World Bank Financed

Guiyang Rural Road Project

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

World Bank Financed Guiyang Transport

Project Management Office

August, 2013
Abbreviations

DPs  Displaced Persons
EMDP  Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GNP  Gross National Product
IMO  Independent Monitoring Organization
OP  Operational Policy
PAD  Project Appraisal Document
PAPs  Project Affected Persons
PDI  Project Design Institute
PFSR  Project Feasibility Study Report
PMO  Project Management Office
PPAs  Project Affected Areas
PRO  Project Resettlement Office
PSA  Project Social Assessment
PSR  Project Supervision Report
RAP  Resettlement Action Plan
RO  Resettlement Office
RPF  Resettlement Policy Framework
SAT  Social Assessment Team
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1 Ethnic Minority Development Plan Preparation

The areas affected by the Guiyang Rural Road Project are inhabited by ethnic minorities and the Han people. Among the permanent residents of the city, the number of Han people is 3,603,040, accounting for 83.32%; and the number of ethnic minority people is 721,521, accounting for 16.68%. Currently, there are ethnic minority groups living in the ten counties (cities/districts) as well as 118 villages (towns) and street communities in Guiyang. In those following districts and counties the ethnic minority people account for a large proportion of their populations: Huaxi District (33.4%), Qingzhen City (21.8%), Qingzhen City (21.8%), Wudang District (18.6%), Baiyun District (18.2%), Xiaobe District (17.7%), Nanming District (15.1%), and Yunyan District (14.2%).

Many proposed rural roads to be reconstructed under the Guiyang Rural Road Project need to pass through ethnic minority villages, which will bring direct or indirect impacts on the production and life styles of local ethnic minorities. To achieve the most benefits for the local ethnic minorities and minimize the adverse effects, in light of the policies and requirements of the World Bank, Project Management Office (PMO) has conducted project impact social assessment.

1-1 Major Findings of Social Assessment for the Project

The Guiyang Rural Road Project aims to improve the local road network and transportation conditions through the reconstruction and extension of rural roads in Guiyang. This project cannot only bring great convenience to the local people in respect of travelling and promote their living standard, but also unleash the natural and cultural resources in minority-populated areas along the roads, to provide the ethnic minorities with access to development opportunities and advance the development of those areas. This project serves to alleviate poverty and accelerate the ethnic minority development.

As the Guiyang Rural Road Project covers affected areas inhabited by both Han people and minority groups, its construction will definitely cause impacts on the production and living of local ethnic minorities. The World Bank holds that due to the inextricable relationship between the cultures and living styles of the ethnic minorities and the land and natural resources they live on, the project construction will result in various types of risks and potential adverse effects to those ethnic groups. Those risks include the loss of their ethnic cultures, characteristics, traditional way
of life, and etc. Therefore, it is necessary for the project owner to conduct social assessment for the project, analyze and evaluate potential social conflicts and risks caused by the implementation of the project, and take proper measures to avoid negative effects of the project construction or make compensations for those negative effects brought by the project construction on local ethnic minority residents. For the above reasons, PMO has assessed the social impacts of the project in 2013.

During March and June 2013, PMO had selected 3 ethnic minority villages as cases from the areas affected by the first list implementation subprojects and conducted participatory workshops on focus groups or personnel interviews in these villages. The representatives participated in focus group interviews included Buyi, Miao, Yi and Gelos population. The brief description of these ethnic minority villages are shown in Table 1-1. PMO had selected these typical ethnic minority villages as cases and made in-depth interviews with villagers, it is a useful method to learn the opinions of the affected ethnic minorities groups. During project implementation, when specific subprojects are determined, PMO will scan the affected areas and choose more ethnic minority villages to conduct consultation and interview. The results of consultation and interview will be recorded in RAP or abbreviate RAP. The external and internal resettlement monitoring reports will also provide such information.

Table 1-1 Interviewed ethnic minority communities and their brief information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Brief Socio-economic Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luoli Village, Yongle Township, Nanming District</td>
<td>Luoli Village is located in the north of Nanming District, near Guiyang airport. It is 10 km away from Guiyang city center, with a total area of 6.86 square kilometers. Buyi, Miao, Han and other ethnic groups, a total of 385 households, 1451 persons, live in the village. The ethnic minority people occupy 85% of total population. Luoli village have rich agricultural resources. There are 1423 mu arable land in the village, mainly planting pear, peach. Their peaches, pears, plums and arbutus are well known. The village road is damaged seriously. Motor vehicles can’t pass. Recovery of rural roads has become the most urgent desire of local residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinchang Village, Maige Township, Qingzhen City</td>
<td>Xinchang Village is a relatively remote village of Maige Township. The village is located in the northeast of Qingzhen City, 20 km from the city. It is a Miao inhabiting village with simple folk, beautiful environment, and pleasant climate. It abounds in tobacco and pigs. In recent years, the village develops medicinal herbs planting. However, due to the poor road infrastructure, many agricultural products meet transportation difficulty, which restrict income growth of local farmers. Local people strongly urge reconstructing local roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matou Village, Xinbao Township, Wudang District</td>
<td>Matou Village is 2 kilometers from location of the township government. There are 222 households, 840 persons live in the village. The arable land is 890 mu, including 750 mu paddy field and 210 mu dry land. The forest coverage rate reached 70%. The village is a Buyi settlement, close to the Xiangzhigou scenic. Rural tourism is developing. But the road has been unable to meet the needs of tourism development. It is urgent to expand the original rural roads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The focus group interview is under the guidance of social assessment experts, the participants
freely express their opinions about the issues which local people are generally concerned about, and their statements will be faithfully recorded. Through full consultation and free discussion with PAPs, The social assessment experts may have better understanding about the PAPs’ attitudes, their suggestions for project design and implementation, the issues that the PAPs commonly worried about. Combined with statistical data and survey data, the experts may conduct further analysis and assessment the impacts of project construction on local social development and the various stakeholders.

Based on full and free consultations with the affected population, SAT analyzed and summarized the social impacts with major conclusions as follows.

1. The project-affected areas are inhabited by multiple ethnic groups, among which a relationship characterized by equality, harmonious co-existence and common development is formed.

During the long intercourse, ethnic minority groups in the project-affected areas have adopted identical scripts and it is a very common to see mixed marriages. Thus a relationship characterized by interconnection, solidarity and interdependence has taken shape. People from different ethnic groups are living together or as neighbors and mixing up, with minority groups living in Han regions and Han people dwelling in ethnic minority regions. The major social difference in those areas shows in respects of the income level and occupation, which is a kind of difference between the urban and the rural and between regions rather than a difference between ethnic identities.

2. Due to complex geographic and geologic conditions in the project-affected ethnic minority areas, there are many natural barriers and issues relating to low-level and inadequate transportation facilities like roads are prominent. To improve the road and transportation conditions is the most urgent desire of local ethnic minorities.

Because of poor transport connections in those affected ethnic minority areas, it is difficult to transport production and consumer goods purchased from other parts into those areas or sell local agricultural products into other areas, which significantly hinders the local social and economic development. In many cases, local people transport their products outside with their own shoulders and work very hard, which directly affects their living quality and feeling of happiness. Therefore, the local ethnic minorities have pressing demands on road works. Their deepest concern is that due to insufficient influential power, their interest appeals will be neglected in the project planning, and local road construction cannot be listed into the project schedules, thus causing the missing of development opportunities.
3. The project involving the construction of infrastructure can promote the social transformation and economic development of the local ethnic minorities as well as bring about great social benefits. The local ethnic minorities in general show their approval and support to the construction for the project.

The project construction will make local ethnic minorities’ travel convenient, cause reduction in the cost of transporting agricultural products, improve local environment and the living standards, as well as help promote the exchange between different local ethnic groups and further enhance their sense of identity, which is favorable to the harmonious development and ethnic integration in the local society. Local ethnic minorities show strong supportive attitude towards the project construction.

4. The construction of the project has very slight adverse impacts on local ethnic minorities, and those impacts can be avoided and addressed. The implementation of the project will not bring about ethnic conflicts and prejudice the interests of those ethnic minorities.

The project produces linear patterns of land acquisition with very low impact rate, and causes little adverse effect on the production and living of local ethnic minority inhabitants. Although the project construction will disturb a portion of people’s production and lives in a short time, and bring some impacts on the tradition and cultures of the local ethnic minorities, those adverse effects can be avoided and eliminated, because the implementation of the project reflects the wish of local ethnic minorities and will not lead to ethnic conflicts.

5. To advance the project smoothly, it is very important to disclose information timely to the ethnic minorities and ensure their participation in the entire process of project planning, design and implementation.

Ethnic minorities in project-affected areas hope project planner and decision makers can listening to their voices, understand their wishes and concerns, and take their suggestions, so as to optimize the project design, perfect the resettlement plan, and they also hope that relevant government agencies can timely disclose information regarding the resettlement policy and compensation standard. They hold that the route design and the project quality are the major factors affecting project benefits. As the user of those roads, their production and living will be affected in the long term if those roads are poorly-designed with low quality, which tends to cause events of local people thwarting the construction and thus lead to social conflicts.

In a word, through the social assessment of the project, it is found that the project construction has won strong support from local ethnic minority residents, and nobody has shown his objection
to the project implementation in public. In addition, the construction of Guiyang Rural Road Project will not result in large-scale relocation of ethnic minority communities, not damage the natural resources and environment they live by, not cause major public health issues, and not spoil cultural relics of local ethnic minorities. All the affected ethnic minority groups said they hoped the project could start early and complete soon, so that they could enjoy the benefits brought by the projects sooner.

