from the project in the manner of cultural fitness.
Attachment B

Minority Plan

1. The formulation of minority plan should be flexible and practical, and its degree of detailedness should be determined according to specific project and the nature of the project that needs to be dealt with.

2. According to need, minority plan should include the following elements:

   (a) Attachment A and the information summary referred to in (a) and (b) sub paragraph in paragraph 2;

   (b) Summary of social assessment;

   (c) Summary of the limitless pre-stage informed negotiation carried on with minority community in project preparation stage (attachment A). This negotiation wins broad community support for the project;

   (d) The framework document that ensures the limitless pre-stage informed negotiation with affected minority community;

   (e) Action plan that ensures the minorities to get the culturally suitable social and economic interest, and if necessary, these measures should include the measures for enhancing the ability of project implementation organization;

   (f) After determining the potential negative impact on minorities, the proper action plan formulated for avoiding, maximally reducing, and relieving these impacts or giving compensation to these impacts;

   (g) Expense estimate and financing plan of the minority plan;

   (h) Procedure for minority community appealing caused by project implementation that is applicable for project treatment. When designing appealing procedure, the borrowing country should consider it has judicial method and common mechanism for dealing with minority internal disputes.

   (i) Monitoring, assessment, reporting mechanism and target system on minority plan implementation that is applicable to this project, and the monitoring and assessment mechanism should include the arrangement for the limitless pre-stage informed negotiation with minority community