1-2 the Objectives of EMDP

The preparation of the EMDP aims to involve the ethnic minorities' participation in preparing and implementing the project, to guarantee that the ethnic minorities can obtain benefits from the project, and meanwhile alleviate their poverty status to the largest extent, as well as minimize the adverse effects of the project.

The EMDP will illustrate the characteristics in respects of population, society and culture regarding the ethnic minority groups in the project-affected areas, their demands, and effects of the project on the minority groups, as well as ensure that those groups can benefit from the project and there are measures to lessen the adverse impacts. Those measures target to improve the living standard, reduce poverty, protect ethnic minority cultures and tradition, and assist vulnerable groups, all of which are a part of the action plan to mitigate adverse impacts.

The preparation of the EMDP under this project aims to:

(1) Provide all the information relevant to the project in accordance with the ethnic minority cultures and customs, make sufficient communication and consultation and analyze their requirements;

(2) Incorporate the ethnic minorities' demands on the project into the project design, to help achieve the project objectives and fully understand the desires and demands of local ethnic groups;

(3) Take proper measures and actions to minimize the potential negative impacts and risks brought by the project to ethnic minorities, and at the same time increase their chance to obtain benefits from the project in a manner they can accept.

1-3 Method and Procedures for EMDP Preparation

In accordance with the requirements of the World Bank, to work out the EMDP, PMO specially organizes specialists and personnel to conduct field surveys and visits in the
project-affected areas as well as collect literature and statistical information relevant to those areas. With this data, the EMDP are worked out in the following method and procedures.

(1) Through analyses of literature and statistical information, SAT has summarized characteristics of the ethnic minorities’ history, culture and tradition and the property right system relevant to land and natural resources in the project-affected areas, as well as the status quo and trend regarding the local social and economic development.

(2) In the project-affected areas, SAT has held symposiums with the ethnic minority population, conducted field investigations and in-depth interviews with representatives of the population. With those interviews and investigations, free and sufficient consultation can be made with local ethnic minorities to learn their desires and demands.

(3) Study the current ethnic minority development policies practiced in project-affected areas, analyze the consistency and difference between those policies and the ethnic minority policies formulated by the World Bank, and determine the policy framework for the development of the project-affected ethnic minorities.

(4) Design the mechanism for ethnic minorities’ public participation and approaches to disclose information, create the channels for their complaints and grievances, and make plans about the monitoring and assessment framework relevant to their income and the recovery of their livelihood in accordance with the investigation and consultation results.

(5) In light of the SA conclusions, a policy conference has been held with the participation of ethnic minorities, the project owner and local governments, and the demands of ethnic minorities shall be incorporated into the project planning, design and implementation, as well as be fully considered in the resettlement plan. If necessary, local governments shall introduce policies and measures targeting to assist ethnic minorities and vulnerable populations in accordance with local reality, so as to increase ethnic minorities’ chance to gain benefits from the project.
2 Brief Description of Ethnic Minorities in PAAs

2-1 Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in PAAS

China is a unified nation with many ethnic minorities. Up to now, there are 56 ethnic minorities identified and confirmed by the central government. Guizhou Province is a province with many ethnic minorities. Except Tajik people and Uzbek people, all the other ethnic peoples can be found in Guizhou. The top 5 ethnic peoples with largest population are: Miao, Bouyei, Tujia, Dong, and Yi. These five ethnic minorities represent 82.09% of total population of ethnic minorities, including 3.97 million of Miao, 2.51 million of Bouyei, 1.44 million of Tujia, 1.43 million of Dong, and 0.83 million of Yi. According to the 6th national census statistics in 2010, aggregate population of ethnic minorities is 12.55 million, namely 36.11% of total population of the province, and 11.03% of aggregate population of all ethnic minorities in the whole nation. Population of ethnic minorities takes the 4th position in the whole nation, and population weight takes the 5th position.

The Han people remain the largest part of local population. Among permanent residents, there are 3,603,040 Han people, namely 83.32% of total population. Population of ethnic minorities is 721,521, namely 16.68% of total population. Areas with largest percentage of ethnic minorities are: Huaxi (33.4%), Qingzhen (21.8%), Wudang (18.6%), Baiyun (18.2%), Xiaobe (17.7%), Nanming (15.1%), Yunyan (14.2%). All the ethnic minority peoples can be found in 10 counties (cities, districts) and 118 townships and communities. All the ethnic minority peoples are widely scattered in various compacted communities (Table 2-1).

According to distribution of ethnic minority peoples, and the rules of the Constitution, the Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy and Regulations on Administration in Ethnic Townships, 19 ethnic townships were set up in relatively densely populated areas (Huaxi Township was changed to a community in 2005), including 6 in Huaxi, 3 in Qingzhen, 3 in Kaiyang, 2 in Wudang, 2 in Baiyun, 1 in Xiuwen, and 1 in Xifeng, as shown in Tab.2-1.
Table 2-1 Distribution of Ethnic minority Peoples of Guiyang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Population (10,000)</th>
<th>Han</th>
<th>Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>Number of townships/villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population (10,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanming</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunyan</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaxi</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wudang</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baiyun</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiaohhe</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiyang</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xifeng</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiuwen</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingzheng</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>432.2</td>
<td>361.0</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 6th population census statistics of Guiyang City

2-2 Customs and Culture of Ethnic Minorities in PPAs

Major ethnic minority peoples in the affected areas include Miao, Bouyei, Tujia, Yi, Dong and Gelao. Rankings of population percentages of these five peoples are: Miao (29%), Bouyei (25%), Tujia (6%), Yi (5%), Dong (3%) and Gelao (3%), as shown in Fig.2-1.
In the affected areas, only the Miao people and Bouyei people collectively live in villages. Other ethnic minority peoples do not live in collective settlements. Population distribution of ethnic minority peoples in the affected areas is shown in Tab.2-2.

Table 2-2 Population of Ethnic Minority Peoples in Affected Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected District/County</th>
<th>Nanning</th>
<th>Huaxi</th>
<th>Wudang</th>
<th>Baiyun</th>
<th>Xiaohe</th>
<th>Kaiyang</th>
<th>Xifeng</th>
<th>Xiwen</th>
<th>Qingzhen</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>35728</td>
<td>57524</td>
<td>25458</td>
<td>11210</td>
<td>8988</td>
<td>14885</td>
<td>8114</td>
<td>11126</td>
<td>36476</td>
<td>209509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouyei</td>
<td>29272</td>
<td>42183</td>
<td>21381</td>
<td>17808</td>
<td>17665</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>5428</td>
<td>24400</td>
<td>34009</td>
<td>178173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuja</td>
<td>16274</td>
<td>4871</td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>5458</td>
<td>3737</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>39342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>8769</td>
<td>2819</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4875</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7481</td>
<td>14812</td>
<td>34009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>8889</td>
<td>3471</td>
<td>3661</td>
<td>2739</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>21612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelao</td>
<td>5089</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>2174</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4737</td>
<td>18164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21098</td>
<td>6977</td>
<td>8402</td>
<td>6645</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>25263</td>
<td>211569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>125119</td>
<td>119735</td>
<td>70336</td>
<td>49049</td>
<td>43608</td>
<td>35252</td>
<td>11793</td>
<td>20191</td>
<td>101718</td>
<td>712378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: in administrative jurisdiction adjustment in 2012, Baiyun and Xiao districts were merged, and Guanshanhu District was created. Source: the 6th census statistics of Guiyang City.

PMO had conducted a survey and analyzed the custom and culture of the ethnic minorities located in the project-affected areas. Based on survey and analysis, PMO summarized the features of custom and culture of local ethnic minorities. The brief descriptions of local ethnic minorities’ custom, languages and traditional festivals are shown in Tab.2-3.

Tab.2-3 Brief descriptions of local ethnic minorities’ custom, languages and traditional festivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local ethnic minority</th>
<th>Language usage</th>
<th>Traditional festivals</th>
<th>Inter-ethnic marriages</th>
<th>Religion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>In history, they had their own language, but currently use Chinese</td>
<td>Miao New Year, Eating festival April 8th festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>They believe in animism, worship the nature and their ancestors and were very superstitious, and witchcraft was very popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouyei</td>
<td>They have no their own language and commonly use Chinese</td>
<td>June 6th festival March 3rd Festival April 8th festival Eating festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>They believe in Fengshui (Chinese geomancy) and polytheism, worship the nature and their ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuja</td>
<td>They have used Chinese for a long time</td>
<td>April 8th festival Dragon boat festival June 6th festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>They worship the nature and their ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>In history, they had their own language, but currently use Chinese</td>
<td>Torch festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>The worship of nature was mainly reflected in the beliefs of spirits and ghosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>In history, they had their own language, but currently use Chinese</td>
<td>Fireworks Festival Bullfighting festival March 3rd Festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>They believe in polytheism, worshipping natural objects including ancient trees, huge rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelao</td>
<td>In history, they had their own language, but currently use Chinese</td>
<td>Eating festival June 6th festival</td>
<td>Inter-ethnic marriages are common</td>
<td>They believe that every creature has a spirit. They worship ancient (big) trees, and hold ceremonies to worship mountains or ancient trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-2-1 Customs and Culture of the Miao People

The Miao People is one of the ethnic minority peoples with large population. It has a long history and wide distribution. The ancestors of Miao people can be dated back to Chiyou tribes in central China. The Miao people regard Chiyou in historical records and legends as their common ancestor. In several migrations, Miao people moved from the Yellow River basin to Hunan, Guizhou, and Yunnan. Currently, Miao people can be found in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Hubei, Hainan, etc., with Guizhou as the most important “stronghold of Miao people” with largest Miao people presence.

The Miao People believe in animism, worship the nature and their ancestors. They believe that gigantic or grotesque natural features are the representation of some supernatural forces. Therefore, they worship them by presenting offerings, such as liquor and meat. Common objects of natural worship include gigantic or grotesque stones, caves, big trees, forests, etc. Idolatry objects include earth Buddha, land Goddess, Penates, sacrifice bridges, water wells, etc. Earth Buddha is often a pile of bug stones. It takes a very primitive form and is placed at the entrance of village or by the roadside.

Worship of ancestor is an important feature of Miao customs. The Miao people believe that the souls of deceased ancestors with them. During New Year and other festivals, they present offerings such as liquor and meat to their ancestors. Such pious worship is also observed in daily life. Many areas hold regular or unscheduled grand ceremony of ancestor worship.

Previously, the Miao people were very superstitious, and witchcraft was very popular. The wizards were experienced sacrifice practitioners, and good narrators of genealogy, big historical events, origin, legends, poetry and folklores. They were inheritors of traditional culture and acted as intellectuals in the Miao communities.

After beginning of spring, the Miao people observe the fifth day of each month as a Sabbath. Earth digging and water carrying are avoided in this day. In some Miao villages, if someone dies, the villagers can work in the mountain but cannot work in the crop field. Carrying faggots home is deemed as some ill omen. Within one month after burial of a family member, all goods of the household can’t be sold or lent. Striding over the head of a child might obstruct growth of the child. A woman shall always avoid sitting with an elderly person on a long bench.
2-2-2 Customs and Culture of the Bouyei People

The Bouyei people and Zhuang people share same origins. They are indigenous peoples of southeast Yunnan and Guizhou Plateau. Their civilization can be traced back to the Stone Age. In Tang Dynasty, Bouyei was called “Xinanman”, in Song and Yuan Dynasties, it was called “Fan” and “Zhongjiaman”, in Ming and Qing Dynasties, it was called “Zhongman”, and it was called “Bouyei” after founding of new China.

The settlements of Bouyei people are often by the waterfront and against the mountains. Fengshui (Chinese geomancy) is practiced during selection of homestead land. A plot by the waterfront, against the mountain and facing a green forest hill is an ideal choice. The mountains in the background shall form a semi-circle, and the mountains in the foreground shall take a symmetric or parallel pattern. House construction shall commence on an auspicious day. Upon completion of project, celebration, sacrifice and banquet will be held. Ancestral shrines and kitchen god (fireplace) shall also be brought to the new house.

Free love is respected by the youth of Bouyei. New Year, festivals, going to fair, and collective gathering are good occasions of expressing and exchanging affections by words or songs.

If you visit a Bouyei family, take care not touch the family shrine and altar, and not step on the tripod by the fireplace. The guest shall drink some liquor when the host toasts him. The tree of mountain god and the tree of Arhat shall not be touched or felled. Always present even number of gifts is a golden rule.

2-2-3 Customs and Culture of the Tujia People

The Tujia People is said to be the offspring of Bazu people. They lived with the Han People and began using Chinese language long ago. Tujia People prefers gregarious living. Their houses are stilted wooden building. The center of the building is where the ancestral shrine is placed and sacrifice is practiced.

Religion of Tujia People involves worship of nature, such as earth, rock, mountain, river, water, etc. White tiger is regarded as their ancestors. White tiger temples can be found in many places where sacrifices are often held. Sacrifice is also made to the god of kitchen, the god of earth, the god of corn, etc. Sacrifice to the ancestors is another important event observed during New Year, festivals, and on the first and fifteenth of each month.
Wedding crying is a custom in Tujia People. Before leaving her parents’ home, if the bride can’t put on a fair show of wedding crying, she will be despised or ridiculed. Nowadays, this custom has become more and more archaic. God meat shall not be presented to the guests. After the meal, the chopsticks shall not be parallels placed on the bowl.

During piling and beam working, all members of the village will come to offer free help. In harvest, planting, and corn threshing season, the villagers will help the households without adequate manpower. The owner shall only provide food to the helpers. Such custom of helping each other has been passed down from generation to generation.

2-2-4 Customs and Culture of the Yi People

The Yi People is one ancient ethnic minority of China. It has its own syllabic writing system, which is one of the earliest in China. The origin of Yi People is in Yunnan. About 3,000 years ago, Yi People was widely spread in southwest China.

The religion of Yi People is quite primitive. It is a kind of polytheism, including the worship of nature and ancestors. The worship of nature was mainly reflected in the beliefs of spirits and ghosts. Torch Festival is the most important festival of Yi People. The event is often held on twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth of the sixth month on Chinese lunar calendar. On this day, all the Yi people put on festive attires and take part in song singing, horse racing, wrestling, bonfire parade, and group dancing round the fire.

2-2-5 Customs and Culture of the Kam (Dong) People

According to legends, the Kam people are descendants of ancient Yue people with a history of more than 2,500 years. Their villages are normally located near the mountain and by the river, with clans living together. The Drum Tower and the Wind and Rain Bridge or Pavilion are major marks of the Kam villages.

The Kam people believes in polytheism, worshipping natural objects including ancient trees, huge rocks, wells, and bridges. Their main taboos are listed as follows: it is not allowed to eat while sitting on the door sill and watch others eating; it is not allowed to make a fire on the 1st day of the first month; strangers are not allowed to enter the village during the worshipping ceremony; and as the shrines for their ancestors in those Kam people’s houses are deemed as the most sacred places, all lethal weapons such as knife, swords, daggers, bows, spears, and etc. are not allowed to be placed above the shrines.
2-2-6 Customs and Culture of the Gelao People

The Gelao people has a long history, with their ancestors related to the Baipu people existing from the Shang and Zhou dynasties to the Western Han dynasty. Currently, this ethnic group is mainly distributed within the territory of Guizhou Province. It has its own language, but only a few people can speak that language nowadays, and Chinese has become the common language.

The Gelao people believe that every creature has a spirit. They worship ancient (big) trees, so they have the custom of “tree worship”, and people in some areas even hold ceremonies to worship mountains. The slope where the sacred tree grows are deemed by the Gelao people as a divine place, and granted with great care and much protection, so people are not allowed to take animals there, cut down trees on the mountain, or cut firewood or useful grass at their own will in the mountain.

2-3 Natural Resources and Their Property Rights in PAAs

The ethnic minority areas affected by the project are notable for scenic views, temperate climate, and abundant natural resources such as minerals and forests. However, since these areas consist mainly of mountains and hills, with complex topographic and geographic features, they have many natural obstacles and are lacking in roads or other means of transportation, and their areas of cultivated land per capita are small.

At present, legislation in China has stipulated property rights of natural resources including land, forests and minerals in ethnic minority areas. Residents in minority ethnic areas have already formed a clear understanding and consensus on the property rights of those natural resources vital for their survival.

2-3-1 Mineral Resources and Their Property Rights in PAAs

The affected areas have abundant natural resources. In Guiyang municipality, 52 types of minerals have already been ascertained, mainly including coal, iron, silicon, barite, marble, refractory clay, bauxite, phosphate, sulfur, quicksilver and so on. Of these minerals, there is 301 million ton of bauxite, which is 1/5 of China’s total bauxite reserves; 464 million ton of phosphate mines, making Guiyang one of China’s three largest phosphate reserves, where 70% of China’s high-quality phosphate mines are concentrated; 900 million ton of coal mines, which can be found
in all of Guiyang’s precincts: 3 counties, 1 county-level city and 3 suburban districts; 23.96 million ton of iron mines; 28.78 million ton of pyrite mines; 2,683 ton of quicksilver (quantity of metal quicksilver).

In China, mineral resources are state-owned. The state’s ownership of mineral resources on surface or underground is unaffected by the right of use or ownership of their attached land.

2-3-2 Cultivated Land Resources and Their Property Rights in PAAs

The affected areas mainly consist of mountains and hills, with small areas of flatland and cultivated land per capita in comparison. Most affected ethnic minority villages and townships are deficient in cultivated land, with less than 1 mu of cultivated land per capita. In addition, such areas are generally dry farmlands heavily dependent on rainfall. Only 22% of total cultivated land area is effectively irrigated, and 78% of farmlands have middle to low yield (see Table 2-4).

Table 2-4 Status of cultivated land in affected ethnic minority areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District /County</th>
<th>Affected Ethnic Minority Areas</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Administrative Area (km2)</th>
<th>Cultivated Land (hectare)</th>
<th>Effective Irrigated Land (hectare)</th>
<th>Cultivated Land Per Capita (hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huaxi</td>
<td>Gaopo Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>21412</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maling Bouyéi &amp; Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>8946</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mengguan Miao &amp; Bouyéi Ethnic Township</td>
<td>19849</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qiantao Bouyéi and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>9937</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huchao Bouyéi and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>23795</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xiaobi Bouyéi and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>14814</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wudang</td>
<td>Pianpo Bouyéi and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
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<td>22.0</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xinbao Bouyéi Ethnic Township</td>
<td>5132</td>
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<td>330</td>
<td>260</td>
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<td>Baiyan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>83.1</td>
<td>3765</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>119.6</td>
<td>4171</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>3.09</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>25165</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>5511</td>
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<td>798</td>
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<td>Dashi Bouyéi Ethnic Township</td>
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<td>1027</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qingzhen</td>
<td>Maige Miao and Bouyéi Ethnic Township</td>
<td>22435</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wangzhuang Miao and Bouyéi Ethnic Township</td>
<td>20623</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liuchang Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>47842</td>
<td>158.0</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>298337</td>
<td>1504.1</td>
<td>26314</td>
<td>5792</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Chinese legislation, the lands of countryside and suburban areas, with the exception of those defined as state-owned, are owned collectively by peasants, while homestead lands and plots and mountain areas allocated to peasant households are also owned collectively by peasants. In Guiyang municipality, all collectively owned lands are contracted to and managed by members of their respective collective economy groups. Women and men have equal land contractual rights. Women’s rights to contract and manage lands are protected from deprivation and damage by any organization or individual. During the contract period, if a woman becomes married, and has not obtained any contracted land in her new resident region, the party awarding the contract shall not take back her original contracted land; if a woman becomes divorced or widowed, while still living in the original resident region or has yet to obtain any contracted land in her new resident region, the party awarding the contract shall also not take back her original contracted land. The property rights regulations are the same in ethnic minority areas as in rural Han ethnicity areas: the lands are collectively owned, while peasant households possess their long-term rights of use. They can manage the land at their own discretion, but cannot convert agricultural land into non-agricultural construction land without approval.

2-3-3 Forest Resources and Their Property Rights

The affected ethnic minority areas have high elevation. They are abundant in forest resources, with well-preserved vegetation. The forest lands in these rural ethnic minority areas are generally collectively owned. In recent years, the collective forest ownership systems of China’s rural areas have underwent a reformation. While the collective ownership of forests is unchanged, the rights for contractual management and ownership of forest trees have been allocated to peasant households in each collective economy group through contracts to families. In Guiyang, the contract period of a rural forest land is 70 years. When the period expires, the contract may be renewed in accordance of China’s relevant regulations. After all the contract relationships were clarified, Guiyang municipality performed land surveys and registrations, and issued national certificates of forest rights. At present, the forest rights registration in Guiyang municipality is through and conforms to legislation. Its data are accurate, and consistent between maps, charts, registration entries, individuals, actual lands and certificates.
2-4 Status of Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas

The ethnic minority areas affected by the project are focused on agriculture, with relatively few rural and small town enterprises, and low total income of rural enterprises. In 2007, the total production of all rural and small town enterprises only amounted to 346 million Yuan, and there were only 21,000 employees in rural and small town enterprises. Meanwhile, the total production of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing was 113 million Yuan, meaning the net income per capita for peasants are still relatively low. It must be noted that significant differences exist between income levels and industrial structures of these areas. In 2007, the relatively high farmer net income per capita of Pianpo Bouyei Ethnic Township reached 4,214 Yuan, while the poorer Dashi Bouyei Ethnic Township had a net income per capita of only 2,195, at 52% of Pianpo (see Table 2-5).

Table 2-5 Economic structure and income levels of affected ethnic minority areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Ethnic Minority Areas</th>
<th>District /County</th>
<th>Townships</th>
<th>Rural and Small Town Enterprises</th>
<th>Employees in Rural and Small Town Enterprises</th>
<th>Total Production of Enterprises (10k yuan)</th>
<th>Total Production of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (10k yuan)</th>
<th>Net Income Per Capita (yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huaxi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gaopo Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>3119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maling Bouyei and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>3320</td>
<td>5641</td>
<td>2523</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2688</td>
<td>42417</td>
<td>9593</td>
<td>2983</td>
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<td>6190</td>
<td>6438</td>
<td>3908</td>
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<td>Huchao Bouyei and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
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<td>1041</td>
<td>24998</td>
<td>8774</td>
<td>3725</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>41120</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>2898</td>
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<td>512</td>
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<td>10719</td>
<td>2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>21349</td>
<td>346157</td>
<td>113433</td>
<td>3119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-5 Infrastructures in Ethnic Minority Areas

Most project-affected areas are located in the neighborhood of the urban area of Guiyang. In recent years, there has been significant progress in the infrastructural construction in those areas. Currently, among the 218 villages under the jurisdiction of ethnic minority townships in Guiyang City, all those villages are accessed to road and electricity; 210 villages are covered in the phone network, accounting for 96.3% of the total administrative villages; and 197 are provide with tap water, accounting for 90% of the total administrative villages (see Table 2-5). However, due to complex geographic and geologic conditions in those ethnic minority areas featuring many natural barriers, there still exist issues relating to low-level and inadequate transportation facilities like roads, and it is commonly seen in vast rural areas that “it is difficult to travel around, till the land, and get adequate drinking water”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Ethnic Minority Areas</th>
<th>Total Number of Administrative Villages</th>
<th>Number of Villages with Access to Roads</th>
<th>Number of Villages with Access to Tap Water</th>
<th>Number of Villages with Access to Power Supply</th>
<th>Number of Villages covered in the phone network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huaxi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaopo Miao Ethnic Township</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wudang</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pianpo Bouyei and Miao Ethnic Township</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Xinbao Bouyei Ethnic Township</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dula Bouyei Ethnic Township</td>
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</table>
2-6 Different Ethnic Minority Groups Relationships in PPAs

The project-affected areas are inhabited with multiple ethnic minority groups, and each ethnic group has its own manners and customs embodied in various aspects including dress, food, accommodation, marriage, etiquette and funeral. They also have their unique festivals; for example, Eighth of the Fourth Month Festival of the Miaoos, and Double Third Day, Double Sixth Festival as well as Tiaochang Festival (on this festival, young girls and boys can find their future husband or wife) of the Bouyei people. However, during the intercourse for a long time, every ethnic group has assimilated the cultures of other groups, using identical script, and it is very common for different ethnic groups to get related by marriage. A relationship of interconnection, solidarity and interdependence has taken shape. In addition, different ethnic groups live together and mix up. In the Han regions there are ethnic minority communities, and in the ethnic minority areas dwell the Han people. This distribution pattern has been formed throughout China’s long history of development as ethnic groups migrated and mingled, with some ethnic groups living together over vast areas while some living in individual concentrated communities in small areas. Between those ethnic groups, a relationship featuring interdependence, mutual assistance, harmonious co-existence, and common development has been established, with every ethnic group treating each other equally and peacefully and no ethnic conflicts.
3 Ethnic Minority Policy for the Affected Area

3-1 World Bank’s Policies on Ethnic Minorities

The characteristics and cultures of ethnic minorities are always inextricably linked to the land where they reside and the natural resources they live by. These special elements expose the ethnic minority peoples to risks of various types and impacts of various degrees, such as losing their characteristics, cultures, and traditional livelihood as well as stricken by diseases. As a social group distinct from the mainstream social group, ethnic minorities are reckoned as the most marginalized and vulnerable group among local population. Therefore, the project employer, in the process of project planning and implementation, shall attach great importance to protecting the rights and interests of the ethnic minority peoples.

The World Bank’s policy on ethnic minorities requires that respects shall be shown for the dignity, human rights and cultural characteristics of the ethnic minority peoples in the development process and that efforts shall be made to minimize the adverse effects brought by the project to the ethnic minorities and maximize their benefits from the project. Therefore, the World Bank emphasizes that strategic measures shall be taken to resolve the issues relevant to ethnic minorities on the conditions that the ethnic minorities are informed of these strategic measures and participates in these actions. It also demands the project owner to identify the wishes of local minority peoples through direct negotiation and apply their wishes and experience to the project plan. The World Bank’s policy on ethnic minorities mainly lies in: (1) provide all information relevant to the project in a way that follows the traditional cultures and customs of the ethnic minorities in the affected area; (2) integrate the project requirements of the ethnic minorities into the project design for the purpose of realizing the project objective; (3) minimize the potential adverse effects and risks to the ethnic minorities brought by the project by taking effective measures and actions and seek more opportunities for ethnic minorities of benefiting from the project in a way that they are willing to accept.

As response to the World Bank’ requirements for the policy on ethnic minorities, the project owner has provided all information relevant to the project in a way that follows the traditional cultures and practices of the ethnic minorities in each phase of project preparation and
implementation. In addition, it has conducted free and sufficient negotiation with the affected ethnic minorities to ensure that the project won wide support among ethnic minority communities.

3-2 Ethnic Minority Policy Implemented in the Affected Area

Before the People’s Republic of China (P.R.C.) is founded, the governments in each age have a set of policies and systems concerning ethnic affairs of their own. At that time, no equality exists among peoples, no matter the central government is founded by Han people or minority people. Meanwhile, because most ethnic minorities live in remote areas with poor traffic conditions, the social economy development is relatively slow. After the P.R.C. is founded in 1949, a series of laws and regulations promoting ethnic equality, unity, and mutual assistance have been issued, which builds the basic institutional framework for ethnic relation and ethnic region development. These policies and institutional frameworks have met the requirements for policies concerning ethnic minorities set forth by the World Bank. In the affected area, national policies concerning ethnic minorities are strictly executed and these policies include the following:

3-2-1 Policy of Equality and Unity among Ethnic Groups

In the affected area, every ethnic group has equal status, regardless of their population size, their level of economic and social development, as well as the difference of folkways, customs, and religious belief. In every respect of political and social life, every ethnic group enjoys the same rights and performs the same duties according to law. Ethnic equality and ethnic unity among ethnic groups as the basic principle and fundamental policy for resolving ethnic problems have been clearly defined in the Constitution of China and relevant laws. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: “All ethnic groups in the People’s Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the ethnic minorities and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China’s ethnic groups. Discrimination against and oppression of any ethnic group are prohibited.”

The policy of equality among ethnic groups is not only reflected in the aspect that citizens of all ethnic groups in China enjoy all equal rights accorded to citizens by the Constitution and law but also in the aspect that all ethnic groups participate in state affairs administration on an equal footing. In China, the minority and Han peoples participate as equals in the management of affairs of the state and local governments at various levels, and the rights of the minority ethnic groups to
take part in the management of state affairs are especially guaranteed. In accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China, the minority peoples shall have their own deputies to sit in the National People's Congress (NPC), and the ethnic groups whose population is less than that prescribed for electing one deputy are permitted to elect one deputy. Actually, the proportions of deputies of ethnic minorities among the total number of deputies in every NPC have been higher than the proportions of their populations in the nation's total population in the corresponding periods. This fully reflects respects for the rights of ethnic minorities.

3-2-2 Policy of Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities

In China, regional autonomy for ethnic minorities is practiced in areas where people of ethnic minorities live in concentrated communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of autonomy. For places where ethnic minorities live in concentrated communities but where autonomous areas and organs of self-government are not fit to be established because the areas and populations of the ethnic minorities are too small, ethnic townships are established so that the minority peoples there can also exercise their rights as masters of their homelands.

If resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions from the higher-level state organs are not suited to the actual conditions of the autonomous areas, the organs of self-government of these areas may be flexible in carrying them out or may decide not to carry them out after approval by the higher state organs.

Organs of self-government of autonomous areas may decide their own local education programs, including the establishment of schools, the length of study, the forms of school running, course contents, language of instruction and procedures of enrollment and develop independently their own type of education based on their ethnic minority characteristics and within the state education policies and relevant laws.

Organs of self-government of autonomous areas make their own decisions concerning medical and health work. Modern medicine and traditional ethnic minority medicine are promoted, prevention and cure of endemic diseases and maternal and child care have been improved, with the result that the health standards of the ethnic minorities across the country have markedly improved.
3-2-3 Preferential Policies for Ethnic Minority Areas

In accordance with the actual conditions in the ethnic minority areas, the state has worked out and adopted a series of policies and measures to assist these areas in developing their economies and mobilize and organize the developed areas where Han people live to support them. Especially along with the constant deepening of China's reform and opening to the outside world in recent years, the state has increased its investments in minority areas to speed up their pace of opening-up, thus making the minority areas show new vitality for economic development. Currently, the state has implemented the following preferential policies for ethnic minorities and in ethnic minority areas:

(1) Making great efforts to train ethnic minority cadres and enlisting their service. The ethnic minorities also have a fairly large appropriate number of personnel working in the central and local state organs, administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs, taking part in the management of national and local affairs. The heads of the governments of ethnic autonomous regions, prefectures and counties (or banners) are all from ethnic minority groups.

(2) Practicing preferential policies in economy among ethnic minorities. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Ethnic Regional Autonomy specifies the duties of the state organs at higher levels to help the ethnic autonomous areas with their development. While working out the plan for the national economic and social development, the state arranged some important projects in the national minority areas in a planned and conscious way to readjust their single-product economic structure, develop diversified industries and improve the comprehensive economic strength of those areas. The state has also practiced preferential policies among ethnic minorities in the aspects of finance and taxation, credit, investment, industrial distribution, and enrollment of higher education.

(3) Implementing a More Lenient Childbirth Policy with Minority Peoples than with the Han People. Under these policies, an ethnic minority family generally may have two or three children; in frontier areas and areas with adverse geographical conditions, families of ethnic minorities with very small populations may have more than three children each; and Tibetan farmers and herdsmen in the Tibet Autonomous Region may have as many children as they like. As a result, ethnic minority populations have been able to increase at a higher rate than the rest of the population.
3-2-4 Policy of Respecting the Folkways and Customs of Minority Peoples

The various ethnic minority groups in China differ widely in their folkways and customs. They have different modes of production and life styles, as displayed in dress and adornments, diet, residences, marriage, etiquette and funerals. The minority peoples have the right to retain or change their folkways and customs, which are respected by the state. The government protects such rights in every aspect of social life. Now, all the 55 national minorities, except the Hui and Manchu, who use the Chinese language, have their own languages.

The various ethnic minority groups in China are free to celebrate their own traditional festivals, and the state gives them holidays and supplies special food for the holidays.

3-3 Conformity of the Objective of WB and China’s Ethnic Minority Policy

Chinese policies and regulations relevant to ethnic minorities are consistent with the World Bank’ goal for ethnic minorities: show full respects for the dignity, rights, economy, and culture of ethnic minorities, attach importance to equality and development of ethnic minorities, and give particular attention to minority peoples in the process of economic, social, and cultural development so as to protect the rights and interests of minority people and promote their social and economic status.

Firstly, the policies of both China and the World Bank focus on the public participation, negotiation, and action plans among ethnic minority communities. In each stage, such as project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, both of them positively provide all information relevant to the project in a way that follows the cultural customs of the ethnic minorities, and listen to their advice, attitudes, and expectations so as to win wide support among ethnic minority communities.

Secondly, both China and the World Bank emphasize taking effective measures to ensure that affected ethnic minorities obtain social and economic benefits that comply with their cultural customs; taking measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the potential adverse effects on ethnic minorities.
4 Participation and Consultation with Ethnic Minority

4-1 Methods of Consultation with Ethnic Minority

The World Bank requires that ethnic minority can engage in decision making in the whole process of project plan, implementation and evaluation. In order to safeguard the ethnic minority can freely and fully engage in project plan and implementation, PMO will take the following methods to consult with ethnic minority.

1. Call focus groups workshops in the ethnic minority villages. The focus groups workshops are guided by social assessment experts, the participants may freely express their opinions about the issues which local people are generally concerned about, and their statements or talks will be faithfully recorded.

2. Conduct personal interviews with the affected ethnic minority residents so as to learn about the attitudes of ethnic minority communities and residents.

3. PMO will work together with local government to establish institutional arrangement for ethnic minority participation and monitoring mechanism for the engineer quality in the ethnic minority regions so as to ensure that ethnic minority groups can engage in project design and the engineer quality monitoring at the stage of project implementation.

4. Disclose resettlement information to ethnic minority and safeguard their rights to know. The important information will be announced in the local newspaper. RAP or RPF will be published on the websites so that the DPs can read easily. The compensation standards or policies will be disclosed on the bulletin of the project-affected villages.

5. Establish the mechanism and network for dealing with the ethnic minority’s grievances and appeals.

During all above-mentioned activities, the ethnic minority groups can express their opinions freely. Through public participation, the project decision-makers can understand the real willing and attitude of the ethnic minority better, they can also know about the things that the ethnic minority worried about and their suggestions in advance. It may provide some valuable information for improvement of project design and implementation scheme.
4-2 Information Disclosure for Ethnic Minority

It is an important way to establish mutual trust between government and local people that PMO discloses information timely about resettlement policy, compensation standard etc. Fully information disclosure also can create favorable condition for promoting the work of land acquisition and house demolition. In order to safeguard the ethnic minority’s rights to know, PMO will take the following methods to disclose resettlement information.

1. **Disclosing Resettlement Information by Announcement in the Ethnic Minority Communities.**

PMO requires that all resettlement information such as the amount of land acquisition for every household, resettlement policy, compensation standards, and the total cash compensation for every household should be disclosed on the bulletin of the project-affected villages. When RAP or RPF has been approved by the World Bank and local government, PMO shall provide the copy to every local resettlement offices, so that DPs can read these documents easily.

2. **Disclosing Resettlement Information through Media.**

PMO will select suitable media such as TV or newspaper to disclose resettlement information for the public. The aim is to make the stakeholders of the project can know the progress of the project implementation timely, so that they may arrange their living better and avoid some potential conflicts.

3. **Compiling Resettlement Information Booklet and Deliver It to the DPs.**

PMO will compile Resettlement Information Booklet which includes the World Bank’s resettlement principles and policies, the identified resettlement options for the project, the quantity of land acquisition or structure relocation for every affected household, the cash compensation payment for every affected household, the schedule of resettlement implementation and what the like. The resettlement information booklet will be delivered to every project-affected household.

4. **Resettlement Program should be consulted with Ethnic Minority**

Project-affected area is ethnic minority region, the local people have their own unique way of production and life, and they may set a specific value for certain resources. During resettlement implementation, resettlement agencies should fully consultation with the ethnic minority. Resettlement program not only should have technical and economic feasibility, but also comply with local cultural habits and preferences. Resettlement measures or options should be consulted
with ethnic minority and should obtain their consent and understanding.

4-3 Improve Grievances Procedures for Ethnic Minority

In order to safeguard all kinds of rights or interests of the project-affected ethnic minority groups, PMO will establish a sample, convenient and effective procedure for collecting and handling grievances and appeals of the ethnic minority so as to ensure that the DPs’ grievances may be treated objectively, justly, timely and efficiently.

The detailed procedures for dealing with grievances and complaints of ethnic minority groups are as follows:

1. The First Stage. The affected persons may present their grievances to the village committee or the local resettlement office orally or in a written form. For oral grievances, the village committee or the local PRO must keep a written record and provide a clear reply within two weeks. When it involves serious problems needing to be reported to the RO at a higher level, the village committee or the local resettlement office must endeavor to obtain a reply from the PRO at the higher level within two weeks.

2. The Second Stage. In case that reply at the First Stage does not satisfy the complainants, the complainants may appeal to the PRO at a higher level within one month after receiving the reply at the first stage. The PRO at the higher level must make a decision within three weeks.

3. The Third Stage. In the event that the affected persons are not satisfied with the reply of the PROs at district level, they may appeal to the PMO within one month after receiving reply at the second stage. The PMO shall make a reply within four weeks.

4. The Fourth Stage. In case that the affected persons are not satisfied with the reply at the third stage, they may appeal to the civil court within 15 days after receiving the reply from the PMO.

If the resettlement issues involve ethnic minority communities, organizations or residents, and may lead to inter-ethnic conflict, PMO will promptly report to the administration agency for ethnic affairs at every level, and work together these agencies to study and treat the problem, so as to safeguard the interests or rights of ethnic minority and maintenance ethnic unity.
5 Impacts on Ethnic Minority of Project Construction

In order to assess the impacts of project construction on ethnic minority, identify the potential development opportunities and social risks originated from project construction, PMO had conducted social impact assessment. In March and July, 2013, SAT had selected some townships and villages where ethnic minority residents clustered as sample and made on-the-spot investigation on these villages; and had called focus groups workshops, had hear the voices of the representatives of ethnic minority, and assessed the impacts of project construction on ethnic minority.

5-1 Project’s Positive Impacts on Ethnic Minority

According to the analysis of SAT, the project construction may create indirect or indirect social benefits for local residents; these benefits can be shared by all ethnic groups. The positive impacts include:

1. The project can provide convenience for local residents to go to school, see a patient, or go to shop. It is also help to solve the problem of difficult travel. Especially the project can improve the transport conditions of local agricultural products; the economic and physical burden of residents will be reduced. It may greatly improve people's life quality and enhance their feeling of happiness.

2. The project can eliminate the hidden dangers due to twisty roads or steep slopes of original roads, and change the status of “too much mud in the rainy days and too much dust in the sunny days” of the original roads, improve the local environment of ethnic minority’s villages.

3. The project can improve product transportation conditions, so as to vehicle local agricultural products or natural resources to outside and transport production or consumer goods from outside at lower cost. The project also can improve the trade term of local farmers, enhance the agriculture’s benefits and increase their income. Of course, the project can create favorable conditions to accelerate local ethnic tourism resources development, and flourish local nonagricultural industries. It may greatly promote the modernization process of ethnic minority regions.

4. The project may improve the intra-region or extra-region exchanges, it may contribute to
widen the farmers’ visions and transform their thinking; and create conditions for urban capital investing in the ethnic minority regions.

5. The project may enhance exchanges among local ethnics and contribute to social harmony and social cohesion of local nationalities.

5-2 The Potential Risks of Project for Ethnic Minority

Land acquisition for project belongs to typical linear zone; the project affected area is a long, narrow zone. The number of affected households maybe large, but the impact on these affected households is very slight. The ratio of impact of land acquisition (the ratio of the areas of acquired land by the project to the total area of the village’s land) will be not beyond 5%. The adverse effect on local ethnic minority residents is very small. However, the project construction will disturb some peoples’ production and living. The new changes originated from project construction will also affect the model of production and living, tradition and culture of local ethnic minority. So it is necessary to assess the adverse effects of project construction on local tradition and culture of ethnic minority.

Based on survey, interview and analysis, PMO argued that the negative impacts of project implementation on ethnic minority mainly include:

1. PMO doesn’t seek local ethnic minority groups’ comments for project planning and implementation, and the ethnic minority groups have no effective channels to reflect their interest or appeals. It may make them miss development opportunities

   Because the grade of rural roads in project-affected areas is generally low, Local ethnic minority residents have strong desire to upgrade the roads as soon as possible, but the government’s public investment in rural roads is limited, recently only some roads will be selected to rehabilitate or upgrade. So every village strives for early construction of rural road within their regions. In the competition, the ethnic minority residents worry that their interests and demands have been ignored in the project planning because they have no enough influence, and they will miss the development opportunities.

2. During project implementation, if project management units and construction teams are luck of management and doesn’t respect for local customs, habits and religious belief of the ethnic minorities, it may trigger conflicts between constructors and local ethnic minority residents. During the project implementation, some outside constructors will enter into the ethnic minority villages.
Although local ethnic minorities have no special cultural taboos different from Han ethnic group, there are still some ancient trees, Earth Temple and other monuments or natural scenery that are cherished by local ethnic minority. If the construction team doesn’t understand and respect the local customs or religious belief, it may cause conflicts between the construction team and local ethnic minority residents.

3. If the ethnic minority’s requirements are not considered in the project design, or if the quality of engineer can’t meet the local ethnic minority groups’ expect, or if the damaged irrigation facilities can’t be rehabilitated in time, or the former rural roads can’t be connected with the new roads, it may cause the local ethnic minority’s production and living rehabilitation becomes difficult, and may lead to local people’s complaints and trigger new conflicts.

4. If land acquisition compensation standard is lower than the level of laws and policies regulated, or information is disclosed and the compensation for affected asset is unfair, the conflicts among local people will arise.

5. When the roads are rehabilitated, the traffic volume and the driving speed will increase, but the traffic safety awareness of local ethnic minority people is lack, the probability and risks of serious traffic accidents may increase.

6. The tradition of gender inequality is still existed in some project-affected ethnic minority regions, so it is usually neglect the women’s rights and interests in the resettlement program. It may lead to the women’s legitimate rights and interests such as right to participation and right to know can’t be effectively protected, and then further enlarge gender inequality.

7. When the project have completed, the door of local ethnic minority regions to outside world will be further opened and the mainstream culture from the outside world may accelerate to enter the ethnic minority areas. The traditional culture of ethnic minority may be affected and some tradition may gradually disappear. It may bring some adverse effects on local unique culture of ethnic minority protection.
6 Ethnic Minority’s Attitude towards Project Construction

Whether the project construction has won the support of ethnic minority communities and residents is not only an important factor affecting the project implementation but also a prerequisite for approving the World Bank financed projects. In such case, SAT conducted investigation and assessment on ethnic minority communities and residents’ attitude on the project construction.

6-1 Investigation into Ethnic Minority Residents’ Wishes

To know ethnic minorities’ wishes is the basis of project planning. Therefore, in certain concentrated communities which are affected, the project office has held several symposiums among ethnic minority representative and collected information from all aspects concerning local ethnic minority’s production and life through direct communication with local minority peoples. PMO also seriously listened to their voice from the bottom of their heart, got to know their wishes and worries, and listened to their advices to enrich project planners’ local knowledge in aspects of social economy, historic culture, cultural customs, community development and social networks. This has provided valuable reference for optimizing project design and improving resettlement solutions.

The investigation into the wishes of ethnic minority population centers on the following subjects: (1) Which factors do you think are restricting local development? (2) Which infrastructures do you think are most in need by local people currently? (3) What benefits do you think will the project construction bring about? (4) What potential adverse effects do you think the project construction has? (5) Which aspect of problems do you worry most in the process of project construction? (6) What is your attitude towards land acquisition and demolition? (7) What are your suggestions? The investigation is conducted by interviewing. That is, under the guide of the host, ethnic minority representatives get together and freely express their opinions on the questions put forward by the host. Recorders will record the expression of each ethnic minority representative faithfully. Table 4-1 lists the abstract of each representative’s expression during the interviews conducted by the social assessment team.
Participant 1: Our Maige Village is one of the three ethnic minority townships in Qiangzhen, and it is also a poor village. All the 27 villages of Maige have 17 poor villages. Because of the geographic position and traffic limitations, mining becomes the main industry of our village. But mining can just make few people rich, local people can neither improve their income nor obtain any benefits. Now, other villages have developed tourism because of their good roads and many people have become rich by farmer family tourism. But in our village, the roads have been crushed by carts for they have been transporting ore. It is very inconvenient for us to go outside and transport things and also increase the transportation costs of the things we produced. We cannot make much money. It is no wonder that our economy is underdeveloped.

Participant 2: The dust on the roads is really heavy. You may note that the fruit trees and vegetables grown besides the roads are all covered by dust. They cannot produce good fruits any more, but the peaches produced by our village once were the brand products famous around the China. Now, the fruit tree output has fallen sharply, and many customers are not willing to buy our fruits. This really causes heavy losses to us.

Participant 3: Our Dening Village is a developed place around the mountain. After the mountain is repaired, then the road will be developed. It is much safer. The first biggest beneficiary goes to the miners, because they can make more money. The second biggest beneficiary goes to the government because they can get more revenue. Of course, building roads can benefit all of us. For example, it will be very convenient for people like us working outside went back home during the spring festival. Those individual transporters can also save oil consumption and reduce costs.

Participant 4: I think the biggest beneficiary for road construction is the people along the roads. And the second biggest beneficiary is the miners, because they can make more money. The third biggest beneficiary goes to the government because they can get more revenue. Of course, building roads can benefit all of us. For example, it will be very convenient for people like us working outside went back home during the spring festival. Those individual transporters can also save oil consumption and reduce costs.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Part III</th>
<th>Main adverse effects of road construction</th>
<th>The biggest adverse effect</th>
<th>The second biggest adverse effect</th>
<th>The third biggest adverse effect</th>
<th>The fourth biggest adverse effect</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation standards are not high.</td>
<td>The traffic flow increases; the travel speed of vehicles are too fast, not safe.</td>
<td>Preservation of national and historical sites face challenges.</td>
<td>Traditional customs fade away, and national culture inheritance face challenges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Which people lose interests?</td>
<td>Households with their houses demolished</td>
<td>Households with their land expropriated</td>
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<tr>
<td>What do you worry most?</td>
<td>Road construction is put off continually.</td>
<td>The road quality is poor and needs reconstructing several years later.</td>
<td>Vehicles drive too fast, not safe.</td>
<td>The compensation standard is lower than other villages and towns.</td>
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**Question: What do you think of the adverse effects brought about by road construction? Who are the main people suffering interest losses? What do you worry most?**

**Participant 1:** My biggest worry is that you do not build the road. You shall know that we have been expecting you to build the road as early as possible, but we get no response all the time. Now, I also worry that you have no sufficient money to build the road.

**Participant 2:** Our biggest worry is the road quality. The current construction units are typically assigned by the provincial department. They are not controlled by the road transport bureau of Qingzhen City. We are afraid that our words do not work on them by that time. I want to mention a cement road built before in our town. It should have been constructed with reinforced concrete in the soft positions. But when it was built, no reinforce concrete was built at all. As a result, the road was totally damaged after few years. Because the roads are mainly used by us, if the road quality is poor, we will be the final victims.

**Participant 3:** Of course, repairing roads is beneficial to us. Although some people may have to demolish their houses and their land may be expropriated, and these people may suffer certain losses, if the houses and land are compensated according to the national standard, we think it acceptable. Of course, it would be better if the compensation is higher. Now, we got to know that the compensation in nearby villages and towns are higher than our own village. Because our town bonders on them, we hope that the same compensation can be disbursed. You can rest assured that we will communicate with them and persuade them to give up their land for repairing roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part IV</th>
<th>Effects of road construction on traditional customs and festivals</th>
<th>Traditional festivals fade away and the disappearing speed is accelerated</th>
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<th>Beneficial to its inheritance and preservation</th>
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<td>Effects of road construction on people’s thinking</td>
<td>Beneficial to accepting new ideas</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Accelerating the spread of unhealthy ideology</td>
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<td>18</td>
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**Question: What do you think of the effects on traditional customs brought by road construction? Is the traditional festival atmosphere becoming stronger or weaker in the local area? Why? Which cultural relics and historic sites as well as unique cultural customs are there in the local area? To which aspect conflicts? What changes do you think will be caused to local people’s thinking? Do you think these changes are good or bad?**

**Participant 1:** In these years, the festival atmosphere in our village has become stronger. Firstly, the state and local government attach more importance and support us to develop our culture. Secondly, we are living a better life. We have ample foods and clothes and at the same time our awareness has also improved. We become more concerned about our cultural heritage. Lastly, the road condition has become better and people’s intercommunication becomes very convenient.

**Participant 2:** I think building roads is beneficial to preserving our culture. In the preceding years, the road condition was very poor, our historical sites remained strange to the outside and nobody wanted to care nor protect these things. Now, the transportation in certain area has developed. With roads built, tourists grow increasingly. Our local government starts to pay attention to things of ethnic characteristics and has enhanced protection measures of these things.

**Participant 3:** After the roads are built, we have more opportunities to go outside and our concepts have changed a lot. I cannot say these changes are good or bad, but I feel that nowadays our horizon has become broader and our mind has become more flexible but at same time traditional things are disappearing gradually. However, I don’t think this relates too much to roads.

**Participant 4:** Because there is a swag in front of our village, I recommend that the designed route not face the village directly. If a culvert will be built here, the road shall also not face the village directly. According to our tradition, this will bring murderous look and is unlucky to the village. When we build houses, it is not allowed to play fireworks around the house. But these concepts have changed a lot and are new things that must be strictly followed any more.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part V</th>
<th>Attitude towards road construction</th>
<th>Fully support</th>
<th>Partly support</th>
<th>No opinion</th>
<th>Partly oppose</th>
<th>Totally oppose</th>
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**Question:** What is your attitude towards road construction? If your cultivated land or houses will be occupied, will you agree? With what conditions will you agree? What do you worry most in the process of land acquisition and demolition?

**Participant 1:** I fully agree that the road be built as early as possible. If housing demolition or land acquisition is required, I am willing to give up my land for building the road.

**Participant 2:** We all fully support road construction. Although few families may not agree to build the road because their houses and land are affected, we will communicate with these families. If only the compensation meets policies and is paid in time, I promise that nobody will not agree to build road in our village.

**Your suggestions for road route design**
- **Suggestion 1:** It is better if the road bypasses rather than pass through the village. It is safer.
- **Suggestion 2:** Those steep places shall be leveled off, and degrees of curves shall be reduced.
- **Suggestion 3:** It is better for the design unit to come to our village and listen to our suggestions.
- **Suggestion 4:** The design standard shall be high and the quality shall be ensured.

**Your suggestions for the land acquisition and demolition work**
- **Suggestion 1:** Houses and land shall be fairly surveyed.
- **Suggestion 2:** Land acquisition information shall be open and transparent.
- **Suggestion 3:** We can participate in supervising the project quality.
- **Suggestion 4:** The same compensation shall be applied.

**Questions:** What are your requirements for road route design and construction? What do you think is the most important thing shall be well handled in the land acquisition and demolition?

**Participant 1:** I think it would be better if the newly built road bypasses rather than pass through the village. Because our village is very large and has many children, the road passing through the village will cause much danger. Our ethnic group has several festivals. Every time we celebrate a festival, there will be quite a lot people assembling together. If the road passes through the village, it can be very dangerous when so many vehicles come and go.

**Participant 2:** The design unit shall go to our village and listen to our suggestions. Only in that way can this road meets our needs. We recommend that, if a certain place needs to build a culvert, the curve shall be the reduced. Every time walking on those roads we built before, we have to climb a mountain. The road is very steep and has many curves. Our cars usually break down when climbing up the slope. It really irritates us. Therefore, those places requiring leveling off must be leveled off. Curves are prone to accidents even through people ride at a slightly fast speed, so nowadays most accidents happened at the curves. It will be better for the newly built roads to dig tunnels so that the roads will not be easily frozen and transportation can be ensured.

**Participant 3:** Information shall be transparent during land acquisition and demolition. I mean the publicized information about land acquisition size. The information shall be publicized to the village and cannot be concealed on purpose. I think publicity is more persuasive. I mean the compensation information shall be publicized to all villagers rather than just publicizing the information against individuals. The national and local compensation standards as well as the expenses reserved for public affairs shall be also publicized. I think the more transparent the information is, the better can it do to us. Because we often telephone each other to communicate affairs, we actually know much information even though they are not publicized.

6-2 Ethnic Minorities’ Attitude towards Project Construction

In the process of interviewing, all ethnic minority representatives think that Guiyang Rural Roads Project will not only provide remarkable convenience for local people, improve their living quality, but also vitalize local natural and cultural resources to share development opportunities among local residents and promote local economic and social development. The project has played multiple roles in alleviating poverty and promoting the development of ethnic minorities and therefore is highly appreciated by ethnic minority communities and residents. At the same time,
because no large-scale community relocation is involved in this project, the natural resources and environment that local residents live by will not get damaged. Among the ethnic minority representatives interviewed by SAT, 100% of them show their support for the project construction. During the interview, the social assessment team felt local people’s positive attitude and great expectation towards the project. They all expect that the project can be implemented and completed as soon as possible so as to benefit from the project in a timely manner.

Table 6-2 Ethnic minority residents’ attitude towards the project construction

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7 Policy Recommendations for Ethnic Minority Development

7-1 Ethnic Minority’s Requirements for Project Design and Implementation

Trough interview and consultation with ethnic minority, SAT had a more comprehensive understanding about the requirements of local ethnic minority for project design and implementation. These requirements are summarized as the following:

1. The geology, landform is very complicated and many natural barriers existed in the ethnic minority regions, the infrastructure such as road is still in a state of shortage. It embodied in the state of low density of road network, low accessibility and low grade of rural road. Local ethnic minority residents have strong desire to upgrade the roads as soon as possible, but the government's public investment in rural roads is limited, only some roads will be selected to rehabilitate or upgrade. So every village strives for early construction of rural road within their regions. The ethnic minority strongly requires that when PMO selects subproject, the rural roads in the poverty-stricken areas and multi-ethnic regions should be given priority to upgrade; they should be implemented as soon as possible, so that the local people can share the benefits from the road upgrading early.

2. During the project construction, the original roads or irrigation facilities may be damaged, which will bring adversely effects on local villagers’ daily travel and farming in a short time. Moreover if the engineer can’t be managed properly, project construction may bring dust and dregs, which may affect local environment, and cause short-term disturbances to local residents’ life. The ethnic minority requires that project management units should carry out strict management of the construction team to ensure the damaged roads and irrigation facilities are rehabilitated on time, and avoid random store waste spoil and avoid river pollution incidents.

3. Many residents’ houses are closed to the rural road in the project-affected areas. In the past time, the traffic volume is small and driving speed is low due to poor condition of the road. Once the roads are rehabilitated, the traffic volume will increase a lot, and driving speed will be
improved quickly. If the level of traffic management and local people’s safety awareness is not improved together, the probability and risks of serious traffic accidents may also increase. Therefore the ethnic minority residents require that project design should set more traffic signs; and the traffic management departments should train the ethnic minorities about traffic safety knowledge, strengthen traffic safety management and improve the ethnic minority residents’ safety awareness along the road.

4. The policy and compensation standards for land acquisition or house demolition in China adjust frequently; compensation standards increase year by year. The local ethnic minority residents require that if Guiyang Municipal Government introduces new compensation standards for land acquisition before the project resettlement compensation standard being announced, the project owner should compensate farmers for land acquisition in accordance with the new standards.

5. The local people are the user of the roads; they are familiar about the conditions of rural areas. They know which place is too steep, which turn is too sudden, where traffic accidents occur frequently, which place outbreak landslide easily, and which places need to be designed and established culverts. So it is very important for project design optimization that PDI does field survey on the villages along the roads, and fully understand reasonable requirements of local people. The local ethnic minority residents requires that PDI must conduct on-the-spot investigations on the villages along the roads, and make face-to-face exchange with local people, fully understand the reasonable requirements of local residents, and then optimize the project design.

6. Rural roads are important infrastructures for local farmers; the conditions of rural roads may directly affect local farmer’s production and living, so the local farmers pay especial strong attention to the quality of the engineering. They require that local government and PMO should establish formal institute to ensure that they have channels and rights to reflect the problems about the engineer quality during the project implementation, so that they can take part into the engineering quality monitoring system.

7. Ethnic minority residents require that the construction team from outside should respect local customs, habits and religious belief of the ethnic minorities during project implementation period. The project management unit should strengthen management of construction team to prevent conflicts between constructors and local ethnic minority residents.
7-2 Measures and Policy for Ethnic Minority Development

In order to avoid the interest conflict during the project implementation, minimize the adversely effects of the project and promote project implementation successfully, PMO will take the following measures based on fully understanding about ethnic minority’s willings or attitudes to ensure ethnic minority share more benefits from the project and eliminate the negative impacts from the project.

1. During subprojects selection, the rural roads in the poverty-stricken areas and multi-ethnic regions should be given priority to be implemented. The content of project construction is to upgrade 118 rural roads, the projects implementation has been divided several stages due to limited investment, and every village strives for early construction of rural road within their regions. Therefore the order of subproject implementation is a very important issue that local people concerned. Now, Transportation Bureau of Guiyang have selected and identified the first implementation list of rural road based on Guiyang Rural Road Development 12th Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015). The standards of subprojects selection and identification are as follows: (1) Giving priority to these roads that are included in the Guiyang Rural Road Development 12th Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015); (2) Giving priority to the roads which are assured to be financed by local governments; (3) Giving priority to the roads without land acquisition/building demolition or only a small amount of land acquisition/building demolition; (4) Giving priority to the rural roads which located in the districts or counties where the governments have rich experiences and good performance to implement project formerly. SAT suggested that another standard should be added for subproject implementation order identification: Giving priority to the rural roads which will benefit to the ethnic minority groups or the poor. Although the economic returns of rural roads which passed through the poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority regions are not as good as other subprojects, but these social benefits is large. So once this kind of rural road has been included in the project implementation list, they should be implemented as soon as possible.

2. PMO should clearly require that the PDI the design institute to undertake some on-the-spot investigations to fully understand the local people’s demands about the road lines, and optimize the design of road line, meet their reasonable request. During project construction, PMO will establish the mechanism of project quality supervision which is dominated by local government or local residents. SAT suggests that PMO shall select 1~3 representatives of every village and 1~2 workers of local township to work as field supervisors to monitor the construction quality. They have rights
to report the problem about project quality to the project supervising units, local government or PMO.

3. During resettlement implementation, the traditional leaders of ethnic minority pay an important role in mobilizing or convincing the local people. ROs should absorb them to take part in project planning and implementation and respect for their positive role.

4. Resettlement agencies should ensure that all resettlement information are disclosed, it is the foundation that government obtains support and trust from ethnic minority. The resettlement agencies at every level not only should disclose the information about the amount of land acquisition and compensation for every household, but also should disclose the compensation standards and their legal and policy basis.

5. Project management units should formulate rules and regulations, strictly manage project construction units, and specifically require every construction unit to respect for local customs of ethnic minorities, properly deal with the economic interest disputes between project construction units and local ethnic minority residents and avoid the conflicts between construction workers and local ethnic minority residents.

6. PMO will establish a perfect procedure and networks for DPs’ complaints or appeals collection and treatment. The effective channel and procedure of problem disclosure should be informed to the ethnic minority. Project Resettlement Agencies should arrange a person responsible for listening and recording the various issues reflected from the displaced ethnic minority residents and their processing results. The records should be preserved as archives, and be regarded as the key content for the performance assessment of resettlement agencies.

7. In the project-affected areas, the implementation of “all ethnic groups are quality” is a basic policy. All ethnic groups will be compensated for land acquisition or house demolition in accordance with the same compensation policy. So PMO doesn’t need establish the special fund budget for the displaced ethnic minority. However, PMO will work with local poverty alleviation agencies and provide education, training, health, credit, legal aid and other aspects of service to the vulnerable ethnic minority groups, and help these vulnerable groups in the ethnic minority regions to seize the opportunities offered by the project construction, develop a diversified economy, create new revenue streams, improve living standards and quality of life, full share the social benefits from the project.
7-3 Monitoring on EMDP Implementation

In order to ensure that the EMDP will be implemented successfully, the external and internal resettlement monitoring organizations will conduct continuously monitoring on the ethnic minorities’ living and production rehabilitation.

7-3-1 Contents of EMDP Internal Monitoring

1. Monitoring on the amount of the affected ethnic minorities households and the impact degree

During project implementation, the internal resettlement monitoring organizations shall count the amount of the project-affected ethnic minority villages, households and persons and evaluate the degree of impacts on the ethnic minority families timely.

2. Monitoring on resettlement fund appropriation and allocation to the affected ethnic minority.

During project implementation, the internal resettlement monitoring organizations shall monitor the amount and time of resettlement fund appropriation and safeguard the affected ethnic minority families can receive full compensation timely.

3. Monitoring on production rehabilitation and employment arrangement for the affect ethnic minority people.

During project implementation, the internal resettlement monitoring organizations shall monitor the major means and effects of production rehabilitation for the ethnic minorities.

4. Monitoring on reconstruction of ethnic minority DPs’ house and arrangement of their life

If the project need relocate the ethnic minority’s houses, the internal resettlement monitoring organizations shall monitor the ways and destination of the DPs, allocation of house sites, the methods of house reconstruction, and the progress of public infrastructure (water, electricity, road and market networks) construction for new house sites. PMO also should monitor the social relationship rehabilitation and culture adaption of the ethnic minority after resettlement.
5. **Monitoring on collection and solution of complaints, appeals from the affected ethnic minorities**

PMO shall establish the channels, procedures and organizations to deal with the ethnic minority DPs’ complaints or appeals. The internal monitoring organizations shall record and analyze and resolve timely the complaints or appeals from the ethnic minority DPs.

7-3-2 **Contents of EMDP External Monitoring**

1. **Monitoring on ethnic minority development policy implementation**

Through field survey and interview with the affected persons, IMO will check and verify the resettlement implementation for the ethnic minorities. The emphasis of monitoring is whether the compensation standards are executed in accordance with RAP or RPF and EMDP, whether the compensation is paid to the ethnic minority DPs timely.

2. **Monitoring on rebuilding and rehabilitation of the ethnic minority’s relocated structure**

The IMO will make on-the-spot survey to monitor reconstruction and rehabilitation of the ethnic minority’s relocated structures. The emphasis of monitoring includes: Whether house sites for the ethnic minority’s newly constructed houses are acceptable; whether the schedule and progress for house relocation is reasonable; whether the natural environments and social networks for the ethnic minority’s DPs are restored.

3. **Monitoring on rehabilitation of the ethnic minority’s income and living standard**

A base-line survey will be conducted by IMO before project implementation. The living standard will be investigated once a year to evaluate the variation in the DPs’ living standards or their income. The emphasis of evaluation is to monitor and analyze the change of income sources and assess whether the DPs’ income is restored or improved. When IMO conduct living standard base-line survey, at least 30% of samples should be the ethnic minority families.

4. **Monitoring on training and technical assistance for the ethnic minorities**
The IMO is responsible to provide technical assistance and training for the ethnic minorities so as to make the ethnic minorities fully understand the resettlement policy and procedure, help them learn more production skill and restore their income as soon as possible.

**7-3-3 EMDP Monitoring Report System**

During project implementation, the semi-annual external and internal resettlement monitoring report shall be submitted to World Bank before 30, June every year. In the monitoring report, a special section will be arranged for describing the project’s impacts on ethnic minorities, the ethnic minority’s requirements or suggestions, and the information about the ethnic minority’s house rehabilitation, income or production rehabilitation. The annual evaluation report shall be submitted to World Bank before 31, December every year. The report also will arrange a special section to describe the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation of the ethnic minorities.